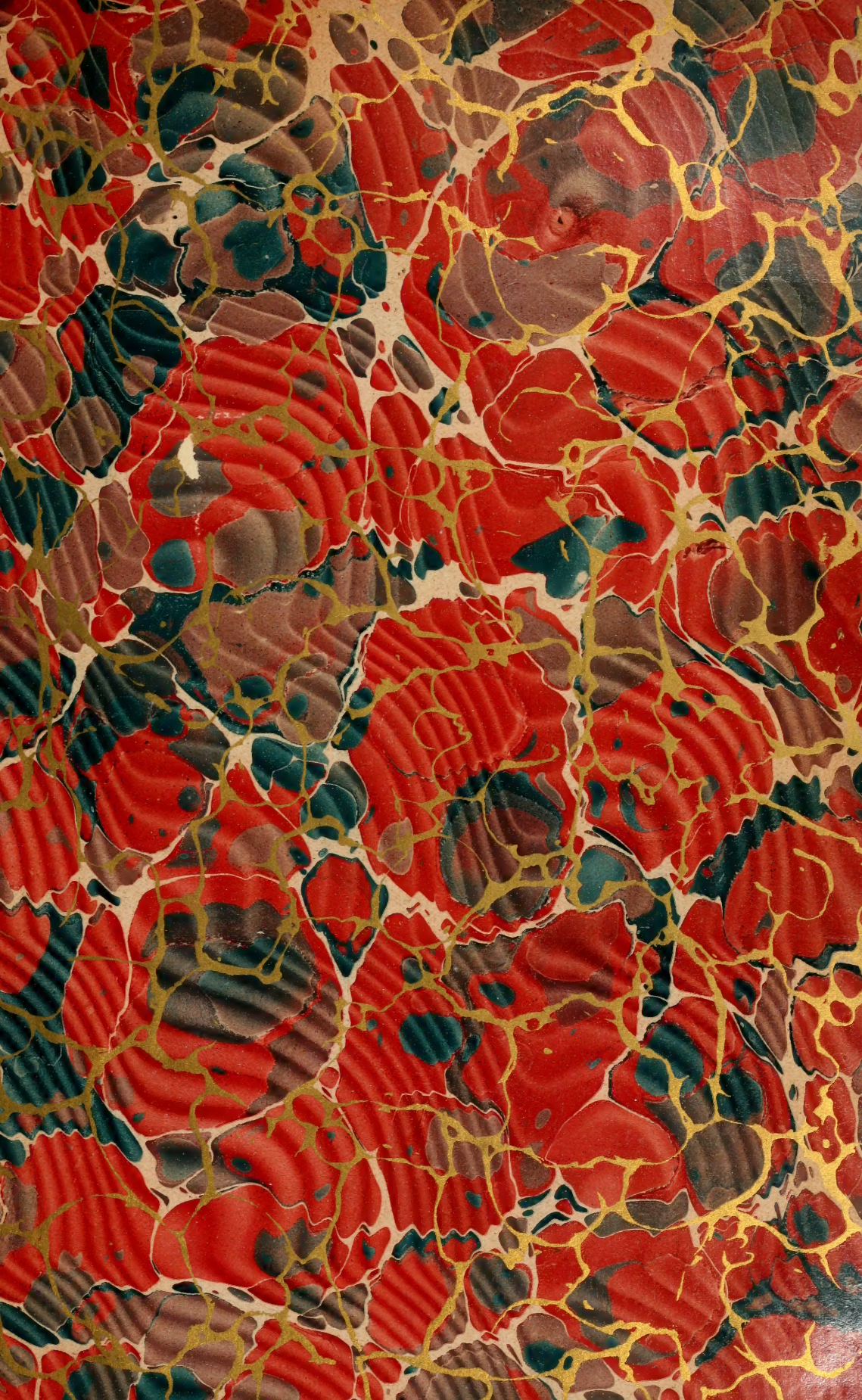










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WHO ARE MAKING AMERICAN HISTORY

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THE BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF AMERICA

BROWNE, Charles Farrar (Artemus Ward), humorist, was born at Waterford, Me., April 26, 1834. He was educated in the public schools; learned the printer's trade in the office of the Skowhegan *Clarion*, and on the Boston *Carpet Bag*, where he published his first humorous story, a description of Skowhegan Fourth of July celebration. He went to Tiffin, Ohio, and from there to Toledo, where he was engaged as a compositor and local reporter on the *Commercial*. Everything he saw assumed a comical aspect, and he saw fun everywhere, even at the funeral of a man noted for his bitter speech, where he remarked, "Well, after all, he makes a nice quiet corpse." His lips were always smiling. His very looks, with all his assumption of gravity, were provocative of laughter. In the summer of 1858, when twenty-four years old, he went to Cleveland to write for the *Plaindealer*, and his connection with this paper enlarged his reputation and its circulation. His quaint and extravagant humor took with the people, and his sober writing, masking unexpected conceits, excited much interest and quickened a desire to know what the next surprise would be. It was at this time he assumed the pseudonym, "Artemus Ward—Showman. His first letter in that character, addressed to the editor and written at the time to "fill space," was an unexpected success and gave him wide introduction as a humorist. His peculiar spelling was one of the original features of these letters, but the merit of their real and kindly humor was their attraction. The "Moral Show" took Cleveland by storm, and scarcely a day passed without some country reader of the *Plaindealer* applying at its counting-room for a sight of the "Kankaroo," the moral "Bares" and the wonderful wax "figgers." After several years' connection with the *Plaindealer*, he removed to New York, and for a while was a contributor to, and afterwards editor of, a short-lived journal, *Vanity Fair*. Of this venture he said: "I wrote

some comic copy and it killed it. The poor paper got to be a conundrum and so I gave it up." He began his career as a lecturer Dec. 23, 1861, in Clinton hall, New York, before a scant audience of a few friends and some curiosity seekers. His subject was "Babes in the Woods." This first venture resulted in a loss of thirty dollars, but the after ones were wonderfully successful, as was his lecture on *The Mormons* and *Sixty Minutes in Africa*. He visited California in 1862, delivering lectures to large audiences, and on his return spent a few weeks in Utah, where he obtained material for his popular panoramic lecture on Mormonism. In 1866 he visited England, and was received at the "Literary Club," London, and welcomed by Charles Reade and in literary circles generally. His lectures at Egyptian hall, which began in November, were continued without interruption for eleven weeks, when his health, which had begun to fail him before he left home, became so bad that in February, 1867, he was obliged to seek rest on the Island of Jersey. He failed to recuperate, and when he attempted to return home he breathed his last at Southampton, England, and his remains were carried back to America, and placed beside those of his father in the cemetery at Waterford, Me. While in England he was a frequent contributor to *Punch*, and his papers, *Artemus Ward in London*, published in that periodical, contain some of his most graphic and humorous sketches, notably his first contribution, *At the Tomb of Shakespeare*. It may be said of him that he made the world happier by his living in it. Laughter is a good medicine, and he compounded it with skill and prescribed it with unfailing success. He provided in his will for an asylum for printers and for the care of their orphan children; for the education of a young man in whom he had become interested, and for his widowed mother, for whom during his life he showed an affection

peculiarly beautiful. His published works are: *Artemus Ward, His Book*, *Artemus Ward, His Travels* (1865); *Artemus Ward in London* (1867); *Artemus Ward's Lecture* (1869). His complete works were issued in 1875 under the title, *Artemus Ward, His Works Complete*. He died March 6, 1867.

BROWNE, Francis Fisher, editor and author, was born at South Halifax, Vt., Dec. 1, 1843; son of William Goldsmith Browne, a well-known poet and editor. He learned the printer's trade in his father's office in Chicopee, Mass. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted in the 46th Mass. regiment, in which he served for one year in North Carolina and in the Army of the Potomac. In 1866 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan. In 1867 he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he devoted himself almost exclusively to literary work. He was editor of *The Western Monthly* and *The Lakeside Monthly* from 1869 to 1874; afterward was literary editor of *The Alliance*, and in 1880 founded *The Dial*, which he edited, serving meanwhile as literary adviser to a leading publishing house. Besides his critical writings, he wrote many short poems, some of which have found a place in standard literary anthologies. His books include: *The Every-Day Life of Abraham Lincoln*, *Bugle Echoes, a collection of Poems of the Civil War*, *Northern and Southern, Golden Poems by British and American Authors*, and *The Golden Treasury of Poetry and Prose*. He also edited an extended series of popular poems.

BROWNE, Irving, author, was born in Marshall, Oneida county, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1835. He was educated at academies in New England; admitted to the bar in New York, 1857, and practised his profession at Troy, N. Y., until 1879, when he retired from the bar to assume editorial charge of the *Albany Law Journal*, in which he continued until 1893. In 1892 he removed to Buffalo, N. Y. He lectured on law and compiled many reports and digests of legal decisions. His principal legal treatises are on the domestic relations, criminal law, parol evidence, and sales. He has also written several legal treatises of a semi-humorous character and of literary interest, such as, *Humorous Phases of the Law*, and *Judicial Interpretation of Common Words and Phrases*; also *Law and Lawyers in Literature*, and *Short Studies of Great Lawyers*. Also a volume of critical essays entitled, *Iconoclasm and Whitewash*. He published a rhymic translation of Racine's comedy, *Les Plaideurs*, a satire on law and lawyers; and a volume entitled, *Reminiscences and Rhymiscences of Travel*. He became widely known to the legal fraternity as associate editor of *The Green Bag*. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1899.

BROWNE, John Ross, author, was born in Ireland in 1817. His parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Kentucky, where he received a common school education. His passion for travel and adventure led him to leave home in 1835, and make the trip down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Louisville to New Orleans. He returned by way of Washington, D. C., where he was a shorthand reporter in the senate. He then shipped on a whaler bound on a cruise through southern seas. During his voyage of eighteen months he visited the principal ports of the world, and upon his return published *Etchings of a Whaling Cruise, with notes of a Sojourn on the Island of Zanzibar* (1846). On returning to the national capital he secured the position of private secretary to Robert J. Walker, secretary of the treasury, and in 1849 followed the gold hunters to California. He went to Europe in 1851 as reporter and spent two years in travel. On his return to the United States he published *Yusef, or the Journey of the Fragi; a Crusade in the East* (1853). He made several tours through Europe and America. One series of his magazine articles was published in a separate volume, under the title *Adventures in the Apache Country* (1869). In 1866 and again in 1868 he was employed by the United States government in preparing reports on the mineral resources of the states and territories west of the Rockies, which were published by order of Congress, and the results of his investigations and observations were embodied in *Resources of the Pacific Slope*, a volume published in 1869. In 1868 President Johnson appointed him as United States minister to China, and after his recall in July, 1869, he settled in Oakland, Cal., and devoted himself to promoting the development of the country, and caring for the needy. In addition to the works already noted, he published: *Crusoe's Island, with Sketches of Adventures in California and Washoe* (1864); *The Land of Thor* (1866), and the *Adventures of an American Family in Germany* (1869). He died in Oakland, Cal., Dec. 9, 1875.

BROWNE, Junius Henri, journalist, was born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1833. He was educated in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was graduated at St. Xavier college in 1849, afterwards receiving the degree of A. M. For two years he was with his father, who was a banker in Cincinnati, and then became connected with the newspaper press of that city, and retained his connection until 1861, when he went into the field as war correspondent of the *New York Tribune*. After two years' service in the southwest, he, with his coadjutor, Albert D. Richardson, was captured May 3, 1863, while running the

batteries of Vicksburg. They were placed in seven prisons, and finally escaped together from Salisbury, N. C., after twenty months of confinement. In making their escape they marched by night in the dead of winter nearly four hundred miles, over the mountains, to Strawberry Plains in Tennessee. Subsequently Mr. Browne lectured on the war and prison life, and was editorially connected with the *New York Tribune*, and later with the *New York Times*. He was New York correspondent at different times of the leading newspapers in the country, and a contributor to the principal magazines. He is the author of *Four Years in Secessia*, *The Great Metropolis*, *Sights and Sensations in Europe*, and several volumes on the French revolution. He died in New York city, April 2, 1902.

BROWNE, Thomas Haynes Bayly, representative, was born at Accomack Court House, Va., in 1844. He entered the Confederate army as a private at the beginning of the civil war in 1861, and was present at Lee's surrender in 1865. Subsequently he studied law at the University of Virginia, was graduated in 1867, commenced practice at Accomack, and in 1873 became state's attorney for his county. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1884, and was a representative in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses from 1885 to 1891, being defeated as a candidate for the 52d Congress. He served on the commerce, pensions and expenditures in the navy department committees. He died at Accomack, Va., Aug. 19, 1892.

BROWNE, Thomas M., representative, was born at New Paris, Ohio, April 19, 1829. He removed to Indiana in 1844, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In 1855 he was elected prosecuting attorney for his judicial district, holding the office until 1859. He was secretary of the state senate of Indiana in 1861, and was elected to a seat in that body from Randolph county in 1863. He entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Indiana cavalry, was promoted colonel, and in 1865 was commissioned brigadier-general by brevet. Was United States attorney for the district of Indiana from 1869 to 1872, when he resigned to become the Republican candidate for governor of Indiana, and was defeated in the election by Thomas A. Hendricks. He was elected a representative from the sixth Indiana district to the 45th Congress in 1876, and was re-elected to the six succeeding congresses, on the Republican ticket.

BROWNE, William Hand, author, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 31, 1828, son of William and Patience (Hand) Browne. He studied medicine at the University of Maryland, and was graduated in 1850, but did not engage in the practice of that profession. He was junior edi-

tor of the *Southern Review*, 1867-'68, and editor of the *Southern Magazine*, 1871-'75. He was made a member of the Maryland historical society and edited numerous volumes of the "Maryland Archives." He was for many years professor of English literature in Johns Hopkins university. His first books were: "Life of Alexander H. Stephens," and a "Historical Sketch of English Literature," written in conjunction with Richard M. Johnston. He afterwards wrote: *Maryland*, in the *Commonwealth* series; *George and Cecilius Calvert*, in the *Makers of America* series; the *Clarendon Dictionary of the English Language*, and *Selections from the Early Scottish Poets*. He translated *Greece and Rome*, by Jakob von Falke (1882), and other works from the German and French, and is the author of many critical and literary papers.

BROWNELL, Henry Howard, author, was born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 6, 1820. He was graduated at Trinity college in 1841, and taught school for a number of years at Hartford. At the beginning of the civil war he turned into rhyme the "General Orders" by which commander Farragut directed the movements of his fleet when preparing for the attack on New Orleans; and these verses, which were extensively copied by the newspapers of the day, reaching the eyes of Farragut, a correspondence between that hero and the poet was commenced in which Brownell expressed a desire to be present at a naval engagement, and Farragut, in order to gratify him, appointed him acting ensign on his flagship, the *Hartford*. During the New Orleans and Mobile engagements the ensign-poet was busy taking notes of the details of the battles, and *The River Fight* and the *Bay Fight*, two of his finest poems, are descriptions of the scenes of which he was a witness. He published a volume of poems in 1847, *The People's Book of Ancient and Modern History* (1851); *The Discoverers, Pioneers and Settlers of North and South America* (1853), and *Lyrics of a Day, or Newspaper Poetry, by a Volunteer of the U.S. Service*. He died in East Hartford, Conn., Oct. 31, 1872.

BROWNELL, Thomas Church, 3d bishop of Connecticut, and 19th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Westfield, Mass., Oct. 19, 1779. He taught in a common school at the age of twelve, but was not able to complete his preparation for college till he was twenty-one. In 1800 he entered the college of Rhode Island, from which he removed, with President Maxcy, to Union college in 1802, and was graduated there in 1804 with the highest honors of his class. While in college he studied theology under Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott, who became president of Union in 1804, and he made young Brownell

tutor in the classics, and a year later professor of logic and *belles lettres* in the college. After this he spent a year in Great Britain and Ireland in the study of the natural sciences, and returned to teach chemistry at Union college, at first as lecturer, and in 1814 as professor. About this time



J. C. Brownell

he changed his religious belief from the Calvinistic creed to that of the historical episcopacy, and was ordained a deacon of the Protestant episcopal church, April 11, 1816. Two years later he was elevated to the priesthood and accepted the position of assistant minister in Trinity church, New York, and in June, 1819, he was elected to the episcopate of

the diocese of Connecticut, which had been vacant for six years. He was consecrated Oct. 27, 1819. He renewed the efforts to secure a charter for a college in the state, which should be free from Congregational control; and in 1823 the charter of Washington college (afterward Trinity) was granted with full academic prerogatives. It was located at Hartford, and scholastic work was begun in October, 1824, with nine students. Bishop Brownell had been chosen president, and with him was soon associated a full faculty, including men of no little ability. Two buildings of freestone were erected on a sightly campus southeast of the centre of the city. The number of undergraduates rapidly increased, partly on account of the provision made for practical work and for special courses, and one of the best libraries in the country was soon within its walls. For seven years Bishop Brownell guided the plans and the actual work of the college. In 1831, at the request of the convention of the diocese, he resigned his position as president of Trinity college and was elected to the honorary office of chancellor. Before this date, however, the bishop had three times paid a visit to the Southern states in the interest of the advancement of the Episcopal church. For twenty years longer he administered the diocese alone, and in 1851 the Rev. Dr. John Williams, president of Trinity college, was elected his assistant. Bishop Brownell, though suffering much from infirmity, officiated from time to time as late as 1860. For twelve years he was presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church on account of his seniority. During the closing years of his life,

on each commencement day, the procession on its way from the college buildings to the public hall stopped before his house to salute him, and all stood with uncovered heads while the band played "Auld Lang Syne." A colossal bronze statue of the bishop stands on the college campus. His published writings, besides a lecture on the theology of agriculture, are sermons, addresses, and charges, a *Commentary on the Prayer-book*, a *Compilation on the Religion of the Heart and Life*, and an edition of *Holden's Commentary on the New Testament*. He died at Hartford, Conn., Jan. 13, 1865.

BROWNELL, Walter A., educator, was born at Evans Mills, N. Y., March 23, 1838. He acquired an academical education and was graduated from Genesee college. His first appointment was as professor of Latin in Fulton seminary; in 1865 he became principal of the Red Creek seminary; in 1868 principal of Fairfield seminary, and in 1871 principal of the Syracuse high school, which he held for a quarter of a century. In 1872 he was chosen professor of geology and chemistry in the high school. In 1881 he was elected professor of geology in the summer school for teachers, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. He became renowned as a lecturer and writer upon scientific subjects; was made a member of the American association for the advancement of science, and one of the original fellows of the Geological society of America. He received the degree of A.M. from Syracuse university, and that of Ph.D. from Hamilton college in 1875. During his vacations he made geological explorations in Europe.

BROWNING, Eliza Gordon, librarian, was born at Fortville, Ind., Sept. 23, 1856. After obtaining a public school education she taught music for two years, and in 1880 became an assistant at the Indianapolis public library. She was the librarian's first-assistant from 1883 to 1892, when she was chosen librarian. She became a member of the American library association, and on Dec. 28, 1893, was elected president of the Indiana association of librarians. She was chapter registrar of the Caroline Scott Harrison chapter of the daughters of the American revolution.

BROWNING, Orville Hickman, statesman, was born in Harrison county, Ky., in 1810. He early in life removed to Bracken county, where he was educated. In 1830 he removed to Quincy, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1831. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. In 1836 he was elected to the state senate and served two terms, when he was elected to the lower house, serving for three years. He was a delegate of the Bloomington convention, which organized the Republican party of Illinois in 1856,

and to the Chicago convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln to the presidency in 1860. In 1861 he was appointed United States senator by Governor Yates, to succeed Stephen A. Douglas, who died June 3, but the appointment was not confirmed by the legislature of Illinois, and W. A. Richardson was elected to fill the unexpired term. In the senate he served from 1861 to 1863, and actively supported all the war measures of the government, except the confiscation bill. In 1866 he was appointed secretary of the interior in the cabinet of President Johnson, and for a time acted also as attorney-general. At the close of Johnson's administration he resumed the practice of the law, which he followed at Quincy, Ill., until his death, Aug. 10, 1881.

BROWNLOW, Walter Preston, representative, was born in Abington, Va., March 27, 1851; son of Joseph A. and Mary R. Brownlow, and grandson of Joseph A. Brownlow. He attended the common schools and became an engineer. In 1876 he was a reporter for the *Knoxville Whig and Chronicle*, edited by his uncle, William G. Brownlow, U.S. senator; and in the same year purchased the *Herald and Tribune*, Republican, published in Jonesboro, Tenn., and became its editor and proprietor. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1880 and 1896; postmaster of Jonesboro, 1881; was eight years a member of the Republican state committee and also chairman in 1882-'83; was a delegate at large to the Republican National convention of 1884; a representative in the national committee in 1884 and 1896; was unanimously elected chairman of the Republican state committee, 1898, and was a representative from Tennessee in the 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1897-1905.

BROWNLOW, William Gannaway, governor of Tennessee, was born in Wythe county, Va., Aug. 29, 1805. He was an itinerant minister of the Methodist church, 1826-'36. He began his political career in South Carolina in 1828, where he advocated the re-election of President John Q. Adams and opposed nullification. He became editor of the *Whig*, a political journal, in 1838, published first at Elizabethtown, Tenn., and afterward at Knoxville. He was appointed a Missouri river navigation commissioner in 1850, and in 1858 advocated slavery in a public debate with the Rev. A. Prynne, which debate was published in a volume entitled *Ought American Slavery to be Perpetuated?* He opposed secession in 1860, and continued to publish the *Whig* in spite of persecution until Oct. 24, 1861. He was imprisoned until March 3, 1862, when he was released and sent inside the Union line at Nashville. He lectured in the North, 1862-'64, and on his return helped to reorganize the state government, and in 1865 became governor of Ten-

nessee. In 1867 he opposed Mayor Brown of Nashville in the matter of election judges, and the United States government sent troops to sustain the governor. He afterwards in the Ku-Klux troubles, proclaimed martial law in several counties. He resigned the governorship in 1869, having been elected United States senator from Tennessee. He served in the senate to the end of his term, when he returned to Knoxville, bought a controlling interest in the *Whig*, and assumed the editorship of the paper. He published, in 1856, *The Iron Wheel Examined and its False Spokes Extracted*, a reply to an attack on the Methodist church, and in 1862, *Sketches of the Rise, Progress and Decline of Secession*. He died at Knoxville, Tenn., April 29, 1877.

BROWNRIGG, Richard Thomas, soldier, was born in North Carolina in 1831; son of Gen. R. T. Brownrigg. He was educated at Dillsborough, N. C., and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He located as a lawyer, first in Mississippi, and afterwards at Austin, Texas. When the state of Texas seceded he joined the Confederate army and became a major on General Sibley's staff. He served in New Mexico, was in the battle of Glorietta, and for gallant conduct was presented with a sword and rifle, each bearing an inscription testifying to his chivalrous conduct. He received a mortal wound in the battle of Camp Bisland, April 14, 1863.

BROWN-SEQUARD, Charles Edouard, physiologist, was born at Port Louis, Isle of Mauritius, April 8, 1817. His father, Edward Brown, was born in Philadelphia, and his mother was a native of the Isle of Mauritius. The son was educated in Port Louis, and in his twentieth year was sent to Paris to study medicine. In November, 1838, he was made a B.L., and the following year a B.S., by the University of France. He taught natural history, chemistry and natural philosophy in 1839, and in 1840 lectured on physiology. His M.D. degree was conferred Jan. 3, 1846, and he first devoted his energies to making researches in experimental physiology, upon the composition of the blood, animal heat, diseases of the spinal cord, the muscular system and the lymphatic nerves and ganglia. He has been called a specialist, but when questioned in regard to it, said: "I am chiefly consulted for nervous affections, both functional and organic, but I am not a specialist; and have studied and continue to study every branch of medicine." In 1858 he delivered a course of lectures at the Royal college of surgeons in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and soon after, at the request of a number of young and progressive physicians and scientists, went to Dublin, where he gave the same lectures. In March, 1853, he married Ellen Fletcher, a niece of

Daniel Webster, and in 1864 visited America, where he lectured and practised at both Cambridge and Boston. From 1864 to 1868 he held the chair of physiology and pathology of the nervous system at Harvard college, and in 1869 returned to Paris, where he was made professor of experimental and comparative pathology in the *ecole de medicine*. He had established, when in Paris in 1858, the *Journal de la Physiologie de l'Homme et des Animaux*, and on his return in 1869 he started another journal, which he called *Archives de la Physiologie Normale et Pathologique*. He remained in Paris four years, returning to America in 1873 to practise in New York city, and soon after he began to publish, in connection with Dr. Seguin, the "Archives of Scientific and Practical Medicine." Returning to France, he was called, in 1878, to the professorship of experimental medicine at the College of France, to take the place of his former teacher, Claude Bernard, and in the same year was elected to the chair of medicine in the French academy of sciences, from which body he received at various times five prizes, one of them the biennial prize of twenty thousand francs. He also twice received a portion of the grant set aside by the Royal society of London for the promotion of science, and honors from many other scientific bodies were bestowed upon him. Vivisection was necessarily used largely in making his discoveries, and he was subject to much adverse criticism on this account. In 1889 he created a sensation in the press, if not in the scientific world, by announcing the discovery of a process of rejuvenating man, and restoring his vitality, by means of a subcutaneous injection of a peculiar composition extracted from the organs of living animals. He gave the results of his experiments in a special work written in 1890. The theory that "the fibrine of the blood is an excrementitious product, and not subservient to nutrition, originated with him, as did also the discovery that arterial blood is subservient to nutrition, while venous blood is required for muscular contraction." He also determined by his experiments that the animal heat of man is 103° F. He was decorated with the medal of the legion of honor in 1880 and in 1886, and having been elected a member of the academy of science was made its perpetual secretary. His publications, contained in pamphlets, periodicals, and cyclopædias, were catalogued under two hundred and nine titles in 1863. Among his English writings are: *Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System* (1860); *Lectures on Paralysis of the Lower Extremities* (1872); *Lecture on Functional Affections* (1873), and *The Elixir of Life* (1889). He died April 1, 1894.

BROWNSON, Henry Francis, lawyer and author, was born near Boston in 1835; son of Dr. Orestes Augustus Brownson. He was educated in the public schools and at the Holy Cross college, Worcester, and was graduated at Georgetown college. In 1851 he went to Europe and studied in Paris and Munich. Upon his return to America in 1854, he became associate editor of *Brownson's Quarterly Review*, and translated Balmé's *Fundamental Philosophy* (1856). He served as 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant and captain in the 3d U.S. artillery 1861-70; practiced law at Detroit, Mich., 1870-82, and from the latter year devoted himself to literature. He edited and published the works of his father (20 vols. 1882-87) and translated from the Italian Francesco Tarducci's *Life of Columbus*. He originated and was chairman of the Catholic congress at Baltimore in 1889; received the degree LL.D. from Notre Dame university and the Laetare medal in 1892.

BROWNSON, Nathan, governor of Georgia, was born about 1740. He was graduated at Yale in 1761; studied medicine and practised his profession in Liberty county, Ga., being the first physician to practise south of the Ogeechee river before the Revolution. He was a member of the provincial congress of Georgia in 1775 and was surgeon of the Georgia brigade in the Continental line. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1776-78; a representative in the state legislature, and speaker of the house in 1781; and governor of Georgia in 1782. He was again speaker of the house in 1788; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1789 and president of the state senate 1789-91. He died in Liberty county, Ga., Nov. 6, 1796.

BROWNSON, Orestes Augustus, theologist, was born at Stockbridge, Vt., Sept. 16, 1803. His father died when he was a mere child and he was taken in charge by relatives living in Royalton, and brought up in a simple, precise and puritanic way until he was fourteen. He then found work at Saratoga, N. Y., and earned enough to take a course of study in the academy at Ballston. When nearly nineteen years old he joined the Presbyterian church, and three years later entered the Universalist ministry, and preached in New York and Vermont. He became editorially connected with the *Christian Advocate* and was later the editor of the *Philanthropist*. He was encouraged in matters of social reform by Robert Owen, and made energetic efforts to establish such an organization of the humbler classes as to make them an effective element in political life. But the times were not ripe and the movement failed. About this time he became interested in the religious views of Dr. Channing, and in 1832 became pastor of a Unitarian congrega-

tion. He organized the society for Christian union and progress in 1836, and served in Boston as pastor until 1843, when he abandoned preaching, and gave himself to secular interests. He took the stump as a speaker in the interests of the Democratic party, opposing the Whigs with much vehemence and popular eloquence; helped to organize the Loco-foco party in New York, and supported Van Buren for the presidency. He was too independent to suit party leaders, and when a new constitution was proposed in Massachusetts he sided with the Whigs. He published, in 1836, "New Views of Christian Society and the Church," and in 1836-'37 published articles in the *Christian Examiner*, which gave him renown as a philosopher. He started the *Boston Quarterly Review* in 1838, and was for five years his own editor and almost the only contributor. He advocated no special system either of philosophy or religion, but invited investigation, stimulated thought in others, and suggested searching changes in politics and reform. In 1843 the periodical was absorbed by the *Democratic Review* of New York, and Dr. Brownson continued a contributor. In 1840 he published, *Charles Elwood, or the Infidel Converted*, a novel, purporting to be the biography of a soul struggling out of bondage into freedom, from darkness to light. It was popular; awakened discussion, and had ready sale; but, regardless of his interests, he refused to have a second edition issued in the United States, as his own views were undergoing vital change, so radical and extreme, that he found contentment of thought and peace of mind in the Roman Catholic church, into which communion he entered in 1844. The philosophy of his faith seemed to lie in the close distinction he made between immediate perception of intuition and reflex knowledge. His intimate study of the French philosophy of Leroux and Gioberti and Cousin was manifest in his writings, and in several instances brought him into conflict with the authorities of the church to which he had given his allegiance. Articles published in *Brownson's Quarterly Review* were subject to stringent criticism, and were finally referred to Rome. Nothing was found really deserving of censure, but Dr. Brownson was asked to be more cautious in his treatment of certain themes. The controversy, added to domestic troubles, was so trying to him, that his health gave way, and in 1864 he discontinued his *Review*. When the syllabus of 1865 was published he defended it in the Catholic journals, and was charged with inconsistency in the emphasis of what he deemed truth and of the faith he professed, so far as Roman Catholic doctrines were concerned; and while he was held to be liberal in one direction, he was regarded

as too severe and conservative in another. He was honored with an invitation to a professorship in Dublin university, which he valued much although he declined it. When he was seventy-two years old he left the east and settled in Detroit, where his son was living, and he there busied himself in re-writing portions of the works already published. Among them were: *Essays and Reviews* (1852); *The Spirit Rapper, an Autobiography* (1854); *The Convert or Leaves from my Experience* (1857); *The American Republic, its Constitution, Tendencies and Destiny*. (1865); *Conversation on Liberalism and the Church* (1870). He died in Detroit, Mich., April 17, 1876.

BROWNSON, Truman Gaylord, educator, was born at Afton, N. Y., April 2, 1851. He was prepared for college at Colgate academy; in 1877 was graduated at Colgate university, and in 1883 from the Baptist union theological seminary of Chicago. He was subsequently pastor of a church at Three Rivers, Mich., from 1879 to 1882, of one at Albany, Oregon, from 1884 to 1887, and in June, 1887, was appointed president of McMinnville college, McMinnville, Oregon. Under his administration the college enjoyed remarkable growth. He became president of California college in 1896, and received the degree D.D. from Colgate in 1901.

BRUCE, Archibald, physician, was born in New York city in February, 1777; son of William Bruce, a noted English physician, having charge of the medical department of the New York division of the British army. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1797, and from the medical school of the University of Edinburgh in 1800. He returned to the United States in 1803, having spent the interim in European travel, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1807 he accepted the chair of materia medica and mineralogy in the New York college of physicians and surgeons, and in 1812 a similar chair in Queen's (Rutgers) college, New Jersey. He commenced the publication of the *Journal of American Mineralogy* in 1810, and acted as its editor from that time until 1814. He accumulated a large collection of rare minerals, and discovered and analyzed many valuable minerals. His paper *On the Ores of Titanium occurring within the United States*, was published in 1814. He was a member of a number of the leading scientific associations of Europe and America. He died in New York city, Feb. 22, 1818.

BRUCE, Blanche K., senator, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., March 1, 1841; a slave, but shared with the young son of his master, to whom he was assigned as a companion and attendant, the advantages of private instruction. At the breaking out of the civil war

he was living in Missouri, and he removed to a free state, where he taught school; after which, with the means thus acquired, he pursued an elective course of study at Oberlin college. In 1868 he went to Mississippi, where he engaged in cotton planting with great success. In the following year he was chosen sergeant-at-arms of the Mississippi senate; and in 1871 was elected sheriff and tax collector of Bolivar county, and also a member of the Mississippi levee commis-



B. K. Bruce.

sion. In 1874 he was elected to the U.S. senate. On appearing in the senate chamber March 4, 1875, he was without an escort, his colleague failing to present him to the presiding officer, as was customary, and Senator Conkling, noticing the omission, stepped forward and said: "Excuse me, Mr.

Bruce, I did not until just now see that you were without an escort. Permit me." He thereupon gave his arm, and the two advanced to the vice-president's desk. After the oath was administered, he escorted Senator Bruce back to the seat. He was made chairman of the committee on Mississippi levees, and of the select committee on the Freedman's savings bank, the affairs of which institution he closed, selling its property, and reimbursing the unfortunate depositors with the proceeds. His first speech was on the admission of P. B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana to a seat in the senate; but his speeches on the investigation of elections in Mississippi, and on the "Chinese Bill," are the most noteworthy of his senatorial term. He was on several occasions called to preside over the senate, and elicited the encomiums of his fellow senators, by the ease and dignity with which he wielded the gavel of the second officer of the republic. At the expiration of his term in the senate, Mr. Bruce was appointed register of the treasury by President Garfield, and this position he held until the first administration of President Cleveland, when he accepted an engagement as a platform lecturer. His principal lectures were, *Popular Tendencies* and *The Race Problem*. He served as a delegate to nearly every national Republican convention after the reconstruction era, and he was the first colored man ever called upon to preside over a national convention, which he did at Chicago in 1880. He was recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, 1891-'93 and 1897-'98. He also served as school trustee. He died in Washington, D.C., March 17, 1898.

BRUCE, George, type-founder, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, June 26, 1781. In 1795 he joined his brother David, who had emigrated to the United States some years previously, and after learning the printer's trade in Philadelphia, George found employment in New York. He became the printer and publisher of the *New York Daily Advertiser* in 1803, and was an occasional contributor to its columns. In partnership with his brother he opened a book-printing establishment in 1806, and among the first works brought out by the new firm, who did the entire work themselves, was an edition of "Lavoisier's Chemistry." In their efforts to introduce the art of stereotyping, which David went to England in 1812 to learn, they encountered many mechanical difficulties, which they succeeded in overcoming by inventing new machinery, and casting new type. They sold out the printing business in 1816 and established a type foundry, introduced many innovations, and with the assistance of his nephew, David Bruce, Jr., George invented a type-casting machine, which was in use in 1896. He was a prominent member of the Mechanics' institute, and of the various industrial societies connected with the craft. He died in New York city, July 6, 1866.

BRUCE, Wallace, poet, was born at Hillsdale, Columbia county, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1844. He was graduated at Yale college in 1867, with distinguished honors, and then visited Europe, where, while in Paris in 1870, he witnessed some of the stormiest scenes of the Franco-Prussian war. Returning to the United States in 1871, he lectured before literary societies. In 1875 he delivered his poem, "Parson Allen's Ride," at the centennial celebration at Bennington, Vt. Mr. Bruce was appointed United States consul in Edinburgh, Scotland, July 1, 1889, by President Harrison. While in Scotland he was instrumental in securing the erection in Edinburgh of a statue of Lincoln to commemorate the service of Scottish-American soldiers in the American civil war. The monument was designed by a Union veteran soldier, and stands in Old Carlton burying-ground, where a number of Scotch-American soldiers are buried. He published in 1878 *The Land of Burns*, in 1880 *The Yosemite*, in 1882 *The Hudson*, in 1883 *The Long Drama*, a centennial poem, delivered at Newburg, N.Y., in 1884 *From the Hudson to the Yosemite*, in 1888 *Old Homestead Poems*, and in 1894 *Way-side Poems*.

BRUEN, Matthias, clergyman, was born at Newark, N.J., April 11, 1793. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1812, and after studying theology he was licensed to preach in 1816. From 1816 to 1819 he resided in Europe, at first travelling for his health, and having been

ordained in London in 1818, he assumed charge of the "American chapel of the oratory" in Paris. In May, 1819, he returned to the United States, and in 1822 began missionary labors in the poorer quarters of New York city, finally succeeding in establishing the Bleecker Street church, of which he was pastor during the remainder of his life. Among his published writings are: a sermon, on taking leave of his congregation in Paris (1819); a Thanksgiving sermon (1821); *Essays descriptive of Scenes in Italy and France* (1822). He also contributed to numerous periodicals. His memoir was published in 1831. He died in New York city, Sept. 6, 1829.

BRUMM, Charles N., representative, was born at Pottsville, Pa., June 9, 1838. He received a common-school training and attended at Pennsylvania college one year, when he was apprenticed to a watchmaker, meantime studying law. In June, 1861, he volunteered for three months' service in the Union army, and served as first lieutenant in the 5th Pennsylvania volunteers. In September, 1861, he volunteered for three years and was assigned to the 76th Pennsylvania volunteers, being detailed on the staff of General Barton as aide-de-camp and assistant quartermaster. He afterwards served in the same capacity on General Pennypacker's staff until the close of the war. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and practised in Schuylkill county.

BRUNDIDGE, Stephen, representative, was born in White county, Ark., Jan. 1, 1857; son of Stephen and Minerva Brundidge. He attended private schools, studied law at Searcy, Ark., was admitted to the bar in 1878, and practised in Searcy. He was elected prosecuting attorney for the 1st judicial district of Arkansas in 1886 and again in 1888. He was a member of the Democratic state central committee of Arkansas from 1890 and was a Democratic representative from Arkansas in the 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1897-1905.

BRUNNER, David B., representative, was born at Amity, Berks county, Pa., March 7, 1835. He was educated in the common schools, learned the carpenter's trade, and taught school from 1853 to 1856, during which time he studied the classics. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1860, and for the succeeding nine years was principal of a classical academy in Reading. In 1869 he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Berks county, which office he filled until 1875, and in 1880 he established the Reading business college. He was elected to the 51st and 52d congresses as a Democrat 1889-'93. He published "The Indians of Berks County, Pa." and a work on English grammar.

BRUNNER, John Hamilton, educator, was born near Greeneville, Tenn., March 12, 1825. He was graduated at Greeneville and Tusculum college in 1847, and was elected to a professorship in Hiwassee college in 1853. In 1854 he became president of that institution, being succeeded in 1890 by J. T. Pritchett. He is the author of *Sunday Evening Talks*, and *The Union of the Churches*; and was elected a member of the Society of science, letters and art of London, as well as of numerous American literary organizations. Having experienced the difficulties attending a penniless boy in quest of an education, he has succored scores of young men, who have won their way from obscurity to positions of usefulness, and, in many cases, to distinction. He was a presiding elder in the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and for some years served as assistant editor of a church paper, and as a contributor to the *Quarterly Review*.

BRUNOT, Felix R., philanthropist, was born at Newport, Ky., Feb. 7, 1820. After passing through Jefferson college, Cannonsburg, Pa., he studied engineering and practised that profession for a time. In 1847 he acquired an interest in a steel furnace, which brought him a fortune and enabled him to indulge the philanthropic promptings of his nature. During the civil war he organized and equipped a corps of volunteer physicians, which rendered most effective service in caring for the sick and wounded on the battlefields. In 1865, by appointment of President Grant, he became one of the commissioners selected to inquire into the complaints made by the Indians in the west. Upon the organization of the board, Mr. Brunot was chosen president, and during the five summers spent among the Indians he succeeded in correcting many abuses. He died in Allegheny, Pa., May 9, 1898.

BRUSH, Charles Benjamin, civil engineer, was born in New York city, Feb. 15, 1848; son of Jonathan Ethelbert and Cornelia (Turck) Brush. He was graduated at the University of the city of New York in 1867. He was on the engineer corps, Croton aqueduct department, New York city, 1868-'69; was adjunct professor of civil engineering in the University of the city of New York, 1874-'88, when he was advanced to the full professorship. From 1888-'91 he was director of the American society of civil engineers, and in 1892 was chosen vice-president of the society. He directed the construction of many of the more important bridges, water-works and sewers in the United States. He was elected a member of the American society of civil engineers, the American society of mechanical engineers, the American water-works association, the New England water-works association, the New York academy of sciences, and the New

Jersey sanitary association. The University of the city of New York conferred upon him the degree of B.S. and C.E. in 1867, and of M.S. in 1878. He is the author of numerous contributions to the *Transactions* of scientific associations, including: *Roads* (1878); *Aeration of Water* (1886); *Friction, Waste and Loss of Water in Mains* (1888); *One Way of Obtaining Brine* (1890); *Aeration on a Gravity Water Supply* (1891), and *Vertical Gates on Force Mains* (1892). He died in New York city, June 3, 1897.

BRUSH, Charles Francis, electrical engineer, was born at Euclid, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, March 17, 1849. His ancestors came from England in 1630 and 1656. His early years were spent at work on his father's farm. While quite young he devised experiments at home and at school that indicated his special taste for chemistry, physics, and engineering. At the age of thirteen he entered the Shaw academy at Collamer, Ohio, where he made his first experiments with static electrical machines, electro-magnets, and batteries, all of his own construction. Early in 1864 he entered the Cleveland high school, where he became much interested in the subject of microscopes and telescopes. He constructed every part of these instruments, even to grinding the lenses. In the same year he devised a plan for lighting and turning off gas on street lamps by electricity. He also constructed a number of induction coils, and did some very creditable dry-plate photographic work, a process then almost unknown. During his high school course he passed a rigid examination in physics, and during his senior year, the physical and chemical apparatus belonging to the school was placed in his charge. At this early time he constructed an electric motor, having its field magnets as well as its armature excited by the battery current. He also produced his first electric arc light, with a lamp and battery of his own construction. The subject of his graduating oration was "The Conservation of Force." Having graduated from the Cleveland high school in June, 1867, Mr. Brush, in September, entered the University of Michigan, where he took a course of study particularly suited to his tastes, and was graduated in 1869, being one year in advance of his class. Returning to Cleveland he organized a laboratory and conducted the business of an analytical and consulting chemist for about three years. During this period he was employed as expert in several important litigations involving questions of chemistry. In the spring of 1873 he engaged in business with C. E. Bingham, dealing in Lake Superior and other pig-irons and iron-ores, and continued his electrical investigations, and early in 1876 completed his first dynamo-electric machine. After 1877 Mr. Brush devoted his entire

attention to electrical inventions and constructed a commercial arc lamp, which was followed by his series arc-lamp. He also invented and patented copper-plate carbons, automatic cut-outs; a compound series-shunt winding for dynamo-electric machines, and a multiple carbon arc-lamp. He sold these patents to a London company in 1880, for nearly \$500,000. He established the Brush Electric Company at Cleveland, Ohio; became a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the British association of that name. He received the degree Ph. D. from Western Reserve university in 1880, and LL.D. in 1900, and was decorated a chevalier of the legion of honor in 1881.

BRUSH, George de Forest, artist, was born at Shelbyville, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1855, son of Alfred Clark Brush. He was educated at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and under Gerome in Paris, and on his return to the United States opened a studio in New York city. He was awarded the first Hallgarten prize in 1888; a medal at the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago in 1893, and the Temple gold medal at the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts in 1897. He was a member of the Society of American Artists, and of the Artists' Fund Society, and was elected a National Academician in 1902. He exhibited *The Artist and Mother and Child* at the Paris Exposition in 1900, where he received a gold medal.

BRUSH, George Jarvis, mineralogist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1831. His fondness for scientific research was developed while he was a student of Theodore S. Gold at West Cornwall, Conn. Upon leaving the academy, he entered a counting-house in New York city, and had acquired two years' business experience, when he attended a course of lectures on agriculture at Yale, he having decided to become a farmer. His fondness for chemistry and mineralogy now re-asserted itself, and after completing his course in agriculture, he remained at Yale two years studying his favorite branches. He was appointed assistant to Benjamin Silliman, Jr., professor of chemistry in the University at Louisville, Ky., in 1850, and in the following year accompanied the elder Silliman on an extended tour through Europe. Returning to Yale in 1852 for examinations, he was one of six to receive the degree of Ph.B., the first time that degree was conferred by the college. The next three years he spent in study at the University of Munich, the Royal mining academy of Saxony, and the Royal school of mines in London, after which he made an extended tour through the mines and smelting works of England, Scotland, Wales, Belgium, Germany and Austria. In 1857 he entered upon his duties as professor of metallurgy at the Yale scientific

school, having been elected to that office while in Europe, which chair he exchanged for that of mineralogy in 1864. The school was in an embryonic state in 1857, and through his zeal and ability it became established, and paved the way for the Sheffield scientific school. In addition to the duties of his professorship, he discharged those of treasurer, secretary, and of presiding officer of the faculty, after the organization of that body in 1872. He was made president of the American association for the advancement of science, in 1885, and became an honored member of the leading scientific societies of Europe and America. His writings are recognized as valuable accessions to the literature of science; those contributed to the *American Journal of Science* being especially notable. He assisted Prof. James D. Dana in preparing the third, fourth, and fifth editions of his *Descriptive Mineralogy*, contributing to them valuable analyses of minerals, and he wrote a *Manual of Determinative Mineralogy and Blow-pipe Analysis* (1875).

BRUSH, Jesse, clergyman, was born in Huntington, N. Y., June 11, 1830; son of John Rogers and Elizabeth (Carman) Brush. He was graduated at the University of the city of New York in 1854, and was admitted to the New York city bar in 1855. In 1859 he was graduated at the Union theological seminary, and was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry. In 1859-'60 he was pastor at Susquehanna, Pa., and in 1862-'63 a supply at Westhampton, Mass. From 1863 to 1865 he was chaplain of the 158th infantry, N. Y. volunteers. He was pastor at Vernon, Conn., from 1865 to 1867; at North Cornwall, Conn., from 1867 to 1873; at Berlin, Conn., from 1873 to 1876, and at North Stamford, Conn., from 1876 to 1880. In 1880 he entered the Episcopal church, and was rector of Grace church, Saybrook, Conn., from 1881 to 1888, becoming in the latter year rector in Mayville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., remaining in that position until May, 1893, when he became associated with Rev. Dr. Smith, rector of St. James' church, Buffalo, N. Y. In January, 1896, he was elected chaplain of the church home, Buffalo, N. Y. He married a daughter of the Rev. Harvey Newcomb, who died Oct. 24, 1894. Their three sons became — Edward Hale, a journalist; Henry Wells, a lawyer; George Robert, a clergyman, graduate of the General theological seminary, New York city, 1896.

BRUSKE, August Friedrich, educator, was born at Rachen, Prussia, March 24, 1847; son of Benjamin and Maria (Schultz) Bruske. He was educated in Germany until he was nine years of age, when he was brought by his parents to America. He attended the public schools of Perrinsville, Mich., and was graduated at Adrian

college, Mich., in 1869. He studied for the ministry in Drew theological seminary, N. J., for six years was pastor of the Congregational church, Charlotte, Mich., and for thirteen years of the First Presbyterian church, Saginaw, Mich., when he became president of Alma college, Alma, Mich.

BRUTÉ, Simon Gabriel, R. C. bishop, was born at Rennes, capital of Brittany, in France, in 1779. He was educated in the schools and colleges of his native town, and at the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris, and at the close of his theological course, in 1808, was ordained to the priesthood. He refused the position of assistant chaplain to the Emperor Napoleon, and a canonicate in the cathedral at Rennes, preferring to enter the Sulpitian order. He was made professor of theology in the Sulpitian seminary at Rennes and in 1810 accompanied Bishop Flaget to America. He became professor of philosophy at St. Mary's college, Baltimore; was transferred to Emmittsburg in 1812, and visited France 1815-17. He brought his library of nearly 5000 volumes for the use of St. Mary's college, of which he was made president on his return. He was consecrated first bishop of the new see of Vincennes in 1834; visited France in the interests of his diocese and returned with twenty priests. He established twenty-three churches, twenty-eight missions, two religious communities, one theological seminary, a college for men, a female academy and two free schools in his diocese. He died at Vincennes, Ind., June 26, 1839.

BRYAN, Charles Page, diplomatist, was born in Chicago, Ill., in 1856, son of Thomas Barbour Bryan (q. v.). He was educated at the University of Virginia and was graduated at Columbian law school in 1878. He was admitted to the bar in that year and in 1879 removed to Colorado, where he served as a representative in the state legislature and as colonel on the military staff of Governor Eaton. He returned to Chicago in 1883; served four terms in the state legislature and visited Europe twice in the interest of the World's Columbian Exposition. He also served as colonel on the staffs of Governors Fifes, Eglesby and Altgeld of Illinois; was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China in October, 1897; was transferred to Brazil in January, 1898, and to Switzerland in September, 1902.

BRYAN, George, jurist, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1731. He settled in Philadelphia, Pa., while quite young, and became interested in political affairs. He was elected to the state assembly, was a delegate to the stamp act congress, and in 1776 was made vice-president of the state supreme executive council, holding the office until 1778, when he was made its

president. In that office he used all his influence to free the slaves of Pennsylvania by gradual process. In 1779 he was a representative in the state legislature, and his draft of a gradual emancipation law was introduced. He was made a judge of the state supreme court in 1780, and was one of the council of censors in 1784. He opposed the adoption of the Federal constitution, and died Jan. 27, 1791.

BRYAN, Mary (Edwards), journalist, was born in Jefferson county, Fla., in 1846; daughter of Maj. John D. Edwards. In her childhood her father removed to Thomasville, Ga., where she enjoyed the advantage of excellent schools and made rapid progress in her studies. While at school she married Mr. Bryan, a wealthy Louisianian. She began to write for the press at an early age, her first journalistic experience being on the *Literary and Temperance Crusader*, of which she was literary editor. She was for some time a regular correspondent of the *Southern Field and Fireside*. In 1866 she assumed the editorship of the *Natchitoches, La., Semi-Weekly Times*, and in 1875 that of the *Sunny South* at Atlanta, Ga. To all of these journals she contributed sketches, stories, poems, and not infrequently political articles. In 1885 she went to New York to superintend the publication of her novels and was engaged as assistant editor of *The Fashion Bazaar* and *The Fireside Companion*. Subsequently she resigned this position, and, returning to Atlanta, assumed editorial charge of *The Old Homestead*, a monthly magazine, which gained both circulation and high literary standing under her management. The more popular of her works are: "Manch" (1879); "Wild Work; a Story of the Red River Tragedy" (1881); and "The Bayou Bride" (1886).

BRYAN, Thomas Barbour, philanthropist, was born at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 22, 1828. He was graduated at the Harvard law school in 1848 and was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, removing to Chicago in 1852. During the civil war he rendered effective service in raising troops and providing for them in the field, belonging to the famous "Union defence committee," of Chicago. He was president of the Chicago sanitary fair, and was president of the soldiers' home at Chicago for twenty-five years. In 1876 he was made a member of the board of commissioners appointed to govern the District of Columbia, and retired from the office in 1878. Mr. Bryan was one of the originators and promoters of the World's Columbian exposition in 1893, and was sent as a special commissioner to southern Europe, where he interviewed the ruling kings and high officials and received a letter from Leo XIII. commending the enterprise.

His speech before the congressional committee had great influence in securing the fair for Chicago. He was appointed vice-president of the first board of directors; refused to accept the salary of twelve thousand dollars, which belonged to the office, and soon after tendered his resignation, to avoid threatened discord in the administration. While a student at Harvard he published a German work, and many of his writings and translations have achieved great popularity.

BRYAN, William Jennings, statesman, was born at Salem, Marion county, Ill., March 19, 1860; son of Silas Lillard and Mariah Elizabeth (Jennings) Bryan, grandson of John and Nancy (Lillard) Bryan, and great-grandson of William Bryan, born in Culpeper county, Va., about 1765.

His grandfather removed from Culpeper county to Point Pleasant in western Virginia shortly after his marriage, and in 1852 his son, Silas Lillard, was married and removed to Salem, Marion county, Ill., where he was a lawyer of high standing, for eight years state senator, and for twelve years a circuit judge. Until his tenth year, William was taught at home, then entering the public schools, and, in 1875, Whipple academy, the preparatory school of Illinois college, at Jacksonville. When fourteen years old he joined the Presbyterian church, and in 1880 made his first appearance as a speaker at a political meeting. In June, 1881, he was graduated at Illinois college with the highest honors, and was also chosen class orator. In 1884, by invitation of the faculty, he delivered the master's oration, and received the degree of M.A. During his college course he won five prizes. Immediately after his graduation from college he entered the Union college of law in Chicago, where he had as a classmate Henry, son of Lyman Trumbull, and thus gained the privilege of the use of Mr. Trumbull's law office for study after school hours. He was admitted to the bar, beginning his law practice July 4, 1883. On Oct. 1, 1884, he was married to Mary Elizabeth Baird of Perry, Ill., who afterwards studied her husband's profession, and won admission to the bar, not for the purpose of practising, but in order to be in intelligent



sympathy with Mr. Bryan's business life. Until 1887 he practised in Jacksonville, Ill., removing in that year to Lincoln, Neb., where he became a law partner with Mr. Talbot, but did not share in his railroad business. He early took an interest in political affairs, was a student of the science of government, and soon became known for his knowledge of political questions. In 1890 he received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic party as representative from the first Nebraska district to the 52d Congress. He was elected in an overwhelming Republican district, receiving 6,713 more votes than his chief competitor, a result attributable largely to his exceptional ability as a platform orator and the persistency with which he personally prosecuted the canvass. His reputation had preceded him to Congress, and he was placed on the ways and means committee, one of the youngest members to be ever thus honored. His speech on the tariff, delivered March 16, 1892, was made a campaign document in the canvass of that year, resulting in the second election of Mr. Cleveland, and was universally commended for its lucid statement of the tariff question then at issue. Though a Democrat, and running on a Democratic platform, he was re-elected in 1892 in a district which gave the Republican state ticket a plurality of six thousand at the same election. In the 53d Congress he was again placed upon the ways and means committee. He also took an active part in the silver debate, which began with the extraordinary session, and on Aug. 16, 1893, made a speech in favor of "The gold and silver coinage of the constitution." In this speech he advocated the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the consent of any other nations, claiming that the adoption of a bimetallic standard by the United States would force the other nations, England only excepted, to adopt the standard as final. On July 4, 1892, he made a notable speech in Tammany Hall, New York city, that greatly increased his reputation as an orator, and on May 30, 1894, he delivered an oration at Arlington cemetery, Virginia, at the memorial services over the soldiers' graves, which was listened to by the President and his cabinet, and was widely published as an exceptional oratorical effort. As political editor of the Omaha *World-Herald* he represented his paper at the Republican convention at St. Louis, June 19, 1896, and there was the first newspaper man to obtain a definite acknowledgment of the intention of the leaders to stand for gold, notwithstanding the declaration in their platform in favor of bimetallism. This, to him, radical measure greatly increased his faith in the success of the Democratic party, if it could be induced to adopt the free coinage of

silver as the political issue of the campaign. When the convention met at Chicago, July 9, 1896, Mr. Bryan was a delegate, and while awaiting the report of the committee on platform he addressed the assembly. His speech electrified the audience, the different delegations bringing forward their standard, and clustering them around the young orator. One of the oldest conservative and experienced newspaper correspondents of a gold organ telegraphed to his paper: "As he (Bryan) spoke I thought I could see the presidential halo about his brow." The next day Mr. Bryan was found to have captured the convention, and after the heroic fight made by the gold standard Democrats to stem the silver tide, Mr. Bryan was nominated as the Democratic standard bearer. At the national convention of the Silver party at St. Louis, July 24, Mr. Bryan received the nomination of that party as he did that of the People's party. In the canvass that followed Mr. Bryan took the stump, and in the course of the campaign made 592 speeches in 477 cities and towns, in 27 states of the Union, travelling 18,831 miles between July 12 and Nov. 2, 1896. This was an example of industry and earnestness unprecedented in the history of politics in America. At the general election Nov. 3, 1896, he was defeated in the election, receiving 176 electoral and 6,351,042 popular votes. He became colonel of the 3d Nebraska volunteers July 13, 1898, and joined the 7th army corps at Jacksonville, Fla., which corps was ordered to Savannah, Ga. He resigned from the army Dec. 10, 1898, and entered actively into the campaign against the annexation of the Philippine Islands, declaring that the United States could not permanently endure "half republic and half colony—half free and half vassal." He was nominated a second time for president of the United States by the Democratic party in 1900, and was defeated, receiving 155 electoral and 6,358,133 popular votes. He received the degree LL.D. from McKendree college in 1897, and published *The First Battle* (1897). In 1901 he established and edited *The Commoner*, a weekly political journal, at Lincoln, Neb.

BRYANT, David E., jurist, was born in La Rue county, Ky., Oct. 19, 1849. He removed to Grayson county, Texas, with his parents in 1853, and was graduated at Trinity college, Durham, N.C., in 1871. He studied law, was admitted to the Texas bar in 1873, and engaged in practice at Sherman, Texas, until 1890, when he was appointed U.S. judge for the eastern district of Texas.

BRYANT, Edwin Eustace, educator, was born in Milton, Vt., Jan. 10, 1835; son of John C. and Lorina (Green) Bryant. He attended the New Hampshire institute two years; was admitted to the bar in 1857, and practised at Monroe, Wis.,

1857-'61. He served through the Civil war, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the 50th Wisconsin infantry; was adjutant of the state, 1868-'72 and 1876-'82; representative in the state legislature in 1878, and assistant attorney-general of the post-office department, 1884-'89, where he edited the *Postal Guide*, and compiled a volume of postal laws. He became dean of the law department of the University of Wisconsin in 1889, and president of the commissioners of fisheries of Wisconsin in 1893. He published several legal works.

BRYANT, Gridley, inventor, was born at Scituate, Mass., in 1798. He was apprenticed to a builder in Boston in 1813, and in 1819 established a business of his own. He invented a portable derrick in 1823, which was first used in the construction of the U.S. bank, Boston, and in April, 1826, became the projector and engineer of the first railroad in America, used to convey the granite quarried at Quincy to Charlestown for the Bunker Hill monument, of which he was the contractor and builder. He invented the eight-wheel car, a turn-table, a switch, a turnout and other railway equipments, for which he did not obtain patents. In 1834 Ross Winans received a patent for Bryant's eight-wheel car principle, which he improved and adapted to passenger travel. This patent was purchased by the Baltimore and Ohio road, and as Bryant's eight-wheel car was used on other roads litigations followed and Mr. Bryant appeared as a witness. The failure of the corporations in whose behalf he testified, to keep their promises of compensation for his disinterested services hastened his death, which occurred at Scituate, Mass., June 13, 1867.

BRYANT, William Cullen, poet, was born in Cummington, Mass., Nov. 3, 1794; son of Peter and Sarah (Snell) Bryant; grandson of Philip and Silence (Howard) Bryant; great-grandson of Ichabod Bryant, and great-great-grandson of Stephen and Abigail (Shaw) Bryant, who came from England and settled in Plymouth, Mass., in 1632. William Cullen was the second child in a family of seven, and is described as being "puny and very delicate in body, and of a painfully delicate nervous temperament." At the age of four years he was sent to the district school, where he obtained elementary instruction until his twelfth year. He early began to rhyme, and wrote a poem in his eleventh year, which he recited at the closing of the winter school. In 1808 he was sent to Brookfield to perfect himself in Latin under the tuition of his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Snell, and in 1809 pursued the study of Greek with the Rev. Moses Hallock of Plainfield. About this time he began to read Pope's translation of the *Iliad*, a delightful transition from Dr. Watts' hymns, and it is not surprising that his first serious efforts were some enigmas written

after the manner of this favorite poet. In 1809, he wrote, and his father had published in pamphlet form, a poem entitled, *The Embargo, or Sketches of the Times*, a Federalist satire attacking President Jefferson, then very unpopular because of the enforcement of the embargo laid upon the ports of the republic. He entered Williams college, Oct. 9, 1810, but before the close of his first year asked for an honorable dismissal, desiring to enter Yale. His father's financial position forbade the completion of a college course, and he studied law at Worthington and afterwards at Bridgewater, was admitted to the bar in 1815, began the practice of his profession at Plainfield, Mass., and had been there nearly a year when he entered into partnership with a young lawyer of Great Barrington, Mass. He purchased his partner's interest at the close of a year and continued practice alone, getting himself described as "an active, learned and rather fiery young lawyer." In 1817 the poem *Thanatopsis*, was published in the September number of the *North American Review*. It had been written six years before, shortly after Bryant left college, when he had not attained his eighteenth year; in the same number of the *Review* appeared also, under the title of a *Fragment*, what is now known as *An Inscription for the Entrance to a Wood*. The publication of these exquisite poems at that time was due to what might be termed an accident of fortune. In June of 1817, Willard Phillips, an old New Hampshire friend of the Bryant family, then an associate editor of the *North American Review*, wrote to Dr. Bryant his desire that William Cullen should contribute to the *Review*, then in its infancy. Dr. Bryant wrote to his son advising him to accept the offer, but chancing to look through a desk which the young poet had been in the habit of using, he found the MSS. of these incomparable poems and hastened with them to Boston. So instant was the appreciation of his muse on the publication of these lines that he was invited to become a regular contributor to the *Review*, to which, in 1818, he sent a paper on *Early American Poetry*, and the poem *To a Waterfowl*. The latter was inspired by an incident thus beautifully related by one of his biographers: "When he journeyed on foot over the hills to Plainfield on the 15th of December, 1816, to see what inducements it offered him to commence there the practice of the profession to which he had just been licensed, he says in one of his letters that he felt 'very forlorn and desolate.' The world seemed to grow bigger and darker as he ascended, and his future more uncertain and desperate. The sun had already set, leaving behind it one of those brilliant seas of chrysolite and opal which often flood

the New England skies, and, while pausing to contemplate the rosy splendor, with rapt admiration, a solitary bird made its winged way along the illuminated horizon. He watched the lone wanderer until it was lost in the distance. He then went on with new strength and courage. When he reached the house where he was to stop for the night he immediately sat down and wrote the lines 'To a Waterfowl.' In 1818 he was elected one of the tithing men and town clerk of Great Barrington, holding the latter office until he left Massachusetts five years later. He was also appointed a justice of the peace. He was married June 11, 1821, to Fanny Fairchild, with whom he passed forty-five years of happy married life. In 1822 he wrote the poem *The Ages*, which he read before the Phi Beta Kappa society of Harvard college. He was urged to publish it, and from the suggestion resulted the first publication of a collection of Bryant's poems, a small volume, consisting of the eight poems: *The Ages*, *To a Waterfowl*, *Fragment from Simonides*, *An Inscription for the Entrance to a Wood*, *The Yellow Violet*, *The Song*, *Green River*, and *Thaumtopsis*, which appeared in 1823. In 1824 he became a contributor to the *United States Literary Gazette*, and wrote many of his most charming poems for its pages. About this time also were written *The Death of the Flowers* and *The Past*, for each of which he asked two dollars, "with which remuneration," he wrote, he should be "abundantly satisfied." His publishers, however, made him a more generous proposition, suggesting a yearly salary of two hundred dollars for an average of one hundred lines a month, expressing their regrets that they were "unable to offer a compensation more adequate." In 1824 Mr. Bryant removed to New York, and assumed the editorship of the *New York Review and Athenæum Magazine*. He delivered a course of lectures on English poetry before the Athenæum society, and in the same year accepted a professorship connected with the New York academy of design, where he lectured on Greek and Roman mythology. In July, 1826, the *Review* was amalgamated with the *United States Gazette* of Boston, under the title of the *United States Review*, Mr. Bryant being the New York and J. G. Carter the Boston editor. In 1827, '28, '29 Mr. Bryant was associated with Verplanck and Robert C. Sands in the publication of an annual entitled the *Talisman*, and in 1823, in conjunction with Mr. Sands, issued two volumes entitled, *Tales of the Glauber Spa*. In this year also was published a complete collection of his poems, which was re-published in England, and won him European reputation. In 1836 he accepted an editorial chair on the *New York Evening Post*, and acquired a small interest in

the paper; five months later, on the death of Mr. Coleman, the editor-in-chief and proprietor, Mr. Bryant was promoted to his chair and purchased a further interest in the property. Mr. Bryant's course as a journalist was dignified and consistent; he accepted no favors from individuals or parties, and was fearless in opposing popular measures and questions when he esteemed it essential to the public interest to do so. He was at the inception of his journalistic career a Democrat in principle, but before the war became a strong Republican. The *Evening Post*, which had been chiefly occupied with matters of local interest, sanitary and fiscal reforms and the like, under Mr. Bryant's leadership became an advocate of free trade principles at a time when protective duties were favored by both houses of Congress and by the north generally. In 1836 he maintained in the columns of the *Post* the validity of trade unions; he favored international copyright, the abolition of capital punishment, supported President Jackson in his most unpopular measures, and the tariff of '46, a tariff for revenue with incidental protection; opposed slavery as "a foul and monstrous idol, a juggernaut under which thousands are crushed to death," and suggested the fullest and freest emancipation as the only fit remedy for the evil. He was conscientious and impartial in the statement of facts, and temperate in debate. Solicitous for honor as a man of letters, his carefully prepared and finely phrased editorials, and his rules im-



HOUSE AT ROSLYN, L. ISLAND.

posed upon subordinates, for the use of pure Saxon English, materially elevated the literary tone of journalism. In 1851 he published a short history of the *Evening Post*, then half a century old, and he terminated his editorial labors in 1870. George William Curtis wrote of him: "What nature said to him was plainly spoken and clearly heard and perfectly repeated. His art was exquisite. It was absolutely unsuspected, but it served its truest purpose, for it removed every obstruction to full and complete delivery of his message." From 1834 to 1867 Mr. Bryant made six visits to the old world, and in 1872 visited Cuba and the city of Mexico for the second time. In 1850 he published *Letters of a Traveller*, a collection of the letters he had sent to the *Post* during his travels abroad, and in the winter of 1869 he issued a supplementary volume

entitled, "Letters from the East." Mr. Bryant was unexcelled in the art of pronouncing eulogies, and was often called upon to perform this office. In 1872 a volume was published embodying the chief of these orations, notably those doing honor to Gulian C. Verplanck, Thomas Cole, the painter; Fenimore Cooper, Washington Irving, Fitz-Greene Halleck, and those made at the unveiling of the Shakespeare, Scott and Morse statues in Central Park. In 1866, seeking relief from the deep grief that had befallen him in the death of his wife in 1865, he began his translation of the Iliad, and the first twelve books were published in 1870. It was followed by a translation of the Odyssey, which was completed in 1871. The work had an immediate success, the sales of the Iliad up to 1888 reaching 17,000, the sales of the Odyssey 10,244 copies. Many American editions of Mr. Bryant's poems were issued. Of that known as the Red Line, 5,000 copies were sold in 1870, and the beautifully illustrated edition of 1877 met with a very cordial welcome, as did the later one of his complete works in 1884. In 1858 Mr. Bryant was elected a regent of the University of the state of New York, but declined to serve. He was very chary of accepting public honors, and refused all such as he consistently might; some few, however, he could not escape. In 1873 he was made an honorary member of the Russian academy at St. Petersburg. He was one of the founders of the Century association in New York, and his seventieth birthday was made the occasion of a festival by the club, in which the notable artists and poets of America participated with gifts of paintings and poems. The congratulatory address on this occasion was delivered by George Bancroft, the historian, and speeches were made by R. W. Emerson, R. H. Dana, Jr., and William M. Evarts. Many delightful poems were read, written for the occasion by those who revered the man and admired the poet. On his eightieth birthday, in 1876, Mr. Bryant was presented with a memorial vase of silver, the carving of which symbolized his life. This magnificent work of art was presented to the venerable poet in Chickering hall, New York, on June 20, 1876, its permanent destination being the Metropolitan museum of art. In this his eighty-first year, Mr. Bryant wrote "The Flood of Years"; "Thanatopsis" at eighteen, "The Flood of Years" at eighty-one, a lapse of years indeed but no diminution of force, no weakening of expression. Mr. Bryant's last poem, "The Twenty-second of February," was written, to commemorate the birthday of Washington, in 1878. Mr. Bryant was essentially a domestic man; home was to him a sacred place, where business cares were never allowed to obtrude. His letters from abroad to the

persons in charge of his country houses, "Cedar-mere," at Roslyn, L. I., and the old homestead at Cummington, Mass., show that he knew every tree and stone of both places. He divided the spring, summer and autumn months between Long Island and Cummington, and spent his winters in New York. May 29, 1878, Mr. Bryant delivered the address at the unveiling of the statue of Mazzini in Central Park, and after the ceremony, upon reaching the house of a friend, he fell, and his head coming in contact with the stone step he was rendered unconscious; a few days later apoplexy ensued, and his illness proved mortal. There are many portraits of Mr. Bryant extant, of which the ones he most preferred himself were those by Inman and Durand. See *William Cullen Bryant*, by John Bigelow (1890); *Godwin's Life of Bryant* (1883); *Wilson's Bryant and His Friends* (1886). He died in New York city, June 12, 1878, and was buried at Roslyn, N. Y.

BRYANT, William Cullen, editor, was born in New York city, Aug. 1, 1849. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, and at the Polytechnic institute of that city. He engaged in newspaper work and was married to Mary W. daughter of Bernard Peters, editor and proprietor of the Brooklyn *Times*. He succeeded Mr. Peters as publisher of the Brooklyn *Times* in 1875. He was a commissioner of the Brooklyn Fire Department before it consolidated with the New York department; served as president of the New York Press Club, and as secretary and manager of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association from 1893. He was also treasurer of the Publishers' Press.

BRYANT, William McKendree, educator was born in Lake county, Ind., March 31, 1843, son of Eliphalet Wayne Bryant, a pioneer settler of Indiana who emigrated from Ohio in 1835, and subsequently engaged in the manufacture of wagons. His grandfather James Bryant settled in Ohio in 1800. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1861 joined the 3d Iowa infantry as a private. He became adjutant in the 34th Iowa volunteers in 1862, where he served until 1865, when he was made assistant adjutant general of a brigade. He was graduated at Ohio Wesleyan university A.B. 1868, A.M. 1871; was superintendent of public schools, at New Lisbon, Ohio, 1868-'69, superintendent of public schools at Burlington, Iowa, 1870-'73, and a teacher in the city schools of St. Louis, Mo., from 1873. He was an instructor of psychology and ethics in the St. Louis Normal and high school; a lecturer at the St. Louis kindergarten and normal schools, and at the St. Louis Society of Pedagogy. He was married in 1867 to Sarah Augusta Shade of Columbus, Ohio, a landscape painter of some

prominence. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Missouri. He translated the following: *Hegel's Philosophy of Art* (1879); *Philosophy of Landscape Painting* (1882); *World Energy and Its Self-Conservation* (1890); *Eternity, a Thread in the Weaving of a Life*; *Goethe as a Representative of the Modern Art Spirit*; *Historical Presuppositions and Foreshadowings of Dante's Divine Comedy*; *A Syllabus of Psychology* (1892); *A Syllabus of Ethics* (1893); *Ethics and the New Education* (1894); *Modern Education, Deus and Satanus*; *Text Book of Psychology* (1894); *Hegel's Educational Ideas* (1896); *Life, Death and Immortality* (1898); and numerous magazine articles on psychological, ethical and pedagogical subjects.

BRYCE, Lloyd, editor, was born at Flushing, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1851. He studied at Georgetown college, D. C., and subsequently took a degree at Oxford, England, and afterwards studied law at the Columbia law school in New York. Upon the election of David B. Hill as governor of New York, Mr. Bryce received the appointment of paymaster-general on his staff, and in 1886 was elected a representative for New York city to the 50th Congress. During his term he directed his efforts principally to insure beneficial legislation for the city and for its harbor, with the object of preventing the deposit of refuse in its waters, and the careless anchorage of vessels in the path of harbor navigation. By the will of Allen Thorndike Rice, proprietor of the *North American Review*, Mr. Bryce acquired a controlling interest in that periodical, and became its editor in July, 1889. He is the author of *Paradise, The Romance of an Alter Ego*, and *A Dream of Conquest*, novels which received commendation from critical authorities. He also wrote *Friends in Exile*; *Lady Blanche's Salon*; *The Literary Duet*, and numerous essays.

BRYSON, Andrew, naval officer, was born in New York, July 25, 1822. At the age of fifteen he was appointed midshipman in the United States navy, and in June, 1843, was promoted to passed midshipman. In 1850 he became master, and in August, 1851, was made lieutenant. In 1856 he was attached to the *Saratoga* of the home squadron, and while on a cruise off the Mexican coast he commanded the *Indianola*, a little vessel which had been secured for the occasion, and succeeded in capturing the *Miramón* after a sharp engagement. The affair created international complication, and on the arrival of the *Saratoga* at Norfolk, Va., the captain was relieved of command. The *Saratoga* on this voyage (Dec., 1857) conveyed, as prisoners of the United States, to New York, William Walker and his band of filibusters. In 1858 Lieutenant Bryson was executive officer of the *Preble* on the Paraguayan expedition, and returning late in 1860 he was attached to the Brooklyn navy yard. In October,

1861, he was attached to the blockading squadron and in command of the *Chippewa*. He participated in the capture of Fort Macon, N. C., and the action at Stono Inlet. He was commissioned commander in July, 1862, and in September was sent to Europe on special service. He was ordered to the monitor *Lehigh* on Aug. 4, 1863, sailing for Charleston harbor late in the month. On Dec. 2, 1863, the *Lehigh*, while on picket duty, grounded, and for several hours was subjected to the concentrated fire of the combined Confederate batteries. In this action Commander Bryson was slightly wounded, and his conduct was especially commended. On Oct. 13, 1864, he was ordered to the command of the ironclad *Essex* of the Mississippi fleet. On May 5, 1865, he was made fleet captain. From April, 1866, to March, 1868, he commanded the *Michigan* on Lake Erie, and on June 3, 1866, he captured the Fenians while attempting to cross the Niagara river on their return from Canada. On July 26, 1866, he was promoted captain, and from 1866 to 1871 was at the Boston navy yard in command of the receiving ship *Ohio*. From Sept. 19, 1871, to July 28, 1873, he commanded the *Brooklyn* in the European squadron, and was made commodore Feb. 14, 1873. He was commandant of the Portsmouth navy yard from Sept. 15, 1874 to July 27, 1876, and was president of the board to examine the class of 1876 at Annapolis. From Sept. 8, 1879 to July 25, 1881, he commanded the South Atlantic station, sailing from New York in his flagship *Shenandoah*. On March 29, 1880, he was promoted to rear-admiral. On Jan. 30, 1883, he was retired at his own request, after forty-three years of almost continuous active service. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1892.

BUCHANAN, Edward Young, clergyman, was born in Mercersburg, Pa., May 30, 1811; son of James and Elizabeth (Speer) Buchanan, and brother of James Buchanan, fifteenth president of the United States. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1828, and began his studies in theology at Pittsburg, Pa., concluding them at the General seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in New York city. He was ordained as deacon in 1832, and as priest in 1835, and filled various pastorates in the diocese of Pennsylvania. He received the degree of D.D. from Trinity college in 1853, and S.T.D. from Dickinson in 1868. He was the last survivor of the American clergy ordained by Bishop White, and died Jan. 20, 1895.

BUCHANAN, Franklin, naval officer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 17, 1800. He began his naval career in 1815 as a midshipman, was promoted lieutenant in 1825, commanded the *Baltimore* on her trial trip, and delivered her to the Emperor of Brazil at Rio Janiero in July,

1826, she having been built for the Brazilian navy. He was made master-commandant in 1841, and sailed in the *Mississippi* and afterwards in the *Vincennes*. From 1845 to 1847 he was engaged in organizing, and was first superintendent of the Annapolis naval academy, and in the latter year he was given command of the *Germantown*, which was actively engaged in the taking of Vera Cruz. He commanded the *Susquehanna*, the flagship of Commodore Perry's fleet, in the famous expedition, 1853-'54, which resulted in the opening of the doors of China and Japan to the commerce and civilization of the world; in 1855 was advanced to the rank of captain, and in 1859 was assigned to the command of the Washington navy yard. Acting upon the belief that Maryland was about to secede from the Union he resigned his commission in April, 1861, and, repenting his action in the light of subsequent events, he asked permission to retract his resignation, but this being refused, in September of the same year he entered the Confederate navy. He was placed in charge of the construction and equipment of the *Merrimac*, and was her commander in the engagement at Hampton Roads when the *Congress* and the *Cumberland* were destroyed, March 8, 1862; the Confederate congress tendering him a vote of thanks for his gallantry on this occasion, and also promoting him a full admiral and senior officer of the navy. A severe wound received in the encounter prevented him from participating in the *Merrimac's* famous battle with the *Monitor* on the following day. He took command in 1863 of the naval defences of Mobile, and suggested and superintended the building of the ironclad ram *Tennessee* as the most effective means of protecting that city. In command of the *Tennessee* he engaged in the great battle in Mobile Bay on Aug. 5, 1864, and was obliged to surrender after a desperate struggle, in which he was severely wounded and his vessel hopelessly disabled. He remained a prisoner of war for six months, his exchange being effected February, 1865. He was elected president of the Maryland agricultural college, and died in Talbot county, Md., May 11, 1874.

BUCHANAN, James, fifteenth President of the United States, was born at Cove Gap, near Mercersburg, Pa., April 23, 1791; second son of James and Elizabeth (Speer) Buchanan. His mother was the only daughter of James Speer, who came of Scotch Presbyterian ancestry, and immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1756. His father was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, came to America in 1783, engaged in business as a clerk in Philadelphia, and in 1788 set up business for himself. James received his primary education in the schools of Mercersburg, and in 1807 entered

Dickinson college in the junior class. After graduating in 1809 he removed to Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. As a Federalist, he disapproved of the war with England, but did not shirk the duties of an American citizen when the war became a fact, and his patriotism was voiced in a speech delivered to the people shortly after the city of Washington was captured by the British. He urged the enlistment, and was himself one of the first volunteers, under Judge Shippen, to march to the defence of Baltimore. He was elected a member of the house



James Buchanan

of representatives in the Pennsylvania legislature, Oct. 14, 1814. On the first of February following, in considering "An act for the encouragement of volunteers for the defence of the Commonwealth," he urged the passage of the bill, and afterwards speaking of the incident he said: "So open and decided was I in my course in favor of defending the country, notwithstanding my disapproval of the declaration of war, that the late William Beale, the shrewd, strong-minded and influential Democratic senator from Mifflin county, called upon me and urged me strongly during the session to change my political name and be called a Democrat, stating that I would have no occasion to change my principles." On July 4, 1815, in an oration delivered at Lancaster he characterized the action of the government in its prosecution of the war as disgraceful, while he eulogized the spirit of the American people. He retired from the legislature at the end of his second term of service with a fixed determination to abandon political life, and devote himself exclusively to the practice of law. In 1820 he was elected by the Federalists a representative to the 17th Congress from Lancaster, York and Dauphin counties. Among his important early speeches in Congress were those on the deficiency in the military appropriation, in January, 1822; on the bankrupt law, in March following, when he successfully opposed its extension to all citizens, whether traders or not. There was in his speech on this subject a perceptible tendency to that line of politics which he subsequently adopted and to which he always adhered. This may be described as a forbearance from exercising federal powers of acknowledged constitu-



James Buchanan

tional validity, in ways and on occasions which may lead to an absorption of state jurisdictions. In the next Congress Mr. Buchanan spoke twice on the tariff—March 23 and April 9, 1824. His views on protection were conservative. He held that in imposing duties necessary to defray the expenses of the government, care should be taken, while extending protection to infant industries, not to injure at the same time the interests of the producers of wealth. In his speech in the house he said: "The American system consists in affording equal and just legislative protection to all the great interests of the country. It is no respecter of persons. It does not distinguish between the farmer who ploughs the soil in Pennsylvania and the manufacturer of wool in New England. Being impartial it embraces all." He uttered grave warnings against forming alliances with Mexico and the South American republics, and insisted on the great importance of Cuba, both commercially and strategically to the United States. On questions of internal policy Mr. Buchanan had voted for the imposing of tolls for the support of the Cumberland road. When he first had occasion to act on this subject as a member of Congress, he was inclined to accept the doctrine that Congress had power to establish and support this road. Mr. Monroe's veto affected him deeply, as it was the first time he had been brought to distinguish between federal and state powers. At a subsequent session of Congress he endeavored unsuccessfully to have the road retroceded to the states through which it passed, on condition that they would support it by levying tolls. During the canvass of 1828, in which the supporters of the administration had taken the name of national Republican, and the opposition that of Democrat, Mr. Buchanan was one of the most able and ardent supporters of General Jackson, and it was mainly through his influence that the twenty-eight electoral votes of Pennsylvania were secured. In 1829 he succeeded Daniel Webster as head of the judiciary committee, and in this capacity conducted the trial on impeachment of Judge Peck. In March, 1831, Mr. Buchanan retired from Congress, with the avowed intention of resuming his law practice, but President Jackson, in 1832, appointed him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to St. Petersburg, and urged his acceptance of the mission so strongly that he could not well decline. He sailed from New York, April 8, 1832, on board the *Silas Richards*, a sailing vessel, and reached St. Petersburg the June following. His mission was to negotiate the first treaty of commerce between Russia and the United States, to establish a tariff system and to provide for consuls. He was thirty-eight years old when he undertook this important commis-

sion, and although without official experience in diplomacy, he had been a close student of the diplomatic history of his own country and of public law, and what he did not know about trade between Russia and the United States he mastered soon after reaching St. Petersburg. He also perfected himself in the French language, which proved of invaluable assistance to him in conducting the negotiations. He referred to himself in a letter home, "As a tyro in diplomacy, with no weapons but a little common sense, knowledge and downright honesty—with which to encounter the most adroit and skilful politicians in the world." The encounter was by no means a sinecure, but his fair mind, even manners, and unflinching tact served him well, and by adhering tenaciously to his purpose and exercising astute diplomacy in his dealings with the diplomats, he was eventually successful in arranging a commercial treaty by which important privileges in the Baltic and the Black sea were secured for the United States. He made a warm friend of Count Nesselrode, and when the treaty was at length accepted by the cabinet, against the strenuous opposition of some of the members, it was, by the dexterous management of the count, seconded by Mr. Buchanan's skilful course and ample knowledge of the points in question. He began his journey homeward, Aug. 8, 1833. On Dec. 6, 1834, he was elected United States senator by the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania legislature, to fill the unexpired term of Senator Wilkins, resigned. In his letter of acceptance he wrote: "I want language to express my feelings on the perusal of your kind letter. Elevated by your free and unsolicited suffrages to the only public station I desire to occupy, it shall be my constant endeavor to justify by my conduct the generous confidence which you have thus reposed." When he took his seat in the senate, Dec. 15, 1834, General Jackson was in the second term of his office. Mr. Van Buren presided over the senate, the opposition had become consolidated and classified under the name of the Whig party as substituted for that of national Republicans; there was a third party known as the anti-masons, and the Whigs controlled the senate by a two-thirds majority. In the great struggle between President Jackson and the Whigs, headed by Mr. Calhoun, Buchanan at all times warmly defended the President and his claims. In the course of a speech in defence of the President in his exercise of the right to remove Presidential appointees from office without the consent of the senate, Mr. Buchanan said: "Washington, the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and the younger Adams removed whom they pleased from office; but after the accession of Jackson to office the

existence of this power is denied. We are now required to believe that all which former presidents have done was wrong; the first Congress was entirely mistaken in its construction of the constitution, and that the president does not possess the power of removal without the concurrence of the senate. If ever a question has occurred in the history of any country that ought to be considered and settled it is that one. A solemn decision at first, adopted in practice afterwards by all branches of the government for five and forty years makes the precedent one of almost irresistible force." In the next session of Congress, December, 1836, he delivered a speech defending the President's action in the removal of the public deposits and in support of Senator Benton's "expunging" resolutions, which proposed the cancellation on the journal of Mr. Clay's resolution, condemning President Jackson for the act. In his speech, which has been characterized as the ablest effort in the senate, he deftly separated what was personal or partisan in the controversy from the serious questions involved, and covering the whole field of argument upon the really important topics in a temperate, courteous, but firm discussion, placed his side of the debate upon its true merits. The resolutions were adopted by a strict party vote. During the latter part of General Jackson's administration the subject of slavery began to be agitated, and numerous petitions were made to Congress for its suppression in the District of Columbia. One from the Quakers of Pennsylvania was presented by Mr. Buchanan. His attitude at that time upon the slavery question is best expressed in his own words in the senate, Jan. 7, 1836: "The memorial which I have in my possession is entitled to the utmost respect from the character of the memorialists. If any one principle of constitutional law can at this day be considered as settled, it is that Congress has no right, no power, over the question of slavery within those states where it exists. The property of the master in his slave existed in full force before the Federal constitution was adopted. It was a subject which then belonged, as it still belongs, to the exclusive jurisdiction of the several states. For one, whatever may be my opinions upon the abstract question of slavery,—I am free to confess they are those of the people of Pennsylvania,—I shall never attempt to violate this fundamental compact. The Union will be dissolved and incalculable evils will arise, the moment any such attempt is seriously made by the free states in Congress." In June, 1836, when a bill was proposed in the senate to restrain the use of the mails for the circulation of incendiary publications in the south, Mr. Webster addressed the senate in opposition to the bill, and

Mr. Buchanan argued against him. In 1836, when Michigan sought admission to the Union, Mr. Buchanan spoke in favor of admitting the territory as a state. His whole career showed him to be pre-eminently a state rights man. Among his many loyal friends President Jackson had none more staunch than Mr. Buchanan. He supported him in his financial measures, advocated the recognition by Congress of the independence of Texas, and at a later time its annexation. Mr. Buchanan supported the principal measures of the administration of Mr. Van Buren, including the establishment of an independent treasury. He was re-elected to the senate January, 1837, for a full term, being the first United States senator re-elected by the legislature of Pennsylvania. President Van Buren invited him to his official family as attorney-general to succeed Mr. Grundy, but Mr. Buchanan declined, claiming that he could best serve his country in the senate. On Feb. 2, 1842, in reply to Mr. Clay, he delivered a speech on the veto power of the president, in which he said: "Of all the executive powers it is the least to be dreaded. It cannot create, it can change no existing law, it can destroy no existing institution. It is a mere power to arrest hasty and inconsiderate changes until the voice of the people, who are alike masters of senators, representatives and President, shall be heard." In 1842 he opposed the ratification of the treaty between the United States and England, which Mr. Webster had negotiated with Lord Ashburton. In 1843 the legislature of Pennsylvania re-elected him senator for a third term, and in 1844 his political and personal friends were anxious to propose him as Democratic candidate for the presidency. But he saw that if he permitted his friends to have their way, his interests would clash with those of Benton, Van Buren and other prominent men in the party. Mr. Buchanan accordingly promptly withdrew his name in a public letter, and James K. Polk was nominated and elected, and at the invitation of the President Mr. Buchanan accepted the position of secretary of state in his cabinet. Here he had some critical questions to adjust, including the settlement of the boundary line between Oregon and the British possessions, and the annexation of Texas, from which arose the war with Mexico. He also advised President Polk to strongly re-assert the Monroe doctrine, which was in effect that no European nation should in future be permitted to settle a colony on the American continent or in any way to interfere with American affairs; and he also advocated cultivating the most friendly relations with the Central American states. When the Whigs came into power in 1849, Mr. Buchanan retired for a time from

politics, and acquired a small estate a little outside the city of Lancaster, known as Wheatland, and this henceforth became his home. The death of his sister, Mrs. Lane, in 1839, left to him the care and education of four children, and the youngest of them, Harriet, was of such a tender age that it was possible for her natural guardian to mould her character as he wished; to direct the education of the young girl, to form her religious and moral principles, to guard her against temptation that would naturally come in the paths of one of her impetuous disposition, and to develop in her the character of a true woman, became one of the chief objects of his busy life. His letters to her, which began in her early youth, reveal a beautiful side of his character, of which the world knows but little. He wrote numerous public letters during his retirement, and the compromise measures of 1850, offered by Mr. Clay, the abolition of slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the fugitive slave law received his commendation and approval. When the Democratic party regained power in 1853, President Pierce offered to Mr. Buchanan the position of minister to England. In urging his acceptance the President said: "I can assure you if you accept the mission Pennsylvania shall not receive one appointment more or less on that account. I shall consider yours as an appointment for the whole country, and I will not say that Pennsylvania shall not have more in case of your acceptance than if you should decline the mission." The pressure brought to bear was so strong that he finally accepted. The fisheries reciprocity with Canada, and the Monroe doctrine as relating to Central American states, which had not been satisfactorily established by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, were the uppermost subjects for discussion and settlement. President Pierce decided that the questions of reciprocity and the fisheries should be negotiated at Washington, and the Central American question was referred to London. Mr. Buchanan was the originator and one of the three members of the Ostend conference that met in 1854 to consider the subject of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, and with his colleagues maintained that on the principle of self-preservation from dangers of the gravest kind, an armed intervention of the United States and the capture of the island from the Spaniards would be justifiable. He returned to the United States in the latter part of April, 1856, accompanied by his niece, Harriet Lane, who had been for over a year his guest, and upon his arrival in New York was accorded a public reception from the authorities and people of the city, which evinced the interest that was everywhere manifested towards him as an able statesman

and the probable coming chief executive. He returned to Wheatland, and there received news of his nomination as the Democratic candidate for President by the convention held at Cincinnati in 1856. The Whig party had passed from existence. The anti-slavery party adopted the name of Republican, nominated John C. Fremont as their candidate for President, and the question of slavery in the territories was made the issue of the campaign. The repeal of the Missouri compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, which had been followed in Kansas by an internecine contest between pro-slavery and anti-slavery settlers, gave the canvass a sectional fervor which was smothered but not extinguished by the election in November, when Mr. Buchanan secured the electoral vote of Arkansas, Alabama, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, one hundred and thirty-nine electoral votes, which made him President of the United States. He was inaugurated March 4, 1857, and was welcomed to the presidency by many anxious and patriotic citizens outside of his own party supporters, who saw danger in the radical doctrines of the minority party. His niece, Harriet Lane, became mistress of the White House, and was admirably qualified to make the new administration a social success. In the selection of his cabinet he made Lewis Cass, of Michigan, secretary of state; Howell Cobb, of Georgia, secretary of the treasury; John B. Floyd, of Virginia, secretary of war; Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut, secretary of the navy; Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, secretary of the interior; Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee, postmaster-general, and Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, attorney-general. The state of the country when this administration was organized was ominous to its peace and welfare. The autumn of 1857 saw a financial crisis of that kind which is apt to recur in an expanding country as the cycle advances from booming prosperity to the over-confident and over-productive stage. Although the severity of the times gradually relaxed, and both confidence and activity were by another twelve months fairly restored, it took a long time to do away with the effects of the panic. The preceding administration had left a legacy of trouble in the repeal of the Missouri compromise. The Kansas-Nebraska act was a bone of contention between two factions of the Democratic party, and the President had to consider what was the limitation imposed by the constitution of the United States upon the operation of this newly created right. He stood by the decision of the supreme court in the famous Dred Scott case, and

all his official influence was used through the territorial government to induce the people of Kansas to act in the questions of slavery at the proper time, and in the only practical way, by voting for delegates to the constitution called under the authority of the territorial laws, and then voting on the constitution which that convention should frame. In 1857 he appointed Alfred Cumming, of Georgia, governor of Utah, and filled the judicial and other vacancies which existed. This roused the opposition of Brigham Young and his followers. The President and his secretary of war petitioned the existing Congress for necessary troops to quell the incipient rebellion, but the Lecompton controversy was raging, and the use of Federal troops to put down the free-state movement in Kansas had caused such mistrust and irritation that none but the President's staunchest supporters were inclined to place more troops at his disposal. The bill for an army increase was lost, though both houses passed a measure authorizing the President to accept for the Utah disturbance two regiments of volunteers; these were not called out, but the President mustered a military force out of the regulars strong enough to overawe and overpower Utah's rebellious inhabitants. Two peace commissioners also bore to Utah a proclamation from the President, dated April 6, which offered free pardon except to those who still persisted in disloyal resistance. These conciliatory efforts, backed by an irresistible show of military strength, brought the Mormons to a speedy acknowledgment of their allegiance. The question of British dominion in Central America, which Mr. Buchanan had advanced when minister to England, was settled during his administration under his advice and approval. A settlement with the Central American states was effected in accordance with the American construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He also succeeded in compelling the English government to recognize international law in favor of the freedom of the seas. He recommended to Congress sending aid to the constitutional party of Mexico, then forcibly suspended from exercising the functions of government by military rule, and to redress with force the wrongs of our citizens who were resident there, and whose claims against Mexico aggregated ten million dollars. He also instructed the United States minister to Mexico, Mr. McLane, to make a treaty of "Transit and Commerce," and a "convention to enforce treaty stipulations and to maintain order and security in the territory of the republics of Mexico and the United States." Congress did not uphold him in his efforts; Louis Napoleon interfered; in 1864 an empire under Maximilian was established, and the

claims of the American citizens were for the time ignored. In 1858 the President concluded a treaty with China which established satisfactory commercial relations between the two countries. On June 22, 1860, he vetoed a bill "to secure homesteads to actual settlers in the public domain, and for other purposes"; the other purposes pertained to donations to the states, his objections being that the United States had no right to donate her public land to the states for domestic purposes. In 1860 the President was authorized by Congress to settle the claims against the government of Paraguay, by sending a commissioner to that country, accompanied by a naval force sufficient to exact justice should negotiations fail. This expedition was started on a considerable scale, was entirely successful and resulted in a permanent peace with that country, at no cost to the government beyond the usual small annual appropriation for the navy. The election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860 was the signal for South Carolina to renew her old doctrine, and she seceded Dec. 20, 1860. Mr. Buchanan refused to receive the commissioners sent by the state to treat with him as with a foreign power. He emphatically denied the right of any state to secede from the Union, and held that the only remedy for a dissatisfied state was open revolution. In the October preceding the election, he received communication from General Scott, commanding-general of the army, which subsequently became known as "General Scott's Views," in which paper the general said in view of Mr. Lincoln's probable election he anticipated the secession of one or more southern states, and warned the President against leaving the forts in the south without additional garrison. As Mr. Buchanan had publicly denied the right of secession, he could not consistently re-inforce the forts as if he anticipated revolution; besides the entire United States troops available for garrisoning the nine forts in the six excited southern states was four hundred men, and the recommendation was plainly impracticable. He adhered to his policy of non-action, for which he has been censured, but which was identical with that adopted by President Lincoln until the overt act of firing upon Fort Sumter. After the actual secession of South Carolina, the President's chief aim was to confine the area of secession and induce Congress to prepare for war. But again he was not seconded by the legislative body, and when his term of office expired, March 3, 1861, seven states had already seceded, and President Lincoln found himself sadly embarrassed by the apathy of Congress in not preparing for the conflict, which could no longer be averted. Excepting the short drive from the White House to the Capitol in the same carriage with Mr. Lincoln,

in compliance with that time-honored custom, when the retiring President turns over the administration of affairs to his successor, it does not appear that Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Lincoln ever met. Mr. Buchanan remained in Washington until March 9, settling private affairs, and on that day, accompanied by Miss Lane and the other members of his household, returned to Wheatland. He continued to take a deep interest in politics, and supported with his influence as a private citizen the war that was raging for the maintenance of the Union. His declining years were saddened by the many calumnies with which he was assailed; but he bore all with a dignified fortitude and was willing to leave the vindication of his course to a future, when perception would not be dimmed by sectional feeling. He published *Buchanan's Administration*, a vindication of the policy of his administration during the last months of his term. During the last years of his life he fell a victim to rheumatic gout, from which he finally died. His remains were laid at rest in Woodward Hill cemetery, near Lancaster, Pa. A simple monument marks his grave, and the passer-by reads, "James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, born April 23, 1791; died June 1, 1868."

BUCHANAN, James, representative, was born at Ringoes, Hunterdon county, N. J., June 17, 1839. He was reared upon a farm, received an academic education, was admitted to the practice of the law in 1864, and was chosen reading clerk of the New Jersey legislature in 1866. Subsequently he was a member of the Trenton board of education, presiding judge of Mercer county for six years, was elected a representative to the 49th Congress as a Republican in 1884, and re-elected to the 50th, 51st and 52d congresses. He died in Trenton, N. J., Oct. 30, 1900.

BUCHANAN, John Alexander, representative, was born in Virginia, Oct. 7, 1843. He joined the Confederate army, serving as a private in the Stonewall brigade. He was taken a prisoner at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, and remained in captivity until February, 1865. After the close of the war he entered Emory and Henry college, Va., and was graduated in 1870, after which he studied law at the University of Virginia. From 1885 to 1887 he was a member of the Virginia house of delegates. He was elected a representative to the 51st and 52d congresses 1889-93 and became associate justice of the Supreme court of Virginia in 1894.

BUCHANAN, John P., governor of Tennessee, was born at Williamson, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1847; son of Thomas Buchanan, grandson of John Buchanan, Jr., and great-grandson of Major John Buchanan. At the age of sixteen he joined

the Confederate army, when he distinguished himself in some of the most important battles of the civil war. At its conclusion he went back to his farm, where he engaged in the raising of blooded stock. In 1878 he removed his stock to a large farm in Rutherford county, and greatly increased his business. In 1886 he was elected to the general assembly of Tennessee and was re-elected in 1888. In February, 1890, he was elected, as a Democrat, governor of Tennessee. In the legislature he made his mark as an able and fearless debater, and contended stubbornly for the rights and interests of the people. As governor he showed himself well-informed on all subjects which came under his administration. On Aug. 1, 1889, upon the consolidation of the *Wheel* and the *Alliance*, Governor Buchanan was elected president of the organization.

BUCHANAN, Joseph Rhodes, physician, was born in Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 11, 1814. He was graduated at the medical school of Louisville university in 1842, and was professor of physiology in the Cincinnati electric medical institute from 1846 to 1856. He was dean of the faculty from 1850 to 1855, and editor of its medical journal. In after years he was engaged in similar work in the electric medical schools of New York and Boston. Dr. Buchanan is the author of a new system of education based on psychometry and sarcognomy, sciences of which he was the discoverer. His published works include: *Outlines of Lectures on the Neurological System of Anthropology* (1854); *Electric Practice of Medicine and Surgery* (third revised edition, 1868); *The American System of Medicine* (1880); *Moral Education, its Laws and Methods* (1882); *The New Education: Moral, Industrial, Hygienic, Intellectual* (1882); *Manual of Psychometry: the Dawn of a New Civilization* (1885), and *Therapeutic Sarcognomy* (1891). He edited *Buchanan's Journal of Man*, 8 vols. He died at San Jose, Cal., in 1899.

BUCHANAN, Robert Christie, soldier, was born in Maryland about 1810. He graduated at West Point in 1830; served in the Black Hawk and Seminole wars; was promoted captain 1838, served in the military occupation of Texas 1845-46, and in the war with Mexico 1846-48, where he was brevetted major May 9, 1846, and lieutenant colonel in September 1847. He was promoted major of the 4th infantry Feb. 3, 1855; lieutenant-colonel in September 1861; participated in the Peninsular campaign where he was brevetted colonel June 27, 1862, and was appointed brigadier general of volunteers in November, 1862. He was placed in command of Fort Delaware in March, 1863, was promoted colonel in the regular army in 1864, and brevetted brigadier and major general in 1865, for gallantry

at Malvern Hill, Manassas and Fredericksburg. He commanded the district of Louisiana, 1868; Fort Porter, N. Y., 1869-'70, and was retired Dec. 31, 1870. He died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1878.

BUCHANAN, William Insko, diplomat, was born near Covington, Ky., Sept. 10, 1852, son of George Preston and Mary E. (Gibson) Buchanan. He removed to Indiana; served as engrossing clerk in the Indiana house of representatives 1874-'75; engaged in mercantile pursuits in Piqua, Ohio, and Sioux City, Iowa, and became a Democratic member from Iowa of the World's Columbian exposition in 1890; also chief of the department of agriculture of that exposition in 1890 and of the departments of live stock and forestry in 1891. He was U. S. minister to the Argentine Republic 1894-'99, where he fixed the boundary line between Chili and Argentine in the Peruna de Atacama. He became director general of the Pan-American exposition of 1901 at Buffalo, N. Y. in 1899.

BUCHTEL, John Richards, philanthropist, was born in Summit county, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1822. His first American paternal ancestor immigrated to the United States from Germany in the eighteenth century. The boy's education was limited, and his youth was passed on a farm. In 1854 he

entered the employ of Ball, Aultman & Co., manufacturers of mowers and reapers at Akron, Ohio. The firm failed in 1856, making him their assignee and he placed their affairs on a secure foundation. In 1864 he formed a connection with the Buckeye mowing



machine company, the business being organized into a stock company in 1865, and he was elected its president. He was also president of the bank of Akron and manager of the Akron iron company, and in all his interests sustained the most pleasant relations with his employees, their comfort being his first consideration and thus built up the town of Buchtel. One hundred and fifty car loads of coal and an average of forty-five tons of iron was produced each day. He was a trustee of the Ohio State Agricultural college, and a member of the executive committee during the erection of

its buildings. He contributed to the building fund of every church in Akron; gave his library to Buchtel college and gifts to the amount of \$500,000. He died May 23, 1893.

BUCHTEL, Henry Augustus, educator, was born near Akron, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1847, son of Dr. Jonathan B. Buchtel. He was graduated at Asbury (now De Pauw) university 1872, A. M. 1875; was married Feb. 4, 1873, to Mary M. Stevenson of Greencastle, Ind., and served as a missionary in Bulgaria in 1873. On his return to the United States, he served as pastor of Methodist Episcopal churches in Indiana, Colorado, New York and New Jersey and became chancellor of the University of Denver, at Denver, Colo., Jan. 1, 1900. He received the degree D. D. from De Pauw university in 1884 and LL. D. in 1900.

BUCK, Alfred Eliab, diplomat, was born in Foxcroft, Me., Feb. 7, 1832, son of Benjamin T. and Elmira (Todd) Buck. He was graduated at Waterville college in 1859; taught school 1859-'61, and served through the Civil war; as captain in the 13th Maine volunteers 1861-'3; as lieutenant colonel of the 91st U. S. colored infantry 1863-'4 and of the 51st colored infantry 1864-'5, being brevetted colonel at the capture of Fort Bleckley, Ala. He served as inspector general of western Louisiana in 1865; engaged in manufacturing turpentine near Mobile, Ala., 1866-'67, and was a delegate to the Alabama state convention in 1867; clerk of the Mobile county court in 1867; member of the Mobile city council in 1868, and a Republican representative in the 41st congress, 1869-'71. He removed to Atlanta, Ga.; was clerk of the U. S. court there 1873-'87; a delegate to the National Republican conventions of 1880, 1884 and 1888, and U. S. marshal 1889-'97. He was U. S. minister to Japan 1897-'1902 and received the degree LL. D. from Colby in 1897. He died in Japan, Dec. 4, 1902.

BUCK, Dudley, musician, was born at Hartford, Conn., March 10, 1830. He began to take lessons on the piano in 1846 and became organist at St. John's Episcopal church. He attended Trinity college 1855-'8; studied at the Leipsic conservatory under Moritz, Hauptmann, Ernest Richter and Julius Rietz in 1858; under Johann Gottlieb Schneider, the celebrated organist, at Dresden in 1859, and at Paris 1860-'2. He was organist of Dr. Horace Bushnell's church at Hartford, Conn., 1862-'9; at St. James church, Chicago, 1869-'71, and at St. Paul's church and Music Hall, Boston, later becoming assistant conductor of the Theodore Thomas concerts at Central Park, New York and of the Cincinnati festivals. He was next organist of St. Ann's and then of Holy Trinity church, Brooklyn, N. Y., and conductor of the Apollo club of that city. He composed the music

for a cantata. *The Centennial Meditation of Columbia*, which was sung at the opening of the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa., May, 1876, under Theodore Thomas's direction, by a chorus of one thousand voices, with organ and an orchestra of nearly two hundred instrumentalists. His services as president of the Metropolitan college of music, of New York city, were greatly appreciated by its students. His composition, *The Golden Legend*, obtained a prize of one thousand dollars from the Cincinnati musical association. *The Legend of Don Munio*, a romantic cantata, founded on Irving's *Alhambra*; *The Light of Asia*, written in 1885, the text from St. Edwin Arnold's epic poem; *The Voyage of Columbus*, *The Nun of Nidaros*, *King Olaf's Christmas*, *The Forty-sixth Psalm*, *Chorus of Spirits and Hours*, from Shelley's *Prometheus Unbound*, *Hymn to Music*, *The Story of the Cross*, *The Triumph of David*, *Marmion*, and a communion service in C. in nine numbers, are among his more popular compositions.

BUCK, Gurdon, surgeon, was born in New York city, May 7, 1807. He obtained a classical education and engaged in business for some years. He then studied medicine and was graduated from the College of physicians and surgeons in 1830. After a short hospital practice he travelled in Europe and studied in the medical schools of France and Germany. He returned to New York in 1833, and established a practice, but in 1835 again visited Europe, where he remained two years. On his return to the United States he was appointed visiting surgeon to the New York hospital, a position which he held during the remainder of his life. The treatment of fractures known as "Buck's extension" took its name and origin from him. He held important offices in the principal medical societies of America, and was a fellow and at one time vice-president of the Academy of medicine. He was a member of the American medical association, of the New York pathological society, and a trustee of the New York dispensary of the eye and ear infirmary, and of the college of physicians and surgeons. He was also visiting surgeon to New York hospitals. He is the author of *Contributions to Reparative Surgery* (1876). He died in New York city, March 6, 1877.

BUCKALEW, Charles R., senator, was born in Fishing Creek township, Pa., Dec. 28, 1821. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and was prosecuting attorney of Columbia county from 1845 to 1847. He was elected to the state senate in 1850 and 1855; was commissioned to exchange ratifications of a treaty with Paraguay in 1854; was a presidential elector in 1856; chairman of the Democratic state committee in 1857; again

state senator in 1857; one of the commissioners to revise a penal code of the state in 1858. In 1860 he was appointed minister resident at Ecuador by President Buchanan. In 1863 he was elected to the U.S. senate, where he was prominent on several committees, and active in debate upon the reconstruction measures, which he considered illegal. He was elected to the state senate in 1869 for the fourth time, served in the constitutional convention of 1873; in 1876 was on the Democratic electoral ticket. In 1872 he published a volume upon *Proportional Representation*, and in 1883 a work upon the *Constitution of Pennsylvania*. In 1887 was elected a representative to the 50th, and in 1889 was re-elected to the 51st congress. He died at Bloomburg, Pa., May 19, 1899.

BUCKHAM, Matthew Henry, educator, was born at Hinckley, Leicestershire, England, July 4, 1832; son of James Buckham, an independent clergyman, who settled in Connecticut, where the son received his preparation for college. He matriculated at the University of Vermont, and was graduated in 1851 with honors. The year following his graduation he was principal of Lenox academy, Mass., and tutor in the Vermont university. He then visited Europe, and, after several years of study and travel, returned in 1856 to accept the chair of Greek in the University of Vermont. In 1865 he added to his duties those of professor of English literature, resigning both chairs in 1871 to accept the presidency of the university, made vacant by the resignation of President James B. Angell. In 1877 he received the degree of D.D. from Hamilton college, N. Y., and from Dartmouth college, and in the same year the University of Vermont conferred upon him the degree of A.M. From 1867 to 1874 he was a prominent member of the Vermont state board of education. His addresses, sermons, reviews and papers on educational topics have been largely circulated in pamphlet form.

BUCKHOUT, Isaac Craig, civil engineer, was born at Morrisania, N. Y., in 1831. At an early age he was employed by the Harlem railroad as a surveyor's assistant, and he afterward occupied the position of city engineer, and superintendent of water-works in Paterson, N. J. Later he was appointed city surveyor of New York, and in 1853, returning to the employ of the Harlem railroad company, he superintended the construction of extensive works on the Harlem river, and of important improvements in various parts of the road. He became chief engineer of the road in 1857, and its superintendent in 1863. He designed the Grand central station, and was one of a committee of four engineers appointed by the legislature to carry out the provisions of the

charter granting the privilege of constructing the Fourth avenue improvements. Mr. Buckhout's plans for the construction of the underground railroad, for which Mr. Vanderbilt obtained a charter, were pronounced the most practicable of those submitted, as were also his plans for a similar road in Brooklyn, N. Y. He died at White Plains, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1874.

BUCKINGHAM, Catharinus Putnam, was born at Springfield, Ohio, March 14, 1808. After his graduation at the United States military academy in 1829, he served for one year on topographical duty, and for another on pedagogical duty at the military academy, when he resigned from the service. From 1833 to 1836 he was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, and he then became engaged in manufacturing pursuits, acquiring a business interest in the Kokosing iron works at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he entered the service as assistant adjutant-general of Ohio, May 3, 1861, becoming commissary-general on May 8, and adjutant-general with the rank of brigadier-general in July of the same year. He was detailed to special duty in the war department at Washington, D. C., from July, 1862, to February, 1863, when he resigned his commission, and removing to New York engaged in mercantile pursuits. He built the Illinois central railroad company's grain elevator, 1868-'73, and in 1873 became president of the Chicago steel works. He died in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30, 1888.

BUCKINGHAM, Joseph Tinker, journalist, was born at Windham, Conn., Dec. 21, 1779. At the age of sixteen he obtained employment as a printer in New Hampshire, and afterwards in Greenfield, Mass. He moved to Boston in 1800, where he embarked in publishing on his own account. In 1824 he established the *Boston Courier*, a daily journal, which he edited until June, 1848. In July, 1831, he issued, in connection with his son Edwin, the first number of the *New England Magazine*, which was for a time successful, and had among its writers some of the most popular authors of the day; a part of *The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table* first appearing in its pages. On the death of his son, who was associate editor, he discontinued the magazine in 1834. He was president of the Massachusetts charitable mechanics, of the Bunker Hill monument and of the Middlesex agricultural associations. He published *Specimens of Newspaper Literature, with Personal Memoirs, Anecdotes and Reminiscences* (1850); *Personal Memoirs and Recollections of Editorial Life* (1852), *Annals of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association* (1853). He died in Cambridge, Mass., April 11, 1861.

BUCKINGHAM, Samuel Giles, clergyman, was born in Lebanon, Conn., Nov 18, 1812. He was graduated at Yale in 1833, and at Yale divinity school in 1837. He was ordained a Congregational minister and was pastor of the church at Millbury, Mass., 1837-'47. In 1847 he accepted a call to the South church, Springfield, Mass., and upon his resignation in 1894, after a pastorate of forty-seven years, he was elected pastor emeritus. Dr. Buckingham was an important factor in the cause of religion and education in the western part of Massachusetts. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Yale in 1868. He died at Springfield, Mass., July 12, 1898.

BUCKINGHAM, William Alfred, governor of Connecticut, was born at Lebanon, Conn., May 28, 1804. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Lebanon, and during his eighteenth year he taught school. From 1823 to 1827 he was employed as a clerk in a store at Norwich, Conn., entering business on his own account in the latter year. He was elected mayor of Norwich in 1849, was re-elected the following year, and held the same office during 1856 and 1857. In 1858 he became governor of Connecticut, and was successively re-elected until 1866. During the civil war he rendered signal service, sending out from Connecticut without draft more than fifty thousand men, an exceedingly large number in proportion to the population of the state. At the end of his eighth term as governor he declined a re-nomination, and in 1868 he was elected a U. S. senator, serving as the chairman of the committee on Indian affairs and as a member of the committee on commerce. He was public spirited and philanthropic, giving liberally to schools and colleges and to charitable institutions. He gave twenty-five thousand dollars to the theological department of Yale college, of which institution his ancestor, the Rev. Thomas Buckingham, was one of the founders. In 1868 he was prominently mentioned before the Republican national convention as candidate for the vice-presidency. On June 18, 1884, Olin L. Warner's bronze statue of Governor Buckingham was unveiled at the state house in Hartford, Conn. He died at Norwich, Conn., Feb. 3, 1875.

BUCKLAND, Cyrus, inventor, was born in Manchester, Conn., Aug. 10, 1799. In 1828 he was employed at the national armory at Springfield, Mass., as a pattern-maker, and to his inventive and executive ability are due many of the effective improvements in arms, adopted by the national government. He devised a machine which made possible the interchange of parts in small arms, and also machines for turning the upper barrels of muskets, for finishing the cone, for milling screws, for boring and turning gun barrels, and for rifling muskets. He invented a

set of stocking machines, thirteen in number, which carry the gun stocks from the crude state in which they come from the mill to an advanced degree of finish. These stocking machines were introduced into the national armory of England—men from the Springfield armory being employed to operate them. Several other European governments adopted not only these machines but also various other of Mr. Buckland's time and money-saving inventions. Upon his retirement, in 1859, the United States government voted him a grant of seventy thousand dollars, in recognition of its indebtedness, Mr. Buckland having previously received no compensation beyond his daily wages for his many inventions. He died in Springfield, Mass., Feb. 26, 1891.

BUCKLAND, Ralph Pomeroy, soldier, was born at Leyden, Mass., Jan. 20, 1812. His parents moved to Ohio, where he received his education. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, and commenced practice at Fremont. In 1848 he was a delegate to the national Whig convention, and from 1855 to 1859 he was state senator. He entered the Union army in 1861 as colonel of the 72d Ohio volunteers, which he had organized, and at the battle of Shiloh he commanded the 4th brigade of Sherman's division, receiving promotion to brigadier-general, Nov. 29, 1862, for gallantry on this occasion. He commanded a brigade in the 15th army corps at Vicksburg, was later assigned to the command of the district of Memphis, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers in March, 1865. In January, 1865, he resigned his commission in the army in order to accept a seat in the 39th Congress as representative from his state, having been elected while in the field. He was re-elected in 1866 to the 40th Congress, and served on the committees on banking, currency and militia. He was president of the board of managers of the Ohio soldiers' and sailors' orphans' home at Xenia from 1867 to 1873, and the government director of the Union Pacific railroad from 1877 to 1880. He died at Fremont, Ohio, May 28, 1892.

BUCKLEY, James Monroe, editor, was born at Rahway, N. J., Dec. 16, 1836. He studied at Pennington, N. J., and at Wesleyan university, leaving in his freshman year on account of ill-health. On partial recovery he studied divinity under Dr. Nathaniel Laselle, at Exeter, N. H. He entered the New Hampshire conference of the Methodist Episcopal church on trial, 1859, and was stationed at Dover, Manchester and Concord. In 1863 he travelled in Europe and in November of that year was transferred to Detroit conference, and preached in Detroit, Mich., from 1864 to 1866; in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Stamford, Conn., 1866 to 1880. He studied medicine 1866-'69, and served on the medical committees of the

State lunatic hospitals of New Jersey for many years, and as president of the Methodist Episcopal (Seney) hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., from its foundation. He was a member of the general conference in 1872, 1876 and 1880, and a delegate to the ecumenical Methodist conference in London, 1881. In 1880 he became editor of the New York *Christian Advocate*, and was a member of every general conference and of the ecumenical conference in 1891. He published: *Appeals to Men of Sense and Reflection*, New York (1869); *Two Weeks in the Yosemite Valley* New York (1873); *Supposed Miracles*, Boston (1875); *Christians and the Theatre*, (1875); *Oats or Wild Oats*, New York (1885); *The Land of the Czar and the Nihilist*, Boston (1886); *Christian Science, Faith-Healing and Kindred Phenomena*, and *Travels in Three Continents*. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Wesleyan university in 1869, and that of D.D. in 1872; Emory and Henry college, Va., gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1882.

BUCKLEY, Samuel Botsford, naturalist, was born in Torrey, Yates county, N. Y., May 9, 1809. He was graduated at the Wesleyan university in 1836, and the two years following were spent in travelling through the south and west, making botanical, geological, malacological and geodetical investigations. In 1839-'40 he was principal of the academy at Allenton, Ala., and in 1842 extended his travels and investigations through the southern and western parts of the country, discovering a nearly complete skeleton of a zeuglodon, twenty-four new species of plants, and a new genus of shrub, which was afterward named "Buckleya" in his honor, by Professor Torrey. He spent some months of 1842-'43 in study at the New York college of physicians and surgeons, and in the same year he visited Florida, where he discovered some thirteen new species of shells. In 1858 he ascertained the altitude of several of the highest mountains in Tennessee and the Carolinas by means of the barometer. One of these peaks, Mt. Buckley, in North Carolina, was named in his honor. In 1859-'60 he was engaged in collecting materials for a supplement to Michaux and Nuttall's "*Sylva*," and was employed upon the Texas geological survey of 1860-'61, as assistant geologist and naturalist. From 1862 to 1865 he was the chief examiner in the statistical department of the U. S. sanitary commission, and, during 1866-'67, state geologist of Texas, which office he again filled from 1874 to 1877, during the latter term constructing two geological maps of that state, and writing a number of articles on the mineral resources and the geological formations of the state for Hitchcock and Blake's *Geological Atlas of the United States*. In 1871-'72 he was scientific

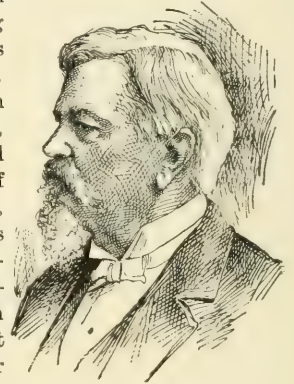
editor of the *State Gazette*, published at Austin, and in 1872 received the degree of Ph.D. from Waco university, Texas. He founded the Texas association of science, was a member of various scientific associations, and a contributor to scientific journals. A full list of his journalistic contributions may be found in the *Alumni Record* of Wesleyan university (1881-'83). At the time of his death he had in preparation a work on the geology and natural history of Texas, and another on the trees and shrubs of the United States. He died in Austin, Texas, Feb. 18, 1884.

BUCKMINSTER, Joseph, clergyman, was born at Rutland, Mass., Oct. 14, 1751; son of Rev. Joseph Buckminster, and a direct descendant of the Thomas Buckminster who, in 1640, emigrated from England and settled at Muddy river (Brookline), Mass. He entered Yale college at the age of fifteen, and upon his graduation in 1770 received a Berkeley scholarship, which enabled him to pursue a theological course of three years free of charge. From 1774 to 1778 he was a tutor at Yale, and in 1779 he accepted a call to the North church of Portsmouth, N. H. His ordination, on January 27, was the commencement of a pastorate extending over thirty-three years. He was a most eloquent and original speaker, and in the controversy which resulted in the division of the Congregational church, he joined the conservative party, his son, Joseph Stevens Buckminster, joining the liberal party. The College of New Jersey conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1803. His publications include some twenty-five sermons and a memoir of Dr. MacClintock. See *Memoirs of Rev. Joseph Buckminster, D.D., and of his Son*, by Eliza Buckminster Lee (1851). He died at Readsboro, Vt., June 10, 1812.

BUCKMINSTER, Joseph Stevens, clergyman, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., May 26, 1784; son of Joseph Buckminster, 2d. His ancestors for several generations had been clergymen. He was graduated from Harvard with honors in 1801. He studied theology and general literature, and taught for a time at Phillips Exeter academy. On Jan. 20, 1805, he was ordained pastor of the Brattle street church of Boston. In 1806-'07 his congregation granted him an extended leave of absence, which he employed in European travel, hoping thereby to regain his health. He was the friend and patron of literature, a member of the famous "Anthology Club," and a contributor to *Monthly Anthology*. He was one of the first preachers to introduce a measure of literary excellence into pulpit discourses. He belonged to the liberal branch of the Congregational church, which, shortly after his death, became distinctly Unitarian. In 1808 he published, in connection with Mr. William

Wells, and under the patronage of Harvard college, a new edition of Griesbach's Greek Testament, and in the following year a memorable address delivered by him before the Phi Beta Kappa society of Harvard on the *Dangers and Duties of Men of Letters*, was published. In 1811 he was invited to deliver a course of lectures in biblical criticism at Harvard. After his death a number of his sermons were collected and published with memoirs by Rev. S. C. Thacher (1814, revised fourth ed. 1839); and his sister, Eliza Buckminster Lee, wrote a memoir of his life (1849). He died at Boston, Mass., June 9, 1812.

BUCKNER, Simon Bolivar, soldier, was born in Hart county, Ky., in April, 1823; son of Aylett H. Buckner, an iron manufacturer and extensive farmer who was descended from an old Virginia family of English ancestors. The elder Buckner subsequently removed first to Munfordville, and in 1840 to Muhlenberg county. The son was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1844, and in August, 1845, was appointed assistant professor of ethics at West Point, and remained at this post until the following May. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico, Lieutenant Buckner applied for transfer to the scene of hostilities. He was attached to



Simon Bolivar Buckner

the 6th regiment and was brevetted 1st lieutenant for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco. At Molino del Rey he won the captain's brevet. He was returned to West Point in 1848, and appointed assistant instructor of infantry tactics. He retained this position until March 25, 1855, when he superintended the building of the Chicago custom house. He then recruited a regiment of Illinois volunteers for the proposed Utah expedition, but they were not called into service. In 1860 he resigned his commission and removed to Louisville, Ky., where he engaged in the practice of law and also took an active interest in the state militia. Governor Magoffin appointed him adjutant and inspector-general of the state guard. When the civil war broke out his sympathies prompted him to go with the south, and a large part of the state guard followed their commander. General Buckner called upon the people of the state to support him in his movements against the troops that had invaded the state from

the north by order of President Lincoln. He established Camp Boone, and threatened Louisville, but advanced no farther than Bowling Green. From there he was ordered to Fort Donelson by his superior officers, Generals Pillow and Floyd, who subsequently forced him to the alternative of abandoning his men or surrendering the fort and garrison. He first commanded a brigade and distinguished himself in the battle of 13th, 14th and 15th of February, 1862. On the last day a gallant sortie was made. The Federals were driven back and the way opened for the Confederates to escape, but General Pillow ordered them back. General Buckner protested, but was overruled. That afternoon General Grant so arranged his forces that escape was cut off. A conference was held in the evening, and Generals Floyd and Pillow made their escape during the night. General Buckner would not consent to abandon the troops, the command was turned over to him and he remained to undergo the mortification of the inevitable surrender. A pleasant incident of the occasion was the conduct of General Grant, who privately placed his purse at his old friend's disposal when he was taken a prisoner of war to Fort Warren, Boston harbor. They had been cadets together at West Point, and continued life-long friends. Many years afterwards, when Ex-President Grant was financially ruined by the failure of Grant & Ward, General Buckner returned the kindness showed him at Fort Donelson. He made a special trip to New York, and delicately offered to lend General Grant whatever sum he might require, to be paid when convenient. It is understood General Grant accepted the offer, but the particulars were never revealed by General Buckner. He was one of the pall-bearers at General Grant's funeral. Upon his exchange in August, 1862, he was given command of the first division of General Hardee's corps; was made major-general, and distinguished himself at the battle of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga. He succeeded to the command of Kirby Smith's army as lieutenant-general, and surrendered it on May 26, 1865, at Baton Rouge. While occupied in adjusting his complicated financial affairs after the war, he engaged in journalism, first in New Orleans and afterwards in Louisville. In 1870 he took up his residence on the farm in Hart county, where he was born, and in 1887 was elected Governor of Kentucky, defeating William F. Bradley by seventeen thousand votes. During his term a large amount of money was required to answer immediate and pressing public needs, and Governor Buckner advanced the commonwealth fifty thousand dollars without charging interest. In many ways he improved the public service while governor. He was elected delegate to the state

constitutional convention, and took part in framing the new constitution. On Sept. 3, 1896, the independent Democrats convened at Indianapolis, Ind., and nominated General Buckner as their candidate for vice-president of the United States on the ticket with John M. Palmer as president.

BUDD, Charles Arms, physician, was born in New York city, Jan. 16, 1831; son of Bern W. and Caroline Elvira (Reynolds) Budd. He was graduated at the University of the city of New York, A.B., 1850, M.D. 1852; was surgeon on a packet between New York and Liverpool, 1852-'3, and resident physician at the cholera hospital, New York city, 1853-'54. He was adjunct professor of obstetrics at the New York medical college, 1860-'4; professor of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children at the University of the city of New York, 1864-'76, and emeritus professor from 1876. He was physician to Mount Sinai hospital; visiting physician to Bellevue hospital and president of the New York obstetrical society. He died in New York city, May 17, 1877.

BUDD, James Herbert, governor of California, was born in Janesville, Wis., May 18, 1851; son of Joseph H. and Lucinda M. (Ash) Budd; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Van Rensselaer) Budd, and of Thomas and Lucy (Edgerton) Ash, and of German and English ancestry. He removed to California in his boyhood and attended the public schools and Brayton's school, Oakland. He was graduated from the University of California, Ph.B. in 1873; was admitted to the bar and settled in practice at Stockton, Cal. He was a Democratic representative from California in the 48th congress, 1883-'85, declining re-nomination, and was governor of California, 1895-'99. He was a trustee of the Stockton library and president of the board of police and fire commissioners. He was married in June, 1873, to Inez A. Merrill.

BUEL, Clarence Clough, journalist, was born at Laona, Chautauqua county, N. Y., July 29, 1850, and was taken to Madison, Wis., in 1855. After two years in the University of Minnesota, he studied journalism at the University of Berlin in 1872-'73, and at the University and Polytechnic of Munich, 1873-'74. Upon his return to the United States he was associate editor of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, and then joined the staff of the New York *Tribune*, on which he served from June, 1875, to November, 1881, when he became assistant editor of the *Century Magazine*. He was associated with Robert U. Johnson in editing a series of war papers in the *Century*, which were afterwards collected and published in a serial subscription book under the title, *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, which was very popular.

BUEL, Samuel, clergyman, was born in Troy, N. Y., June 15, 1815; son of Judge David Buel, an eminent lawyer. He received his education at Williams college, from which he was graduated first in the class of 1833. He studied at the Episcopal theological seminary at Alexandria, Va. After twenty years of ministerial and missionary work in various parts of the country, he became tutor at Kenyon college, professor of ecclesiastical history at Seabury divinity school, Faribault, Minn., in 1867, and professor of systematic divinity and dogmatic theology in the General theological seminary in New York in 1871, where he continued to teach until poor health compelled him to resign in 1888, when he was made professor emeritus. The General theological seminary gave him the degree of S.T.D. in 1885, the degree having been conferred on him by Columbia college in 1862. Of his published writings the best known are: *A Treatise of Dogmatic Theology*, *The Apostolical System of the Church Defended*, and *Eucharistic Presence, Sacrifice, and Adoration*. He died in New York city, Dec. 30, 1892.

BUELL, Abel, pioneer type-founder, was born at Killingworth, Conn., about 1750. He was a man of many resources, and though little is known of his life, record is found of him as engraver, jeweller, goldsmith, undertaker, military bugler, teacher of singing and choir leader, before he adopted the business of type-founding and printing. His expert knowledge of engraving led him into the penal offence of altering a colonial note, for which he served a term of imprisonment. A special act of the legislature, in return for many honorable services rendered the state, restored to him his civil rights. In 1769, without any other aid than his own ingenuity and some little knowledge derived from books, he began the manufacture of type, and in the course of a few years completed several fonts of long primer. One John Baine, who came to the United States after the revolution, has claimed the honor of being the first type-founder in America, but the *Massachusetts Gazette* established Buell's right to that honor beyond a peradventure. Under date of Sept. 4, 1769 (some years prior to Baine's advent), that journal says: "We learn that Abel Buell of Killingworth, in Connecticut, has made himself master of the art of founding types for printing." He was extremely eccentric and very restless, and was continually getting into trouble. He published a weekly newspaper, entitled, *The Devil's Club or Iron Cane*, in which he advocated "the doctrine of eternal progression and endless development." The publication of these views gave great offence to the Puritans, and Buell was condemned to six months' confinement in Syms-

bury mines, being released at the end of his term only on condition that he publicly renounce his heresy, and that he agree to carry an iron cane on Sabbath days in token of the sincerity of his repentance. So subdued did he become to all outward appearances that he was known as "the meek man with the iron cane." Disguised as a Kickapoo Indian he was one of the "Boston Tea Party," and at the battle of Lexington he heated to a white heat the point of his iron cane and with it touched off the first cannon fired in the revolution, and he was wounded in the knee at the battle of Bunker Hill. He became a government coiner after the revolution, and devised new instruments for conducting the work. Subsequently he visited England, for the purpose of studying the machines used in the manufacture of cotton cloth, and upon his return to America he established at New Haven a cotton factory, which was one of the first erected in the United States. He died at New Haven, Conn., about 1825.

BUELL, Don Carlos, soldier, was born near Marietta, Ohio, March 23, 1818. He was graduated from West Point in 1841; was assigned to the 3d infantry, and raised to the grade of 1st lieutenant, June 18, 1846. He was brevetted captain for gallant conduct at Monterey, and major after Contreras and Churubusco, having received a severe wound in the latter engagement. From 1848 to 1861 he was on duty as assistant adjutant-general at Washington, and at various department headquarters. On May 11, 1861, he received a staff appointment as lieutenant-colonel, and on May 17 was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He was employed in the work of organizing the troops at Washington. In August, 1861, he was given command of a division of the army of the Potomac, and in November, 1861, superseded General Sherman in the command of the department of the Cumberland, re-organized into the department of the Ohio. An attack upon General Buell's pickets at Rowlett station, Dec. 17, 1861, opened the Kentucky campaign, and Feb. 14, 1862, he occupied Bowling Green; February 23 he took possession of Gallatin, Tenn., and on the 25th of the same month entered Nashville. On March 21, 1862, he was made major-general of volunteers, and his department became a part of the department of the Mississippi under General Halleck. His opportune arrival at Shiloh on the evening of April 6, following, saved the troops under General Grant from a disastrous defeat. He assumed command of the army of the Ohio, June 12, 1862, and early in September Bragg advanced into Kentucky, obliging Buell to evacuate central Tennessee and retreat to Louisville, where his army arrived September

24, thus saving that city and Cincinnati, Ohio, from capture. Buell was superseded by General Thomas, September 30, by orders from Washington, but reinstated the next day, when he pursued Bragg's retreating forces. They met at Perryville, and fought an indecisive battle, though Bragg acknowledged defeat by retreating to Harrodsburg, and then to Cumberland Gap. Buell's management of this campaign has been pronounced masterly by military authorities, but he was censured by the war department, and by orders turned over his command to General Rosecrans. The report of the military investigation committee was never published. General Buell was mustered out of the volunteer service, May 23, 1864, and resigned his commission in the regular army June 1, 1864. He became extensively engaged in the iron business in Muhlenburg county, Ky. He was appointed pension agent in Kentucky by President Cleveland in 1885. He died near Rockport, Ky., Nov. 19, 1898.

BUELL, Marcus Darius, educator, was born at Wayland, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1851; son of Enoch George and Maria (Brownson) Buell. He was graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1872, and from Boston university school of theology in 1875. He was pastor at Glenville, Conn., 1875-'77; at Great Neck (L. I.), N. Y., 1880-'81, and at Hartford, Conn., 1882-'83. In 1884 he studied at Cambridge university, England, and in 1885 at the University of Berlin. On his return to the United States he entered upon his duties as professor of New Testament Greek and exegesis at Boston university, to which chair he had been appointed in 1884. In 1890 he was made dean of the theological faculty. He received the degrees of A.M., 1873, and D.D., 1889, from the University of the city of New York, and that of S.T.B. from Boston university in 1875. He was elected a member of the Harvard biblical club, the Society of biblical literature and exegesis, and the American Oriental society.

BUELL, Richard Hooker, engineer, was born at Cumberland, Md., Nov. 9, 1842. He was graduated at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1862, served through the civil war as an engineer officer in the U. S. navy, and in 1870 was appointed assistant civil engineer of the Tehuantepec survey, assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy in the U. S. naval academy, Annapolis, Md. He opened an office as consulting mechanical engineer in New York city. He wrote the *Cadet Engineer* (1875); *Safety Valves* (1878); *The Compound Steam Engine and its Steam Generating Plant* (1884), and articles on heat, steam and gas engines.

BUFFINGTON, Adelbert Rinaldo, soldier, was born at Wheeling, Va., Nov. 22, 1837. He was graduated at the United States military academy in 1861, and was assigned to duty as drill master of volunteers at Washington, D.C. He was on duty at the St. Louis arsenal as assistant ordnance officer and in mustering volunteers in Illinois and Missouri. He defended Pilot Knob, Mo.; was assistant adjutant-general of the 5th division, army of the west; organized a Missouri regiment from the men in the arsenal, of which he was made colonel, and afterwards had charge of the ordnance depot at Wheeling, W. Va. From September, 1863, to July, 1864, he was inspector of rifling sea-coast cannon, and from July, 1864, to September, 1865, was in command of the New York arsenal. After the close of the war he was on leave of absence inspecting arms for the Egyptian government until April, 1866, when he was in charge of the ordnance depot at Baton Rouge, La., and then became chief of ordnance, department of the Gulf. After March, 1867, he was in command of the 5th military district, Texas and Louisiana, until 1868, when he commanded the Watertown arsenal. He was at the Detroit arsenal from December, 1870, to February, 1872; was superintendent of southern forts, February, 1872, to May, 1873; in charge at Indianapolis arsenal, 1873 to '75; promoted major of ordnance June 23, 1874, after which he had charge of the Allegheny and Watervliet arsenals until 1881, when he was promoted lieutenant-colonel and placed in charge of the national armory Oct. 3, 1882. He was in command at the Rock Island, Ill., arsenal in 1896. Colonel Buffington made numerous inventions in the line of ordnance attachments and improvements, including a magazine firearm, a rod bayonet, a rear sight with adjustment for fine shooting for military firearms, and carriages for light and heavy guns. He was the first to use gas furnaces for drop forging. He became chief of the ordnance department with the rank of brigadier-general, April 15, 1899, and resigned in 1901.

BUFFINTON, James, representative, was born in Fall River, Mass., March 16, 1817. He was educated at Friends' school in Providence, R. I., and engaged in commercial business in his native city. He was elected in 1854 a representative to the 34th Congress, and was re-elected to the 35th, 36th and 37th congresses. He then accepted a place as special agent of the treasury department, and was afterwards made collector of internal revenue for Massachusetts by President Johnson. He was elected in 1868 a representative to the 41st Congress, and was re-elected to the 42d, 43d and 44th congresses. He died at Fall River, Mass., March 7, 1875.

BUFFUM, Arnold, abolitionist, was born at Smithfield, R. I., in January, 1782; son of Wm. Buffum, a prominent anti-slavery advocate. His ancestors were Quakers, and had been resident in America since its early settlement. He was educated at private schools in Smithfield and Newport, R. I.; first engaged in the manufacture of hats and afterwards in sheep-raising. He formed an intimacy with Lafayette in Paris in 1830, and on his return to America offered his services to William Lloyd Garrison to help effect the abolition of slavery. In 1832 the New England anti-slavery society was formed. It advocated immediate, rather than gradual abolition, and its constitution was signed by William Lloyd Garrison, Arnold Buffum and thirteen others. He was its second president and its first lecturer. He was an active temperance worker, and late in life a prominent member of the Republican party. He was married at Newport, R. I., in 1804, to Rebecca Gould, a descendant of Daniel Gould, who was whipped on Boston common in the seventeenth century for being a Quaker. He died in Eagleswood, N. J., in March, 1859.

BUFFUM, Edward Gould, journalist, was born in Rhode Island in 1820; son of Arnold Buffum, philanthropist. Upon the outbreak of the Mexican war he resigned as reporter on the New York *Herald*, joined Colonel Stevenson's New York volunteers as lieutenant, and in 1846 served in southern California and on the Pacific coast of Mexico. At the close of the war he settled in California, and was an early explorer of the gold fields. He became the editor-in-chief of the *Alta California* upon its establishment, and served one term in the state legislature. In 1859 he resumed his connection with the New York *Herald*, becoming a special foreign correspondent with headquarters at Paris. His *History of Stevenson's Regiment* is a vivid description of the life of a California pioneer, and he published besides, *Six Months in the Gold Mines* (1850); *A Pocket Guide for Americans going to Europe*. (1859), and *Sights and Sensations in France, Germany and Switzerland*. He died in Paris, France, Oct. 24, 1867.

BUFORD, Abraham, soldier, was born in Virginia. He distinguished himself in the early part of the Revolutionary war, and was appointed colonel of the 11th Virginia regiment, May 16, 1778. In the spring of 1780 he was sent with his command to relieve General Lincoln at Charleston, S. C., but hearing that the Americans had surrendered the place he began his return march. He was overtaken by a force of seven hundred cavalry and mounted infantry, under command of Colonel Tarleton, at Waxhaw Creek, S. C., May 29, 1780. Though having but four

hundred infantry and a small cavalry force, Buford refused to surrender, and was preparing for defence when the British fell upon the Continental troops, and giving no quarter killed nearly the entire force. Colonel Buford died in Scott county, Ky., June 29, 1833.

BUFORD, Abraham, soldier, was born in Kentucky about 1820. He was graduated at West Point in 1841. He served as lieutenant of 1st dragoons on frontier duty in Kansas and Iowa, and was engaged in the war with Mexico, winning at Buena Vista the brevet rank of captain. From 1848 to 1851 he was stationed in New Mexico, and in 1852 and 1853 was on duty at the cavalry school for practice in Carlisle, Pa. In 1853 and 1854 he served at the Harrodsburg branch military asylum, Kentucky, and on Oct. 22, 1854, resigned from the army, and retired to his farm near Versailles, Woodford county, Ky. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Confederate army and became a brigadier-general. He died by his own hand, June 9, 1864.

BUFORD, John, soldier, was born in Woodford county, Ky., March 4, 1826. He was the half brother of Gen. Napoleon Bonaparte Buford, and was graduated from West Point in 1848. As lieutenant of the 1st dragoons he was in active service in the expedition against the Sioux in 1855; at Bluewater, Kan., in 1856-'57, and in Utah in 1857-'58; was promoted to the rank of major in 1861, and attached to the corps of the inspector-general. In 1862 he was for a month on the staff of General Pope in the army of Virginia, and on July 27, 1862, was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, commanding a brigade of cavalry in General Hooker's army during the North Virginia campaign. He took part in the engagement at Madison Court House, August 9; pursued Jackson's army across the Rapidan, August 12; was present at Kelley's Ford, Thoroughfare Gap, and Manassas, being wounded in the last-named battle. During the Maryland campaign, as chief of cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, he was present at South Mountain, September 14, and at Antietam, September 17, where he acted in place of General Stoneman on McClellan's staff. He commanded the reserve cavalry brigade under Stoneman, and did gallant service at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; in Stoneman's raid, May, 1863, and Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863. He was chief of the cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac and was present at all the principal engagements, including Gettysburg, where he began the attack; Wolf's Hill, and Round Top, and the pursuit of the enemy to Warrenton. He was conspicuous at Culpeper and in driving the Confederates across the Rapidan, when he was obliged to cut his way in order to rejoin the

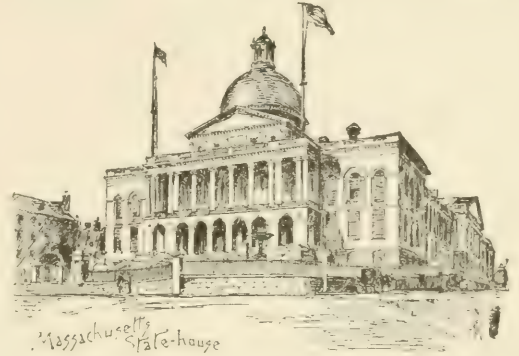
army, which was on the north side of the Rappahannock. In 1863 he was assigned to the command of the cavalry of the army of the Cumberland, and was commissioned major-general of volunteers, the commission being placed in his hands a few minutes before his death, which occurred at Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1863.

BUFORD, Napoleon Bonaparte, soldier, was born in Woodford county, Ky., Jan. 13, 1807. He was graduated from West Point in 1827, studied law at Harvard by permission of the government, was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point, 1834-'35, and resigned from the army in 1835. He was employed by the state of Kentucky as civil engineer; engaged in the iron business, and became a banker and railroad president in Illinois. He entered the Union army in 1861 as colonel of the 27th Illinois volunteers; was present at the engagement at Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861; occupied Columbus, Ky., in March, 1862; took Union city, was in command of the garrison at Island 10 after that fort was captured, and was present at Fort Pillow, April, 1862. April 15, 1862, he was promoted brigadier-general, was present at the siege of Corinth, September, 1862; the battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862; the siege of Vicksburg, 1863; was stationed in command at Cairo, Ill., from March to September, 1863, and from Sept. 12, 1863 to March 9, 1865, at Helena, Ark. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, and was mustered out of the volunteer service the following August. He served as special U. S. Indian commissioner in 1868, having been appointed in 1867 by the government to inspect the Union Pacific railroad, and served until the road was completed in 1869. He died March 28, 1883.

BUIST, Henry, lawyer, was born at Charleston, S. C., Dec. 25, 1829, son of George Buist, a member of the Charleston bar and judge of the probate court, and grandson of Rev. George Buist, D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian divine. He was graduated from South Carolina college and was admitted to the bar. He practised his profession at Charleston in association with Charles Macbeth; and on the decease of his partner took his brother, Hon. G. Buist, into partnership. Mr. Buist was a member of both the upper and lower houses of the state legislature for several terms, and served in the Confederate army during the civil war as captain in the 27th S. C. infantry, being taken prisoner at Petersburg, Va., and held for many months. He died June 9, 1887.

BULFINCH, Charles, architect, was born, probably near Boston, Mass., Aug. 8, 1763, son of Thomas Bulfinch, a physician, who in that year conducted a small-pox hospital in that city. After his graduation from Harvard college in 1781,

he went abroad, and becoming interested in architecture, he decided to give his time entirely to that work. In 1786 he returned to the United States and settled in Boston, where he became a successful and widely known architect. He designed the principal buildings of the city of Boston, including the state-house, the city hall, Faneuil



hall and many theatres and churches. In 1817 he went to Washington, where he drew the plans and superintended the construction of the national capitol, being engaged upon that work for thirteen years. He returned to Boston in 1830, and died there April 15, 1844.

BULFINCH, Stephen Greenleaf, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., June 18, 1809, son of Charles Bulfinch, architect. He was graduated from Columbian college, Washington, in 1826, and later from the divinity school at Cambridge, Mass. He was ordained to the Unitarian ministry, and in 1830 settled over a parish in Augusta, Ga., where he preached for seven years. He afterwards removed to Pittsburg, Pa., and in 1839 to Washington, D. C., remaining there until 1845, when he took charge of a church at Nashua, N. H., removing to Boston in 1852. He wrote numerous religious poems and published *Contemplations of the Saviour* (1832); *Poems* (1834); *The Holy Land and its Inhabitants* (1834); *Lays of the Gospel* (1835); *Communion Thoughts* (1852); *The Harp and the Cross* (1857); *Honor, or the Slave-Dealer's Daughter* (1864); *Manual of the Evidences of Christianity* (1866); and *Studies in the Evidences of Christianity* (1869). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 12, 1870.

BULKELEY, Morgan Gardiner, governor of Connecticut, was born at East Haddam, Conn., Dec. 26, 1838, son of Eliphalet Adams Bulkeley, lawyer and first president of the Ætna life insurance company of Hartford. His direct ancestor, the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, emigrated from England in 1634. Another ancestor, the Rev. Gershom Bulkeley, was a noted historian. In 1846 his family removed to Hartford, Conn., where he received a high-school education, and in 1852

entered commercial life as a clerk in his uncle's store in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was made a partner in 1859. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Union army, enlisting as a private in the 13th N. Y. regiment, and serving through the peninsular campaign under Generals Mansfield and Weber. In 1872 upon his father's death he removed to Hartford to care for his estate, and at once took a prominent part in business, political and financial affairs. He organized the United States bank of Hartford, of which he was elected the first president. In 1879 he resigned to accept the office of president of the Ætna life insurance company. He was also actively connected with other leading financial institutions of this city and state, including the Ætna fire insurance company, the Willimantic linen company, and the Ætna national bank of Hartford. In 1875 he was elected a councilman; in 1876, an alderman; and in 1880 and for the four succeeding terms, mayor of Hartford. He was elected governor of Connecticut on the Republican ticket in 1888, and as no candidate for election in 1890 received a constitutional majority of the votes cast, he held the office another term as governor *de jure*. A legislative deadlock followed, and but for the liberal use of his own funds in providing for the wants of the charitable institutions of the state, much suffering would have resulted. The matter was carried to the supreme court of the state and he was fully sustained in his action, the court declaring him to be governor *de facto* as well as *de jure*. In 1891 he received in legislative caucus thirty-five votes as United States senator, Joseph R. Hawley being the choice of the party.

BULKELEY, Peter, clergyman, was born at Odell, Bedfordshire, England, Jan. 31, 1582. He was educated at the University of Cambridge, and admitted to the priesthood. He succeeded to his father's living in his native town, which he held for more than twenty years. Being accused of nonconformity by Archbishop Laud, he was obliged to leave the place, and in 1635 came to America, and settled at Cambridge, Mass. Some years later he removed to the place where Concord now stands, and founded a town. The nucleus of the library at Harvard college was his private collection of books. He is the author of *The Gospel Covenant; or the Covenant of Grace Opened* (1646), and of several Latin verses. He died at Concord, Mass., March 9, 1659.

BULKELEY, William Henry, statesman, was born at East Haddam, Conn., March 2, 1840; son of Eliphalet A. Bulkeley, and a direct descendant of the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, founder of Concord, Mass. He received a public-school education and learned the dry goods business in Brooklyn.

N. Y., from whence, in 1861, he went to the war as a private in the 13th regiment, N. Y. S. M., and the next year raised a company for the 56th N. Y. volunteers, was elected captain, and served in General Smith's division until the regiment was ordered home during the New York draft riots in 1863. He returned to Hartford in 1868, organized and became president of the Kellogg and Bulkeley company, lithographers; was a member of the common council of Hartford five years, and vice-president and president one year each. He was commissary-general of Connecticut from 1879 to 1881, lieutenant-governor from 1881 to 1883, and state commissioner to the Yorktown celebration in 1881. He was the Republican candidate for governor in 1882, being defeated by Thomas M. Waller. At this election he declined to take advantage of eight thousand black ballots, which would have made him governor, the courts declaring them illegal. The general assembly by joint resolution validated the black ballots before declaring Mr. Waller elected governor. He then removed to South Dakota, where he founded Forest City, Potter county. He was president of the Forest City and Sioux City railroad, and of the Forest City land and improvement company.

BULKLEY, Charles Henry Augustus, educator, was born in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 22, 1818, son of Ashbel and Ann Eliza (Fanning) Bulkley. He was graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1839, and from Union theological seminary in 1842. In 1842 he was home missionary at New Brunswick, N. J., and from 1844 to 1846 at Janesville, Wis. From 1848 to 1882 he preached successively at Malone, N. Y., Mt. Morris, N. Y., Ithaca, N. Y., and Port Henry, N. Y. During the civil war he served first as chaplain of the 70th N. Y. regiment, Sickles's brigade, and later as aide-de-camp and assistant adjutant-general in McClellan's campaign in the peninsula. In 1882 he was a professor in Dr. Cullis's training college, Boston, Mass., and from 1882 to 1891 held a chair in Howard university. He received the degree of A.M. in 1842 from the University of the city of New York, and that of D.D. from Howard university in 1881. He compiled two volumes: *Plato's Best Thoughts* and *D'Aubigné's Martyrs of the Reformation*. He died in Washington, D. C., in 1892.

BULKLEY, Henry Daggett, physician, was born at New Haven, Conn., April 20, 1803. He was graduated from Yale in 1821, and after spending a few years in business life in New York city he adopted the medical profession, having been made an M.D. in 1830. He spent two years in study in Europe. In his practice he made a specialty of diseases of the skin, and founded the first dispensary for skin diseases in

New York city. He was a prominent member of many of the principal medical societies of this country, including the New York academy of medicine, and the New York county medical society. He edited *Manual of Diseases of the Skin*, by Cazenave and Schedel (American edition, (1846), and *Eruptive Fevers*, by Gregory (1851). For the last twenty years of his life he was attending physician of the New York hospital. He died in New York city, Jan. 4, 1872.

BULL, Henry, colonial governor, was born in Wales in 1610, arrived in Boston June 4, 1635, and took up his residence in Roxbury. In May, 1637, he was made a freeman. He espoused the cause of Mrs. Hutchinson in the Antinomian disputes, and was sentenced to banishment from the colony. Before this sentence had been passed he, with John Clark, William Coddington and others, sailed from Boston, and chose a new home on the Island of Aquidneck, in Narragansett Bay. In June, 1638, he was chosen a corporal of a newly formed militia company, and soon after was elected sergeant. He was also one of the seven "Elders," who, on April 28, 1639, agreed to propagate a plantation in the midst of the island, or elsewhere. This plantation became Newport. He was elected governor in May, 1685, serving one year. During the regime of Sir Edmund Andros, the general assembly convened, Feb. 26, 1690, for the first time in four years. Governors Walter Clark and Christopher Almy were sent for, but each refused to serve. Henry Bull, then more than eighty years old, was elected and served from Feb. 27 to May 7, 1690, declining re-election. He died in Rhode Island in 1694.

BULL, Melville, representative, was born at Newport, R. I., in 1854; prepared for college at Phillips academy, Exeter, was graduated at Harvard in 1877, and then engaged in farming at Middletown, R. I. He was representative to the state legislature, 1883-'85; state senator, 1885-'92; lieutenant-governor, 1892-'94; and member of the Republican state central committee from 1885. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1888, and while in the legislature took an active interest in establishing the naval reserve militia of the state, and served on the board of management of the Rhode Island college of agriculture and mechanic arts, and experimental station from its establishment in 1888. In 1892 he was the Republican candidate for representative from the first district of Rhode Island to the 53d Congress, and received a plurality of 640 votes, but not a majority, as was necessary for election in Rhode Island. In 1894 he was elected to the 54th Congress by a plurality of 2,863 votes, and was re-elected to the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1895-1903.

BULL, Ole Bornemann, violinist, was born in Bergen, Norway, Feb. 5, 1810. Both of his parents were musical, and he had among his many relatives a number of musicians and poets. From his earliest infancy he had an ear for nature's music—the songs of the flowers and

trees, the winds, rivers, lakes and mountains—and he always thought of this music as something that might be reproduced. At home-concerts given at his father's house he became familiar with the best music, and absorbed all unconsciously the rules of the musician's art. Without any instruction whatever he could play



Ole Bull.

the violin at five years of age, at seven took his place in a quartette of trained musicians, and at nine played first violin in a theatre orchestra. He was sent to school, as it was his father's intention to fit him for the ministry. In 1828 he went to Christiania to take his entrance examinations at the university. The afternoon and evening preceding examination day were spent in playing at a concert and at a private musical, and as a result he failed to pass his examinations. His playing, however, secured for him the position of director of the "Philharmonic and Dramatic Societies" of the town, and he at once entered upon the very congenial duties of his new office, spending his leisure in musical studies. In 1830 he returned to Bergen, where, by three concerts, he earned five hundred dollars, with which he went to Paris to gratify his long-cherished desire of hearing DeBeriot, Balliot and Berlioz. At Paris he was robbed of his money, and through the assistance of Vidocq, the famous detective, he won eight hundred francs in a gambling establishment. This money was soon spent, and he was in need and despair, when he met Madame Villeminot, an elderly lady, whose granddaughter he afterwards married, who took him into her home and nursed him through an attack of brain fever. Before he had fully recovered from this illness his admirers in Christiania, hearing of his misfortunes, sent him three thousand francs. His wonderful playing at a soirée, given by the Duke of Riario, led to many concert engagements, which brought him both fame and money. He heard Paganini, though it was several years afterward that his

great friendship with that maestro began, and he became acquainted with Chopin, with whom he gave a number of concerts. He travelled through France, Switzerland and Italy on a concert tour, studying as he went the native music of each country, in order to give true expression to the varied melodies of the south. While in Bologna his playing was heard, accidentally, by Rossini's wife, the celebrated Colbran, and through her he secured the opportunity of playing before a large audience which had assembled to hear Malibran and DeBeriot. Ole Bull on this occasion so threw his soul into his violin that it responded as it had never before done, and from that moment his fortune was made, his fame assured. He was accompanied to his home by a torchlight procession, his carriage being drawn by the populace; he was engaged for concert after concert, benefits were given in his behalf, theatres and orchestras were put at his disposal, and kings, dukes and princes delighted to do him honor. Soon afterward, upon his return to Paris, the doors of the Grand Opera were open to receive him, and he gave several concerts there with great success. Some of his most beautiful compositions were evolved at this time; among others, his famous *Concerto in A Major*, his *Quartetto a violino Solo*, his *Polacca Guerriera*, and his *Adagio Religioso*. In 1836 he made his first tour through England, playing in concerts with Rubini, Tamburini, Lablache, and Mlle. Assandri, and winning enthusiastic plaudits on every hand. The English tour was followed by one through Germany, and the music-loving Germans made this tour one prolonged ovation. He continued his travels, giving concerts in Russia, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Austria and Hungary, and taking the people's hearts by storm wherever he played. His visit to his native Norway, after an absence of seven years, was an occasion of great delight to him and to his admiring countrymen, and he played the grand and simple Norwegian melodies in such an electrifying way that the people awoke to a realization of the incomparable beauty of their own folk-songs and dances. Preceded by his fame he came to America in 1843, and, making an extended tour through the United States, Canada and the West Indies, he was everywhere received with the same wild enthusiasm which had greeted him in Europe. This was followed by another European tour, which was a triumph from beginning to end, and he amassed a fortune. He was a zealous patriot and his efforts in behalf of his countrymen were untiring. In 1852 he came to America and purchased one hundred and twenty-five thousand acres of land on the Susquehanna, in Potter county, Pa., for the purpose of establishing a "New Norway consecrated

to liberty and protected by the Union's mighty flag." On this land he erected three hundred cottages, a church, an inn, a store, and, incidentally, a palace for himself on an eminence overlooking the cottages. After sinking a fortune in the experiment, he found that he had been swindled by his agent and that his title to the land was defective. Then followed a period of hardship, struggle, persecution and illness; and but for the sympathy and assistance of a host of influential friends, he would have succumbed under the fearful strain. After a time he returned to Bergen; some of his former friends and neighbors believed him to be at fault for the failure of his colonization scheme, and to this grief was added that caused by the death of his wife. A four years' tour through Europe mended his shattered fortunes, and in 1867-'69 he again visited the United States, giving a series of concerts in the west and northwest where his countrymen were settled. While in Wisconsin, in 1868, he met Sara C. Thorpe, to whom he was married in the following year. In his later years his winters were spent in America and his summers in Norway. When his death occurred in Bergen the world's flags were hung at half mast, and the simple Norwegian peasants came by the hundreds, each bearing a green bough, a fern, or a flower to cast into the grave of their ever true and loyal friend. Of his compositions, which were legion, he would permit only three to be published: *Variazioni di Bravura*, *La Preghiera d'una Madre (Adagio Religioso)*, and *Il Notturmo*. See *Ole Bull: A Memoir by his wife, Sara C. Bull* (1883). He died at Bergen, Norway, Aug. 18, 1880.

BULL, Richard Harrison, educator, was born in New York city, Sept. 28, 1817, son of Benjamin and Eliza (Wade) Bull. He was graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1839. He studied at the Union theological seminary, 1839-'43; was secretary and actuary of the Eagle life insurance company, 1847-'48, professor of civil engineering in his alma mater, 1853-'85, and professor emeritus 1885-'92. He was secretary and president of the New York savings bank, 1859-'83. He was associated with Professor Morse in the experiments that led to his first electric telegraph. He obtained the correct time for the use of the New York Central, the Erie and other railroads by taking observations of the sun, and his time was used until the Western Union's time ball was erected. He was married March 2, 1847, to Mary Ann Schonten, and their three sons, Richard Henry, Charles C., and J. Edgar, were graduates of the University of the city of New York. His alma mater conferred on him the degree of A.M. in 1842, and Ph.D. in 1885. He died in New York city, Feb. 1, 1892.

BULL, William Tillinghast, surgeon, was born at Newport, R. I., May 18, 1849, son of Henry Bull, seventh in descent from Henry Bull, governor of Rhode Island, a friend of and co-settler with Roger Williams in the purchase of "Aquidneck." He was graduated at Harvard in 1869, and at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York in 1872. He studied also with Dr. Sands; went by merit into Bellevue hospital for a year or more, and then to Europe for two years' study. In 1875 he began practice in New York city. For two years he was in charge of the New York dispensary, and from 1877 to 1888, of the Chambers street hospital. He was for four years attending surgeon, and then consulting surgeon of St. Luke's hospital. By a successful laparotomy he helped to revolutionize the treatment of gunshot wounds of the abdomen, which were formerly fatal in most cases. As consulting surgeon to the Manhattan hospital; to the Orthopedic hospital and dispensary; surgeon-in-charge of the hospital for ruptured and crippled, and professor of surgery in the medical department of Columbia college, he won a wide reputation for skill and readiness in emergency.

BULLARD, Asa, clergyman, was born at Northbridge, Mass., March 26, 1804, son of Dr. Artemas and Lucy (White) Bullard. He was graduated from Amherst college in 1828, and from the theological seminary at Andover in 1831. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1832, and was made secretary of the Massachusetts Sabbath school society in 1834. This office he held for more than forty years, when he was made honorary secretary. Amherst made him A.M. in 1853. He edited the *Sabbath School Visitor*, 1834-'44, and in 1844-'88 *The Well-Spring*. He published *Sunnybank Stories* (1863); *Children's Album of Pictures and Stories* (1867); *Children's Book for Sabbath Hours* (1875); *Fifty Years with the Sabbath Schools* (1876), and *Incidents in a Busy Life: An Autobiography* (1888). He died at *Sunnybank*, Cambridgeport, Mass., April 5, 1888.

BULLARD, Henry Adams, jurist, was born in Groton, Mass., Sept. 9, 1781. He was graduated at Harvard in 1807, studied for the bar in Boston and Philadelphia, and while in the latter city met General Toledo who was organizing an expedition to revolutionize New Mexico. Bullard's knowledge of the Spanish language secured for him the position of secretary and aide to General Toledo, and as such he accompanied the expedition. After its disastrous failure, he established himself in the profession of law at Nachitoches, La. In 1822 he was appointed judge of the district court of Louisiana, in 1830 was elected a representative to the 22d Congress, and was re-elected in 1832 to the 23d Congress.

In 1834 he was made judge of the supreme court of Louisiana, an office which he held until 1846, with an interregnum in 1839, when he served as secretary of state for Louisiana. In 1847 he was chosen professor of civil law in the law school of Louisiana. He was elected a representative to the 31st Congress in 1850 to fill an unexpired term, and served one session. He died in New Orleans, La., April 17, 1851.

BULLIONS, Peter, clergyman, was born at Moss Side, Scotland, in December, 1791. When he was nineteen years old he began a three years' course at the University of Edinburgh, and after studying theology he came to America in 1817, and settled in Argyle, N. Y., where for six years he was pastor of a Presbyterian church. From 1824 to 1848 he taught languages in the Albany academy, and served from 1832 to the time of his death as a pastor of the United Presbyterian congregation at Troy, N. Y. He published *Life of Alexander Bullions*; *Principles of English Grammar* (1834); *Principles of Greek Grammar* (1840); *Analytical and Practical English Grammar* (1850); *Principles of Latin Grammar* (1853); *Latin Exercises* (1855), and *Latin and English Dictionary* (1862). He died at Troy, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1864.

BULLITT, Alexander Scott, statesman, was born in Prince William county, Va., in 1761. In 1784 he emigrated to Kentucky, then a part of Virginia, and settled in what became Shelby county; but owing to the annoyances by the Indians, he sought a safer home, which he found in Jefferson county. In 1792 he was elected delegate to the convention which met in Danville to frame the constitution of Kentucky. In 1799 he was president of the state senate. The year following he was made lieutenant-governor of the state and served in public office until 1808. He died April 13, 1816.

BULLITT, John Christian, lawyer, was born in Jefferson county, Ky., Feb. 10, 1824; son of William C. and Mildred Bullitt, of the old Kentucky family to which Thomas and Alex. S. Bullitt belonged. He was educated at Centre college, Ky., where he was graduated in 1842. He then studied law, and settled in Louisville, where he built up a large practice. He went to Philadelphia in 1849 to take charge of such assets of the broken Schuylkill bank as belonged to the bank of Kentucky. He was a Whig in politics, and took an active part in the discussions of the political questions of the day. His opinion on the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus under the constitution, in answer to Horace Binney, was acknowledged to be a masterpiece of logic. He extricated the Philadelphia & Reading railroad company from its legal complications at the time

of the Jay Cooke failure; secured the reversal of the decree against Gen. Fitz John Porter, and was one of the leading counsel in the great Whitaker will case. He was chiefly instrumental in the creation and adoption of the new city charter for Philadelphia, and in 1882 prepared the Bullitt bill, which was adopted by the Pennsylvania legislature, and which provided for better government of cities of the first class. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 25, 1902.

BULLOCH, Archibald, delegate, was born in Charles Town, S. C., in 1730; son of the Rev. James and Jean (Stabo) Bulloch. He married Mary, daughter of Judge De Veaux. He practised law in Georgia, where, in 1760, he was appointed to correspond with Benjamin Franklin on the affairs of the province. On April 21, 1772, he was elected speaker of the commons, and, on July 7, 1775, was chosen a member of the 1st provincial congress and elected its speaker. He was re-elected to the 2d congress and again served as speaker. This body sent him as a delegate to the Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia. Had not important affairs called him home he would have been present July 4, 1776, and affixed his signature to the Declaration of Independence. He was, however, a signer at the secret congress of Nov. 9, 1776, and was the first man to read the Declaration to the people in Georgia. He was made president and commander-in-chief of Georgia on April 15, 1776. Bulloch county was named for him. He died in Savannah, Ga., Feb. 22, 1777.

BULLOCH, William Bellinger, senator, was born at Savannah, Ga., in 1776; son of Archibald Bulloch, first president of Georgia. He was given an excellent classical education, and practised law in his native city. In 1809 he was chosen mayor of Savannah, and afterwards held the office of collector of customs at that port. He served as captain of heavy artillery in the war of 1812. In 1813 was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William H. Crawford from the United States senate, serving from May to December, 1813. He was one of the founders of the United States branch bank in Georgia, and was elected its president in 1816, retaining the position twenty-seven years. He also held the offices of United States district attorney, attorney-general of Georgia, and vice-president of the Georgia historical society. He died March 6, 1852.

BULLOCK, Alexander Hamilton, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Royalston, Mass., March 2, 1816; son of Rufus and Sarah (Davis) Bullock. He was prepared for college at Leicester academy, and was graduated at Amherst in 1836, standing second in his class. He taught school for a time, and then entered Harvard law

school, where he was graduated in 1840. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and began practice in Worcester. In 1842 he served as aide on the staff of Gov. John Davis. In March, 1842, he became editor of the *National Aegis*, a weekly Whig newspaper. He also edited a campaign paper, called *Old Massachusetts*, during the presidential canvass of 1844, and a similar paper, called the *True Whig*, for three months preceding the election of 1848. From 1845 to 1847 he served in the Massachusetts house of representatives; was elected to the state senate in 1849; in 1853 was appointed commissioner of insolvency, and in 1856 was made judge of the court of insolvency, holding the office until 1858, in 1859 being elected mayor of Worcester. In 1861-'62-'63-'64-'65 he was chosen a member of the state house of representatives, of which he was speaker in 1862. From 1866 to 1869 he was governor of Massachusetts, declining a re-election in the latter year. He declined the position of minister to Great Britain, offered by President Hayes, on Dec. 8, 1879. He received the degree of LL. D. from Amherst in 1865, and from Harvard in 1866. He was a member of the Massachusetts historical society and a trustee of Amherst college. See *Memoir of Alexander H. Bullock* (1887), by Charles Devens. He died in Worcester, Mass., Jan. 17, 1882.

BULLOCK, Jonathan Russell, jurist, was born at Bristol, R. I., Sept. 6, 1815. He was graduated from Brown university in 1834, and was admitted to the bar at Newport in 1836. He then opened a law office at Alton, Ill. On his return to his native city in 1843 he was elected to the state legislature, where he served three years. In 1849 he was a member of the committee to inquire into the validity of the Rhode Island revolutionary debt, and was also made collector of customs for Bristol and Warren, R. I., holding the office five years. In 1859 he was chosen a state senator, and the following year became lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island, retaining the office until 1861. He was an associate justice of the state supreme court from 1862 to 1864, and judge of the U. S. district court for Rhode Island from 1864 to 1869, retiring in the latter year, the condition of his health forbidding further activity. He is the author of *Report of Commissioner to Adjust Claims of Rhode Island against the United States, Jan. 1863* (1863), and *Life and Times of Stukeley Westcott, with some of his Descendants* (1886). He died in Bristol, R. I., May 7, 1899.

BULLOCK, Robert, representative, was born in Greenville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1828. He was educated in the common schools, removed to Florida, and on reaching his majority was elected clerk of the circuit court, which office he held six years. He was commissioned

captain by the governor, raised a company of mounted volunteers to suppress Indian hostilities; was mustered into the United States service in 1856, and served eighteen months, until peace was restored. He was admitted to the bar in 1859. In 1862 he entered the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Florida volunteer regiment, was severely wounded at Murfreesboro, Tenn., was promoted brigadier-general in 1864, and remained in the service until the surrender. He was appointed judge of county criminal courts by the governor, was elected judge of probate during the state reconstruction, and in 1873 was Democratic caucus nominee for U. S. senator, being defeated in the election by one vote, when he withdrew in favor of Charles W. Jones, who was elected senator. He was a Tilden elector in 1876, and in 1888 was elected a representative to the 51st Congress, and in 1890 was re-elected, serving through the 52d Congress, when he withdrew from public life.

BULLOCK, Rufus Brown, governor of Georgia, was born at Bethlehem, Albany county, N. Y., March 28, 1834. He was graduated at Albion academy in 1850, entered the service of the House printing telegraph company, and was the first operator to interpret the printing signals by sound. He was then employed in superintending the building of new lines from New York south, and was largely responsible for the success of an opposition to the original New York & Washington company. Adams express company then secured his services and sent him, in 1857, to organize its business in the southern Atlantic state, with headquarters at Augusta, Ga., where he formed the Southern express company. During the civil war he established railroads and telegraph lines on interior routes for the use of the Confederate army, and at its close was acting assistant quartermaster-general, and surrendered with Lee's army at Appomattox. He then resumed his management of the Southern express company as its secretary, aided to organize the first national bank in Augusta, and became president of the Macon and Augusta railroad in 1867. As a member of the constitutional convention of 1867 and '68 he was recognized as a Republican leader, and was elected by the people the first governor of Georgia under the reconstruction act, after a sharp contest. The Democrats obtained a legislative majority, and expelled thirty-three colored members. Bullock was then empowered by Congress to restore the expelled negro members. After a bitter factional fight this was accomplished. He resigned the office in November, 1870. He was charged with corruption, tried, and acquitted in the state court. Under his administration more than six hundred miles of railroad tracks were

laid in the state, and the value of property was increased by over fifty million dollars on the tax returns. Upon retiring from political life he became president of a large cotton-mill at Atlanta, was elected a trustee of the Atlanta university, president of the chamber of commerce, vice-president of the cotton states exposition, government director of the Union Pacific railroad, and was one of the foremost directors of material affairs in the state.

BULLUS, Oscar, naval officer, was born in 1800. He was appointed a cadet at West Point when quite young, but did not finish his course there, resigning to enter the United States navy. He was appointed midshipman, Jan. 1, 1817, and served first in the Pacific squadron under Captain Biddle, and later in the Mediterranean squadron under Commodore Elliot. In 1821 he was seriously disabled by a fall from the rigging. He was promoted lieutenant, March 3, 1827, and commanded the *Franklin*, the *St. Louis*, the *Constitution*, the *Boxer* and other vessels. He was promoted commander, May 16, 1848, and was assigned to duty on the great lakes. His fall in 1821, although it had not affected him immediately, rendered it necessary that he should be placed on the reserved list, Sept. 13, 1855. He was promoted captain, July 11, 1861, and commodore, April 4, 1867. He died in New York city, Sept. 29, 1871.

BULWER, William Henry Lytton Earle, baron. (See Clayton, John M.)

BUMP, Orlando Franklin, author, was born at Afton, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1841, and was graduated at Yale in 1863. His father having moved to Baltimore, Md., he joined him after his graduation, and was admitted to the bar Sept. 14, 1865, and appointed register in bankruptcy June 1, 1867. He was a Republican campaign orator and worker. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale college in 1876. In 1868 he published the "Law and Practice of Bankruptcy," which became standard authority, ten editions being exhausted before the laws were repealed in 1877. His other works include: *Annotated Bankrupt Law* (1868); *United States Stamp Duties* (1870); *Annotated Internal Revenue Laws* (1870); *Kerr on Fraud and Mistake* (1871); *Fraudulent Conveyances* (1872, 3d edition, revised, 1882); *Patents, Trade Marks and Copyrights* (1877, new ed., 1884); *Composition in Bankruptcy* (1877); *Notes of Constitutional Decisions* (1878); *Federal Procedure* (1881). He was also connected editorially with the *Baltimore American* from 1866 to 1869, and edited the *National Bankruptcy Register* from 1874 to 1876. In 1872 he was employed to assist in the preparation of the *Revised Statutes of the United States*. He died Jan. 29, 1881.

BUMSTEAD, Freeman Josiah, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., April 21, 1826. He was graduated from Williams college in the class of 1847, and for two years taught a young ladies' school at Roxbury, Mass. In 1851 he took the degree of M.D. from Harvard medical college. In the fall of 1852 he established himself in New York city; for some time as surgeon to St. Luke's hospital, and later as surgeon to the New York eye and ear infirmary, and the Charity hospital of Blackwell's Island. In 1866-'67 he was lecturer on materia medica at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York, and from 1867 to 1871 he occupied a chair in the same institution. In 1867 Columbia college conferred upon him the degree of M.D., and in 1879 that of LL.D. In 1879 he was elected vice-president of the Torrey botanical club. His published works are a translation of *Ricord's Notes to Hunter on Venereal Diseases* (1854); *The Pathology and Treatment of Venereal Diseases* (1861), and a translation of Cullerier's *Iconographie des Maladies Ven.* (1867). He died in New York city, Nov. 28, 1879.

BUMSTEAD, Horace, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 29, 1841. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, and was graduated at Yale in 1863. After several months' instruction in military science with the Massachusetts rifle club of Boston, he passed the U. S.

examining board at Washington, was commissioned major of the 43d U. S. colored troops in April, 1864, and served as commanding officer of his regiment in the siege of Petersburg. His regiment was ordered to Texas after the surrender of Lee, and was mustered out of the service in December, 1865. He entered Andover theological seminary in



Horace Bumsted

1866, and was graduated in 1870. He then spent a year in European travel and in study as a matriculate of the University of Tubingen. He was ordained pastor of the Second Congregational church, Minneapolis, Minn., in 1872, and preached there until 1875, when he was appointed professor of natural science in Atlanta university. In 1880 he was transferred to the chair of Latin, and became treasurer of the corporation. In 1886 he became acting president,

and in 1888 was elected president of the university. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of the city of New York in 1881, and was a regular contributor to the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and the *Andover Review*.

BUNCE, Francis Marvin, naval officer, was born in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 25, 1836. He was graduated at Annapolis in 1857 and until 1860 was midshipman on board the *Germantown*, East India squadron. He was promoted passed midshipman, June 25, 1860; master, Oct. 24, 1860; and lieutenant, April 11, 1861. As executive officer of the *Penobscot* he took part in the engagement at Yorktown, Va., and in 1862 was active at Forts Fisher and Caswell. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander, Jan. 16, 1863, and removed obstructions from the Stono river, S.C., to Morris Island. As aid to General Gillmore he had charge of the embarkation and transportation of General Strong's five regiments through the channels to Morris Island, and on July 10, 1863, commanded the naval part of the attack which resulted in the capture of Morris Island and Fort Wagner. He was on the monitor *Patapsco* during the siege of Charleston; also in a night attack on Fort Sumter. He was wounded in November, 1863, and in January, 1864, was placed on the staff of Admiral Dahlgren. On April 6, 1864, he was ordered to command the *Lehigh* of the South Atlantic blockading squadron. In 1865 he commanded the monitor *Monadnock*, taking her from Philadelphia to San Francisco, Cal., the first extended sea voyage ever made by a monitor. For this service he received the thanks of the navy department. He was commissioned commander, Nov. 7, 1871, and captain, Jan. 11, 1883. He was senior member of the board on timber preservation for naval purposes; commanded the *Atlanta*, June 1, 1886, to Dec. 1, 1889; and was placed in command of the naval station at New London, Conn., Feb. 12, 1890. He was made commodore, March 1, 1895; rear-admiral, Feb. 6, 1898, on the retirement of Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., and was retired through the operation of the law, Dec. 25, 1898, having attained the age of sixty-two years. He commanded the North Atlantic station on board the flagship *New York*, 1897, taking part in the naval manoeuvres of the new armored battle ships, cruisers, rams and torpedo boats. During the war with Spain he was commandant of the New York navy yard. He died in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 19, 1901.

BUNCE, Oliver Bell, author, was born in New York city, Feb. 8, 1828. At a very early age he possessed unusual literary talent. His business career commenced as a clerk in a stationery store, and later he became senior partner in the publishing house of Bunce & Brother. Mean-

while he wrote several plays, which met with some success. He withdrew from the publishing business to accept the position of literary reader for Harper and Brothers, and in 1867 he entered the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., becoming two years later associate editor of *Appleton's Journal*. In 1872 he became editor and manager of the magazine. Among his published writings are: *The Romance of the Revolution* (1852); *A Bachelor's Story* (1859); *Life Before Him* (1860); *Bensley* (1863); *Bachelor Bluff: his opinions, sentiments, and disputations* (1881); *Don't: A manual of mistakes and improprieties more or less prevalent in conduct and Speech* (1883); *My House: an ideal* (1884); *Fair Words about Fair Women. Gathered from the Poets* (Compiled 1884), and *Timias Terry-stone* (1885). Among his plays are: *Fate or the Prophecy*, Marco Bozzaris (1849), and *Love in '76* (1856). He died in New York city, May 15, 1890.

BUNCE, William Gedney, artist, was born at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 19, 1842. He pursued the study of art in New York city, Munich, Düsseldorf, Brussels, and later opened a studio in Paris. His *Venice Night* was exhibited at the Salon in Paris in 1876, and his *Venice Morning* two years later. In 1878 he also exhibited *La Luna Veneziana* at the society of American artists in New York, and *Approach to Venice* at the Paris exposition. Upon his return to America, after twelve years abroad, he opened his studio in New York city. His later works include: *Watch Hill, Rhode Island* (1880); *Among the Sail, Venice* (1882); *Bit of Harbor, Venice* (1883); *In the Lagoon, San Giorgio* (1884); *Venetian Day* (1885); and *Venetian Night* (1885).

BUNDY, Jonas Mills, journalist, was born at Colebrook, N. H., April 17, 1835. When he was a child his parents removed to Beloit, Wis. From Beloit college, where he was graduated in 1853, he went to Harvard law school, and was afterwards admitted to the bar, but never practised, his tastes leading him to adopt journalism for his profession. His first experience in newspaper work was on the *Milwaukee Wisconsin*. There he speedily created a new department in the market reports, which was of great value to the journal; but in a short time the civil war broke out and he entered the army in the artillery service, in which he acted for a time as aide-de-camp to General Pope, and received a major's commission. Subsequent to the civil war he settled in New York city, and entered the office of the *Evening Post* as literary and musical critic. In 1868 he became chief editor of the *Evening Mail*, which was afterwards bought by Cyrus W. Field, who retained Major Bundy as

its chief editor, which position he held until his death. His vigorous attacks on the Tweed ring caused his appointment as a member of the committee of seventy which exposed the corruption of the New York city government. He wrote President Garfield's biography in 1880. He died suddenly at Paris, France, Sept. 8, 1891.

BUNN, Benjamin H., representative, was born near Rocky Mount, Nash county, N. C., Oct. 19, 1844. After a limited academic education he enlisted, at the age of sixteen, in the Confederate army, and before the close of the war was promoted to the command of the 4th company of sharpshooters of McRae's brigade, army of northern Virginia. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1875 was chosen a member of the constitutional convention. He was a state representative, 1883; presidential elector, 1884, and representative in the 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1889-'95.

BUNNER, Henry Cuyler, author, was born in Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1855. He was educated at the public schools, removed to New York city, and engaged in journalism as assistant editor of *Puck*, 1877-'80, and as chief editor, 1880-'96. He is the author of: *A Woman of Honor* (1883); *Airs From Arcady and Elsewhere* (1884); *The Midge* (1886); *The Story of a New York House* (1887); *Zadoc Pine* (1891); *The Runaway Browns* (1892); *Made in France* (1893); *Short Sixes* (1894); *Jersey Street and Jersey Lane and Love in Old Clothes* (1896). He died in Nutley, N. J., May 11, 1896.

BURBANK, Sidney, soldier, was born in Massachusetts, Sept. 26, 1807. He was graduated from West Point in 1829, and served on frontier duty until 1832, when he took part in the campaign against the Sac Indians. The following two years were spent in recruiting service, and in 1836 he was appointed assistant instructor of infantry tactics at West Point, holding the position for three years. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1836, and captain in 1839. In 1840 and 1841 he was engaged in the Florida war against the Seminoles, then served on frontier duty at various posts until 1859, having been promoted major in 1855. In July, 1859, he was made superintendent of the western recruiting service at Newport Barracks, Ky., and remained there until the civil war. In May, 1861, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and the following year, colonel. He took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., in the Pennsylvania campaign, and in the battle of Gettysburg, where for meritorious services he was brevetted brigadier-general. From 1866 to 1867 he was president of the examining board of candidates for army appointments, and later was superintendent of general recruiting service. He was retired from active service, May 1, 1870, and died in Newport, Ky., Dec. 7, 1882.

BURBECK, Henry, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., June 8, 1754. He was appointed a lieutenant in the army at the beginning of the revolutionary war, was commissioned as captain, September, 1777, and served with great credit at Brandywine, Germantown, Valley Forge, and Monmouth, as well as in subsequent engagements, until 1783, when he retired with the rank of major. Three years later he again entered the service and was engaged under General Wayne in the frontier wars against the Indians. In the war of 1812 he commanded at New York, Newport, and New London, was brevetted brigadier-general, and was retired in 1815. He died in New London, Conn., Oct. 2, 1848.

BURBRIDGE, Stephen Gano, soldier, was born in Scott county, Ky., Aug. 19, 1831. He acquired a classical and military education and studied law with Garrett Davis, U. S. senator. For several years he engaged in business in Georgetown, D. C., but later removed to a large plantation in Logan county, Ky. At the outbreak of the civil war he recruited the 26th Kentucky regiment, and was appointed its colonel. At the battle of Shiloh he, by his bravery, gained the rank of brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers, and defended Kentucky against the invasion of General Bragg in 1862. He commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division, 13th army corps before Vicksburg, and at the capture of Arkansas Post he was the leader of the storming party and planted the stars and stripes on the Confederate fort by orders of General Smith, in acknowledgment of his gallantry. He also led the capturing forces at Fort Gibson. During the Atlanta campaign in 1864 he was in command of the military district of Kentucky, and drove Morgan back into Tennessee. For this service, and particularly for the engagement at Cynthiana, he received the commendation of President Lincoln and the brevet rank of major-general of volunteers. At the close of the war he returned to Kentucky.

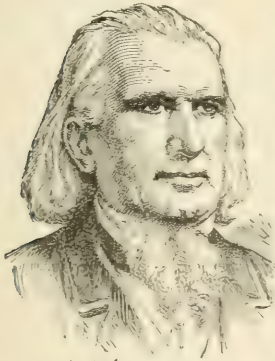
BURCHARD, Samuel Dickerson, clergyman, was born at Steuben, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1812. He was educated at an academy in his native state, and on the removal of his parents to Kentucky in 1830 he entered Centre college, Danville, and was graduated in 1837. His lectures at this time on temperance, abolition, and religious questions made him widely known throughout his state. In 1837, when Kentucky was smitten with an epidemic of cholera, he volunteered as a nurse, and won much gratitude for his kindly services. He was licensed to preach in 1838, and for seven years was pastor of the Houston street Presbyterian church, New York; the church then moved to Thirteenth street, and after serving this congregation for nearly forty years, he became pastor of the Murray Hill Presbyterian

church. Dr. Burchard was the originator of the phrase, "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion," an alliteration with which he stigmatized the Democratic party near the end of the Blaine-Cleveland campaign in 1884, and which was supposed to have cost Mr. Blaine the presidency. Dr. Burchard was chancellor of the Ingham university, and president of Rutgers female college. His churches were noted for the amount of support which they gave to the various enterprises of the Presbyterian church. This feature was especially conspicuous in relation to the work of the Presbyterian Bible society and the educational enterprises of the denomination, and in furthering the Sunday-school work of the communion. He died at Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1891.

BURCHARD, Thomas Herring, physician, was born in New York city, March 19, 1850, son of Samuel D. Burchard, clergyman. He was graduated from the College of the city of New York in 1869, and from the Bellevue hospital medical college in 1872. For a year following his graduation he remained at Bellevue as demonstrator of anatomy, and in 1873 became house surgeon in Bellevue. From that time until his death he was at various periods attending surgeon of the New York dispensary, surgeon of the 22d regiment, and attending surgeon of the city hospital, of which last he was for two years president of the medical and surgical board. At the organization of the civil service commission, he was made its chairman. His most important medical work is *Operative Interference in Acute Perforative Perityphlites* advocating the removal of the vermiform appendix. He was a member of the Northwestern medical society, the County medical society, the New York pathological society, the Neurological society, the New York academy of medicine, and other social and professional organizations. He died in New York city, Nov. 14, 1896.

BURDEN, Henry, inventor, was born in Dunblane, Scotland, April 20, 1791. He was the son of a sheep husbandman, and was educated at a school of engineering in Edinburgh. He made a number of agricultural implements for use on his father's farm, and arranged a water-wheel by which they were operated. In 1819, he came to America, bringing letters of introduction to General Stephen Van Rensselaer, the patroon; Hon. John C. Calhoun; Hon. William C. Preston; Hon. Thomas H. Benton. He interested himself, at first, in the manufacture of agricultural tools and machines, which were exhibited at fairs, and to those interested in farming. He built a flouring mill, and afterwards a mill for working up old iron scraps. At that time no puddling of iron was done in America. In 1820 he invented the first cultivator patented in this

country. In 1822, he went to Troy, and assumed charge of an iron and nail factory at that place, which developed into Burden's iron works. He invented a machine for making spikes, and secured a patent for it, May 26, 1825. Five years later he invented a machine for making horseshoe nails and rolls for creasing horseshoe blanks. In 1834 he invented and patented a new spike machine, the spikes being for the flat rails then used by various railroads; but on a visit to England, becoming convinced that the "T" and "H" rails would supersede all others, he, on his return, began the manufacture of a new hook-headed spike for such rails, and was granted a patent for it in 1840. A machine for making horseshoes patented by him in 1835 was improved in 1845, and in 1857 a new machine was patented, which he considered his greatest invention. He was interested in steam navigation; and was the first to advocate the plans afterwards adopted by both English and American shipbuilders in the construction of long vessels for ocean sailing. He laid similar plans before the Troy steamboat association, and finally they were substantially adopted in the building of the steamer *Hendrick Hudson*. In 1846 a prospectus was issued for "Burden's Atlantic Steam-Ferry Company;"



J A Burden

the boats were to be five hundred feet long, with accommodations for four hundred first-class passengers, besides steerage accommodations, and to be of eighteen thousand tons burden. The passage was to be made in eight days, although Mr. Burden declared it could be reduced to six days. He was interested in all worthy public enterprises, and gave freely to charitable and other institutions. He died in Troy, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1871.

BURDEN, James Abercrombie, iron master, was born at Troy, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1833; son of Henry Burden, a celebrated inventor and iron-master. He had special advantages in his theoretical and scientific education for the business to which he devoted himself. He not only had a private tutor at Yale college, but while pursuing his studies under his direction he attended lectures in the Sheffield scientific school, and subsequently took up a course of study in the Rensselaer polytechnic institute. Aside from these studies, he had practical training in learning the trade of a machinist and millwright, and he worked at this trade until made foreman of a department

of the Burden iron works, conducted by his father, and to which he succeeded as chief owner and president of the corporation. He was acknowledged as a leader in the industries to which he was allied, and was elected president of the Hudson river ore and iron company; president of the Engineers' club of New York city; a member of the Civil engineers' society, of the Society of mechanical engineers, of the Mining engineers, and of the Iron and steel institute of



Robt A Burdette

Great Britain, and fellow of the Imperial institute of London. He not only proved himself a valuable member of the societies here named, but has won a master-workman's recognition by his superior inventive skill. Valuable patents were issued to him for machinery for making blooms, for intermittent mechanical motion, for an electrical machine for separating magnetic ore from its gangue, for fettling puddling furnaces, for heating furnaces, and for machinery for manufacturing horseshoes. This last named machine converts a plain bar of iron, in one heat, into horseshoes with nail holes punched and otherwise finished, at the rate of seventy shoes a minute. Aside from his inventions and the demands of his varied and extensive business, he was interested in social and public affairs. He was a discreet giver and a careful adviser, his advice and financial aid in charitable and reformatory matters being universally sought, and generously and wisely rendered. In 1880, in 1888, and again in 1896 he was elected presidential elector on the Republican ticket of the state of New York.

BURDETTE, Robert Jones, humorist, was born at Greensborough, Pa., July 30, 1844. His early life was spent in the west, where, at the breaking out of the civil war, he joined the army as a member of the 47th Illinois volunteers. In 1865 he returned to Peoria, where for several years he contributed humorous articles to various newspapers and periodicals. He also worked on the editorial staff of the *Peoria Transcript*, removing in 1872 to Burlington, Iowa, where he formed a connection with the *Hawk-eye*, in the columns of which paper he caught the popular fancy, and won renown as a humorist. He was also a lecturer and was licensed as a Baptist minister in 1887. Some of his lectures were published in book form, under the title of *The Rise and Fall of a Mustache*, and

Hawkeyetems (1877). His other publications include: *Hawkeyes* (1879); *William Penn, 1644-1718*, in *Lives of American Worthies* (1882), *Innuch Garden* (1886), and *Chimes from a Jester's Bell*.

BURGES, Tristram, representative, was born at Rochester, Mass., Feb. 26, 1780; son of John Burges, a sturdy patriot who served throughout the revolutionary war, and who was a cooper, farmer, and father of eight children. At the age of twenty-one Tristram, who had



Tristram Burges

enjoyed but twelve weeks' schooling, had served his apprenticeship with his father, and determined to obtain a college education. This, by hard work and in the face of untold difficulties, he accomplished, and was graduated from Rhode Island college in 1796, with valedictory honors. He opened a school, known as "Hacker's Hall," in order to obtain means to fit himself as a lawyer, and in 1799 he was admitted to the bar. His eloquence made him the acknowledged leader of his profession; the court house was thronged when he spoke, and he soon became prominent in public affairs. An oration delivered in 1810, "Liberty, Glory, and Union," gave him additional celebrity, and in 1811 he was elected to the state legislature. In 1817 he was made chief justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island, and in the same year was appointed to the chair of oratory and *belles lettres* at Brown university, a position which he filled with distinguished success for fifteen years. In 1824 he was elected to represent Rhode Island in the 19th Congress, and was re-elected to the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d congresses. His first speech in the house was on a bill regulating the judiciary of the United States, and won him national renown. Because of one of the similes in this speech he was thereafter known as the "Bald Eagle of Rhode Island." When Mr. Burges first entered Congress, it was the custom of the southern members to revile New England; but these insults grew fewer as one by one, Southern representatives came to realize that none of them could cope with the fiery eloquence of Mr. Burges when his wrath was awakened. Even John Randolph of Virginia, who was so eloquently sarcastic, so bitter in his hatred of New England, could not withstand

the torrent of fiery indignation and terrible bursts of sarcasm which Mr. Burges poured out, and some of his replies to Randolph have become historic. The most striking of these was in reply to Randolph when he applied the words "Delenda est Carthago" in denouncing New England. "Let New England be destroyed," said Mr. Burges; "what shall we say of a spirit regarding this event as a consummation devoutly to be wished? A spirit without one attribute or hope of the pure in heart; a spirit that begins and ends everything, not with prayer, but with imprecation; a spirit which blots from the great canon of petition, 'give us this day our daily bread,' that foregoing bodily nutriment he may attain to a higher relish for that unmingled food prepared and served up to a soul hungering and thirsting after wickedness; a spirit which at every rising sun exclaims, 'Hodie, Hodie, Carthago delenda!' (To-day, to-day, let New England be destroyed!)" Then followed the historic sentence: "Sir, Divine Providence takes care of his own universe! Moral monsters cannot propagate; impotent of everything, but malevolence of purpose, they cannot otherwise multiply miseries than by blaspheming all that is pure, prosperous and happy. Could demon propagate demon, the universe might become a pandemonium; but I rejoice that the father of lies can never become the father of liars; one adversary of God and man is enough for one universe; too much! oh, how much too much for one nation." Mr. Randolph could not withstand the unparalleled severity of this retort; he immediately left the hall, and his voice was never raised there afterwards. In 1836 Mr. Burges was nominated on the Whig ticket for governor but failed of election, and retired from public life resuming his profession. He wrote *The Battle of Lake Erie*, and published several speeches and orations. He died Oct. 13, 1853.

BURGESS, Alexander, 1st bishop of Quincy and 119th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 31, 1819; son of Thomas Burgess, chief justice of Rhode Island, and brother of George Burgess, the first bishop of Maine. He was graduated at Brown university, 1838, and from the General theological seminary in 1841; was ordained a deacon by Bishop Griswold, Nov. 3, 1842, and admitted to the priesthood by Bishop Henshaw, Nov. 1, 1843. During his diaconate he had charge of St. Stephen's, Haddam, Conn. He was rector of St. Mark's Augusta, Me., 1843-'54, when he removed to Portland, Me., where he had charge of St. Luke's church, 1854-'67. His next move was to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was rector of St. John's church for two years, and afterward of Christ church, Springfield, Mass.,

where he remained until his advancement to the episcopate. He was a deputy to the general convention from 1844 to 1877, representing successively, Maine, Long Island, and Massachusetts. In 1877 he was president of the house of deputies. He was also a member of the standing committee of Maine, Long Island and Massachusetts successively from 1843 to 1868. After his brother's death, April 23, 1866, he was elected by the clergy of Maine to be bishop, but he declined to allow his name to be presented to the laity for confirmation. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Brown university in 1866, and from Racine college in 1881; from Griswold college the degree of LL.D. in 1889. He was chosen bishop of the newly formed diocese of Quincy, Ill., and was consecrated in Christ church, Springfield, Mass., on May 15, 1878. He published a memoir of his brother, Bishop George Burgess. He died at St. Albans Vt., Oct. 8, 1901.

BURGESS, Frederick, 2d bishop of Long Island, and 204th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Providence in 1853. He was graduated at Brown A.B., 1873, A.M. 1876; prepared for the priesthood at the General theological seminary, New York city, and in Europe, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Mills in 1876 and priest by Bishop Clark in 1877. He was rector of Grace church, Amherst, Mass., 1877-82; rector at Pomfret, Conn., 1882-88; of St. Asaph Bala, Philadelphia, Pa., 1888-95; of Christ church, Detroit, Mich., 1895-97, and of Grace church, Brooklyn, N.Y. 1898-1901. He was consecrated bishop of Long Island at Grace church, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1902, by Bishops Potter, Doane, Worthington, Davies, Horner, and Du Moulin of Niagara. He received the degree of D.D. from Brown in 1899.

BURGESS, George, 1st bishop of Maine and 49th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Providence, R. I., June 10, 1809; son of Thomas Burgess, chief justice of Rhode Island. He was graduated at Brown university in 1826, and was for the following three years a tutor there. He studied from 1831 to 1834 at Bonn, Göttingen and Berlin, and on his return to America in 1834, was ordained a deacon by Bishop Griswold, in Grace church, Providence. In 1834 he was admitted to the priesthood by Bishop Brownell, in Christ church, Hartford, he having been chosen as rector of that parish. He was made doctor of divinity by Trinity college in 1845, and by Union college and Brown in 1846. He was chosen bishop of the newly formed diocese of Maine, and was consecrated in the church of which he had been rector for thirteen years, Oct. 31, 1847. His literary works are numerous and varied in their character, among them the following being conspicuous: *The Strife of Brothers*, a

poem; *The Last Enemy Conquering and Conquered*; *The Book of Psalms Translated into English Verse*; *Papers from the Ecclesiastical History of New England, between 1740 and 1840*, sermons, tracts, etc. He died at sea, April 23, 1866.

BURGESS, John William, educator, was born at Connersville, Tenn., Aug. 26, 1844. He was graduated at Amherst A.B., 1867, A.M. 1870, was admitted to the bar in 1869 and was professor of logic, rhetoric and English literature in Knox college 1869-71. He studied at Göttingen, Leipzig and Berlin 1871-73, was professor of history and political science at Amherst 1873-76, and of history, political science and international law at Columbia college from 1876, which chair was changed to that of history, political science and constitutional law in 1890. He was also professor of constitutional and international history and law in the school of political science, Columbia college. He received the degree Ph.D. from the college of New Jersey in 1883, and LL.D. in 1884; became a trustee of Columbia and in 1890 a member of the University council and dean of the faculty of political science. He is the author of *The Middle Period* (1898) in *American History Series*; *The Civil War and the Constitution* (1901); *Reconstruction and the Constitution* (1902).

BURKE, Andrew H., governor of North Dakota, was born in New York city, May 15, 1850. He was left an orphan at an early age, and until he was eight years old was cared for by the New York charitable aid society, by whom he was sent to Indiana. At the age of twelve years he enlisted as a drummer boy in the 75th regiment Indiana volunteers. At the close of the war he went to Asbury college, Greencastle, Ind., after which he followed commercial pursuits until 1880, when he settled in North Dakota. He became cashier of the first national bank of Casselton, and treasurer of Cass county. After serving three terms in that office he was, in 1890, elected by the Republican party governor of North Dakota. After the adjournment of the legislature of 1891, the grasshoppers began the devastation of crops in the northern part of the state, when he immediately took such vigorous measures to exterminate them through concerted action, that, by means of large drafts on his private fortune, in the absence of a state appropriation, the pest was soon destroyed, and thousands of acres of grain were saved. He engaged in business in Duluth, Minn., in 1893.

BURKE, Charles H., representative, was born in Genesee county, N.Y., April 1, 1861. He received a liberal education; removed to South Dakota in 1882, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1886. He was married Jan. 14, 1886, to Caroline Schlosser and engaged in practice at Pierre. He was a representative in

the state legislature 1894-96, and was elected a representative at large to the 56th, 57th, and 58th congresses as a Republican 1899-1905.

BURKE, Edmund, lawyer, was born in Westminster, Vt., Jan. 23, 1809. He received his education under private tutors, studied law, and in 1829 was admitted to the bar. He removed to Newport, N.H., in 1833, and in 1835 established the *New Hampshire Argus*, which he edited for many years. He was a representative in the 26th, 27th and 28th congresses, 1839-'45, serving on the commerce, claims and library committees, of the latter of which he acted as chairman. President Polk made him commissioner of patents in 1846, and in 1850 he established law offices at Newport, N.H., and Boston, Mass. In 1866 he attended the national Union convention at Philadelphia as a delegate. He was the author of a pamphlet entitled, *The Protective System Considered* (1846). He died at Newport, N.H., Jan. 25, 1882.

BURKE, Maurice Francis, R.C. bishop, was born in Ireland, May 5, 1845. He came to the United States with his parents in 1849, settling in Chicago, Ill. He was educated at St. Mary's of the Lake, Chicago, Ill., and at Notre Dame university, Ind., and was a student in the American college at Rome, Italy, 1866-'75. He was ordained May 22, 1875, at Rome, Italy, by Cardinal Patrizzi. He was an assistant priest at St. Mary's church, Chicago, Ill., 1875-'78, and pastor of St. Mary's church, Joliet, Ill., 1878-'87. He was consecrated bishop of Cheyenne, Wyoming, in the Cathedral of the Holy Name, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 28, 1887, by Archbishop Feehan, assisted by Bishop McClosky of Louisville, Ky., and Bishop Cosgrove of Davenport, Iowa, and was transferred to the see of St. Joseph, Mo., June 19, 1893.

BURKE, Thomas, governor of North Carolina, was born in Galway, Ireland, about 1747. He came to America in 1764; engaged in the practice of medicine in Accomac county, Va., and subsequently in that of law at Norfolk, Va. He removed to Hillsborough, N.C., in 1774; wrote articles opposing the stamp act and became a speaker on revolutionary topics. He was a delegate to the state constitutional conventions of 1775 and 1776; and to the continental congress, 1776-'81. He was elected first governor of North Carolina under its new constitution in 1781, and was shortly after seized by a band of Tories and detained as a hostage on James Island, S.C. He escaped, after four months' imprisonment, and resumed his duties as governor. He died at Hillsborough, N.C., Dec. 2, 1783.

BURKE, Thomas Martin Aloysius, R.C. bishop, was born in Utica, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1840; son of Dr. Aulrich Burke, who immigrated to America from Ireland about 1839, and settled in

Utica, N.Y. In 1856 Thomas was educated at St. Charles college, Ellicott city, Md., and at Mount St. Mary's seminary, Md., where he was ordained priest by Bishop McFarland, June 20, 1864. He was an assistant at St. John's and St. Joseph's churches, Albany, N.Y., 1864-'66; was placed in charge of St. Joseph's, serving 1866-'74, and was rector of the church, 1874-'87, where he successfully managed the parish affairs and reduced the heavy church debt. On March 4, 1887, Bishop McNeirny appointed him vicar-general and on the death of the bishop, Jan. 2, 1894, he became administrator *sede vacante* of Albany. He was consecrated bishop of Albany by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by Bishops McQuade and Ludden, at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception July 1, 1894. He was created Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, Jan. 27, 1890, and Knight of the Grand Cross in June, 1894.

BURKETT, Elmer Jacob, representative, was born in Mills county, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1867; son of H. W. Burkett. He was graduated at Tabor college, Tabor, Iowa, in 1890, and at the State university of Nebraska, LL.B., 1893; LL.M., 1895. He taught school at Leigh, Neb., 1890-'92; was married Sept. 1, 1891, to Fannie F. Wright of Glenwood, Iowa, and after being admitted to the Nebraska bar, engaged in practice in Lincoln. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1896-'98; and was elected to the 56th, 57th and 58th congresses from the first Nebraska district as a Republican.

BURLEIGH, Edwin Chick, governor of Maine, was born at Linneus, Me., Nov. 27, 1843; son of the Hon. Parker P. Burleigh, and grandson of Moses Burleigh, both of whom were conspicuous in the affairs of Maine. Edwin C. Burleigh was educated in the public schools and at the Houlton (Me.) academy. After leaving the academy he taught school and practised land surveying for a few years. In 1861 he went to Augusta and enlisted in the cavalry, but was rejected by the examining surgeon and obtained a position in the office of the adjutant-general, where he served until the close of the war. He then resumed his occupation of land surveying until 1870, when he was appointed clerk in the state land office at Bangor, and removed to that city in 1872. He



Edwin C. Burleigh.

was subsequently appointed state land agent by Governor Connor, and served as such in 1876, 1877, and 1878, at the same time holding the position of assistant clerk of the Maine house of representatives. In 1880 he accepted a position in the office of the treasurer of state which he held until his election as treasurer in 1885. He was re-elected in 1887. In 1888 he was nominated for governor and resigned his position as treasurer. He was elected by a large plurality, and in 1890 was re-elected. During his service as treasurer the public debt was reduced more than \$400,000, and during his administration as governor the rate of taxation reached the lowest limit in the history of the state, and the entire bonded debt, amounting to \$2,384,000, and bearing interest at six per cent, was refunded by the sale of three per cent bonds, thus reducing the interest account one-half. After his retirement from office Governor Burleigh became the principal publisher and proprietor of the *Kennebec Journal*. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican convention in 1896, and was elected to the 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1899-1905.

BURLEIGH, Walter Atwood, a prominent pioneer of Dakota, was born at Waterville, Me., Oct. 25, 1820. He studied medicine at Waterville, and in New York city, and was graduated at Castleton medical college. He removed to Kittanning, Pa., where he acquired a large

practice, and devoted much of his time in the campaigns of 1856 and 1860 to the support of the Republican party as a platform speaker. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him agent of the Yankton Sioux Indians of Dakota territory. The Indians being inflamed by previous grievances, threatened to burn the warehouse, council



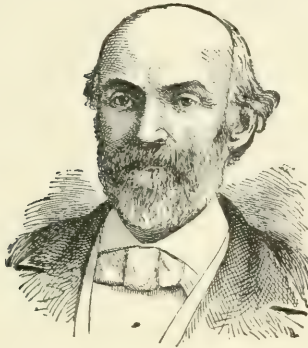
house and other property of the agency. Dr. Burleigh despatched two brave and reliable men to Fort Randall for a body of U. S. regulars, and at daybreak on the following morning just as the hostile Indians, armed and in their war paint, gathered for an attack upon the buildings, the troops approached, and their chiefs sued for peace. In the latter part of August, 1862, the agency was again in danger from the hostile Sioux in their retreat from the Minnesota massacre. Dr. Burleigh at once built a substantial

block house, and called for troops from Iowa, and with these and the good offices of Struck-by-the-Rees, the head chief of the Yanktons, the agency was saved, and South Dakota was spared a bloody invasion. Dr. Burleigh was elected a delegate to the 39th Congress in 1864, and in 1866 to the 40th Congress. In 1877 he was elected a member of the legislature of Dakota, and chosen president of the council. He was a member of the last legislature of Montana territory, and was elected to the convention of 1889, which framed the constitution of that state. He also engaged in many private enterprises, having at one time a fleet of steamboats on the Missouri river, which did a large carrying trade between St. Louis and Fort Benton. Burleigh county, North Dakota, was named in his honor. He graded fifty miles of the Northern Pacific railroad and erected the first house in Bismarck. He practised law for twelve years in the courts at Miles City, and Billings, in Montana. He, upon removing to Dakota, made his home at Yankton, where he erected a magnificent mansion overlooking the Missouri, and having a wide range of scenery. He died at Yankton, S. Dak., in 1896.

BURLEIGH, William Henry, poet and journalist, was born at Woodstock, Conn., Feb. 2, 1812; son of Rinaldo Burleigh, educator, who became blind in 1827 and died in 1863. On his mother's side he was lineally descended from Governor Bradford. William worked on a farm, was apprenticed to a tailor and afterwards to a printer, and while working at the case, he frequently contributed articles to the columns of the journals on which he was employed. He was an advocate of anti-slavery, temperance and peace, and both as editor and lecturer exercised a widespread influence in behalf of reform, having editorial charge at different times of the *Literary Journal*, the *Temperance Banner*, the *Christian Freeman*, and the *Washington Banner*. His fearless denunciation of vice and depravity exposed him on several occasions to mob violence. He had no taste for controversy, preferring the quiet of literary pursuits, and he several times established purely literary journals, which, though short-lived, were of a high order of merit, some of the poems and prose articles from his own pen being gems of exquisite ray. In 1850 he removed to Albany and became the general agent and lecturer of the New York state temperance society, editing its organ, the *Prohibitionist*. He removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1855, and was appointed harbor master of the port of New York, and he continued to discharge the duties of that office, or of that of port warden, during the remainder of his life. A small collection of his poems was published in 1841, and enlarged editions were issued in 1845 and 1850. After his death a

memoir, accompanied by a choice collection of his poems, was published (1871) by his wife, Mrs. Celia (Burr) Burleigh. He died at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18, 1871.

BURLESON, RUFUS C., educator, was born near Decatur, Ala., Aug. 7, 1823, son of Jonathan Burleson. He attended Nashville university, and in 1840 was licensed to preach by the First Baptist church of Nashville. He was graduated at the Western Baptist literary and theological institute



Rufus C. Burleson.

at Covington, Ky., in 1847. A post-graduate course of seven months completed his theological studies, and he was elected pastor of the First Baptist church, Houston, Texas, which he built up until it became the largest church in the city and the most liberal in the state. In June,

1852, he was elected president of Baylor university to succeed Dr. H. L. Groves. In 1861, with his brother, Richard Burleson, LL.D., vice-president, and the entire faculty he removed to Waco, Texas, as a more accessible location, and founded Waco university, which became one of the leading co-educational institutions of the south. As a preacher, in his early days, Dr. Burleson baptized Mrs. Dickenson, the heroine of the Alamo, and Gen. Sam Houston, the hero of San Jacinto. His interest extended beyond his pastoral and educational work, and he joined in advancing the political and material interests of Texas. He received the degrees of D.D. and LL.D. He died in Waco, Texas, May 13, 1901.

BURLINGAME, Anson, statesman, was born in New Berlin, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1820. His ancestors were among the first settlers of Rhode Island. His early education was received in the schools of Seneca county, Ohio, whither his father had removed in 1823, and later in those of Detroit, Mich., where the family settled in 1833. His collegiate training was gained at the University of Michigan, and he subsequently entered the law school at Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1846. He engaged in the practice of the law in Boston, and took an active part in the Free Soil movement, attaining some distinction as an orator during the political campaign of 1848. In 1852 he was elected to the state senate, and in 1853 was a member of the convention for revising the constitution of Massachusetts. In 1854 he joined the American party, by whom he was

elected a representative in the 34th Congress. In Congress he was distinguished for his eloquence in upholding anti-slavery principles. His denunciation of Preston S. Brooks, for his assault upon Charles Sumner, called out a challenge which he accepted, naming rifles as the weapons, and Canada as the place of combat. Mr. Brooks objected to these arrangements and the duel was never fought. Mr. Burlingame was a representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, and his non-election to the 37th, in 1860, terminated his congressional service. He was appointed minister to Austria by Mr. Lincoln, but that government refused to receive him because of opinions expressed by him regarding the politics of Austria. He was subsequently sent as minister to China, where his wise diplomacy benefited the commerce of the United States, and where he succeeded in framing articles supplementary to the treaty of 1858, which was China's first formal recognition of international law and was known as the Burlingame Treaty. The Chinese regent and prime minister, Prince Kung, appreciated Mr. Burlingame's services so highly that when, in 1867, he was about to return home that official requested him to act as special envoy to the United States government and the principal European powers, to establish with them treaties on behalf of China, and before the close of 1869 he had concluded satisfactory treaties with the United States, Great Britain, Sweden, Prussia, Holland, and Denmark, and while negotiating one with Russia, at St. Petersburg, he was stricken with pneumonia, and after a short illness died on February 23, 1870.

BURLINGAME, Edward Livermore, editor, was born in Boston, Mass., May 30, 1848, son of Anson Burlingame. He accompanied his father on several of his diplomatic missions, thus enjoying unusual advantages of travel. He left Harvard before completing his course and became private secretary to his father, then minister to China. The years 1867-'69 were spent in study at Heidelberg, where he took the degree of Ph.D., and a part of the year 1870 at Berlin. Returning to America in 1870 he was engaged for a time on the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune*, and from 1872 to 1876 he was connected editorially with the revision of *The American Cyclopædia*. In 1879 he joined the editorial staff of the Scribner publishing house, and in 1886 became the editor of the new *Scribner's Magazine*. He was also associated with others in the preparation of several historical works and has made numerous contributions to periodical literature. He translated and edited *Art Life and Theories of Richard Wagner* (1875); and edited *Current Discussion: a Collection from the Chief English Essays on Questions of the Time* (2 vols., 1878).

BURNET, David Gouverneur, president of Texas, was born in Newark, N. J., April 4, 1788; son of William Burnet, surgeon-general of the Continental army. He left school before graduating and in 1806, joining Miranda's expedition, took up arms on behalf of Venezuelan liberty. He was lieutenant in command of a launch, and gave the order for the first shot fired in the campaign. Returning to the United States he engaged in mercantile pursuits, at Nachitoches, La., and some years later commenced the practice of law at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1826 he took up his residence in Texas, and his first efforts were directed toward freeing the state from Mexican rule. He was a member of the San Felipe convention of 1833, which presented a memorial to the Mexican government, written by him, praying that Texas be separated from Coahuila. In 1834 he was appointed district judge of Austin, and on March 16, 1836, was chosen provisional president of the new republic formed upon the declaration of independence. Santa Anna drove the new government from Austin, and Burnet escaped to Galveston, which he made the capital, and though he discharged the onerous duties of his position with great skill and prudence he did not escape the charge of treason. On Oct. 22, 1836, he turned the government over to Sam Houston, the president elected under the new constitution. In December, 1838, he was elected vice-president of the republic, and during the last year of his three years' term of office, owing to the illness of President Lamar, he once more occupied the presidential chair. He was defeated by Ex-President Houston in the presidential election of 1841. He took an active part in the civil war, and though he deplored secession he remained in the south with his people. In 1866 he was elected to the United States senate under President Johnson's plan of reconstruction, but was not permitted to take his seat. The latter years of his life were spent in retirement on his plantation near Houston, and his death occurred at Galveston, Texas, Dec. 5, 1870.

BURNET, Jacob, jurist, was born in Newark, N. J., Feb. 22, 1770; son of William Burnet, surgeon-general in the revolutionary war. After his graduation at Princeton in 1791, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1796 removed to Cincinnati. He was a member of the territorial councils of Ohio from 1799 until the establishment of the state government in 1803; was a state legislator in 1812; a supreme court judge of Ohio from 1821 to 1828, and a United States senator from 1828 to 1831, having been elected to fill the unexpired term of William H. Harrison, resigned. He was one of the commissioners to arbitrate the "statute of limitation" question between Kentucky and Virginia. As president of the coloniza-

tion society of Cincinnati, he did much to aid western settlers in adjusting their accounts with the government. The debts due to the government for lands amounted to more than twenty million dollars, these obligations exceeding the amount of currency then in circulation in the west, the banks suspended payment, and the farmers were threatened not only with bankruptcy, but with eviction, which they determined to oppose by force. In this crisis Judge Burnet presented a memorial to Congress, praying on behalf of the debtors, that the back interest due be cancelled, and that permission be granted the landholders to relinquish such part of their land as they were not able to use or pay for. Congress granted the desired relief, greatly to the satisfaction of the settlers of the south, as well as the west. In 1830, upon the forfeiture, by the state of Ohio, of the land granted by Congress for the extension of the Miami canal, Judge Burnet entered a forcible protest and secured not only the revocation of the forfeiture, but also an additional grant of land. He was one of the founders of the Lancasterian academy, and of the Cincinnati college, of which he was also president for some time. He assisted in the reorganization of the Ohio medical college, and acted as the president of its board of trustees for many years. Upon the nomination of the Marquis de Lafayette, he was made a member of the French academy, and he belonged to many prominent literary and scientific associations in the United States. In 1847 he published, *Notes on the Early Settlement of the Northwestern Territory*, a work containing much authentic information, especially on the growth and progress of the state of Ohio. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 10, 1853.

BURNET, William, colonial governor, was born at the Hague, Holland, in March, 1688, son of Bishop Burnet. He relinquished his office of comptroller of customs in England on being appointed governor of the colonies of New York and New Jersey in 1720. He was zealous in defending and promoting the interests of the British crown, established a trading post at Oswego, N. Y., and was the first to plant the British flag on the Great Lakes. He secured treaties with the eastern Indians, and prohibited traffic with the *habitants*. He became extremely unpopular in New York, and his successor, John Montgomerie, was sent out in 1728, and Burnet was made governor of Massachusetts. He gained odium in that colony by his endeavor to exact from the assembly a fixed income. After much wrangling he was forced to withdraw his demand. He was appointed governor also of New Hampshire. He was fond of astronomical study, and published observations in the transactions of the royal society. He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 7, 1729.

BURNETT, Frances Hodgson, author, was born in Manchester, England, Nov. 24, 1849. When a mere child she improvised stories and plays, and had planned a novel before she was thirteen. Upon the death of her father, in 1865, the family removed to America, settling first in Newmarket, Tenn., and later in Knoxville. During the five years following, she contributed a number of stories to *Godey's Lady's Book* and *Peterson's Magazine*, and in 1872 she sent to *Scribner's Magazine* *Surly Tim's Troubles*, written in the Lancashire dialect, which was accepted, and the publishers invited her to send other stories. Early in 1873 she contributed to *Peterson's Magazine* a serial, entitled *Dorothea*, and this was afterward published in book form, as *Vagabondia*. In this same year she was married to Dr. L. M. Burnett, an oculist and otologist, of Knoxville, and after a European tour the young couple settled in Washington, D.C. Some four years of literary silence followed Mrs. Burnett's marriage, and then *That Lass of Lowrie's* serial, appeared in *Scribner's Magazine*. The story created a pronounced sensation, and when published in book form it ran through many editions in England and America, was twice dramatized, and netted for its author a large amount of money. Then followed, in leisurely succession, *Haworth's Jarl's Daughter*, *Louisiana*, *A Fair Barbarian*, and *Through One Administration*. In 1886 she wrote a story suggested to her by the character and sayings of one of her own sons; and *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, published as a serial in *St. Nicholas*, achieved for her greater triumph than she had won by any of her stories for adults; and when the tale was dramatized by her and put upon the stage, thousands of people who had never before entered a theatre, laid aside their prejudices to witness the performance. She obtained a divorce from Dr. Burnett and was married in London, in 1900, to Stephen Townsend, an English author. A number of books for children succeeded *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, including: *Sarah Crewe*, or *What Happened at Miss Minchin's*, *Little St. Elizabeth*, and *Other Stories*, and *Giovanni and the Other*, while among her other popular and later stories are: *Miss Defarge*, *Editha's Burglar*, *Piccino* (1894); *A Lady of Quality* (1896); *The One I Knew Best of All*, *The Making of a Marchioness* (1901); and *The Methods of Lady Walderhurst* (1902).

BURNETT, John Lawson, representative, was born at Cedar Bluff, Ala., Jan. 20, 1854; son of W. E. Burnett. He worked on the farm and in the mines; attended the district school, and studied law at Vanderbilt university, Tennessee. He was admitted to the bar and engaged in practice in Gadsden; was a representative in the state legis-

lature in 1884, and a state senator in 1886. He was married in 1896 to Bettie Reader of Cleveland, Tenn. He was elected a representative in the 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, from the 7th Alabama district, 1899-1905.

BURNETT, Peter Hardeman, governor of California, was born in Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1807. He engaged in the practice of law in Missouri; was an organizer of the territorial government of Oregon in 1843; served in the legislature in 1844 and 1848, and became a judge of the Supreme court. He went to California in 1849; worked in the mines for a short time, and became agent for the Sutter estate. He advocated the organization of a state government without awaiting the action of congress, and was elected first governor under the new constitution, holding office until September, 1850, when California was admitted to the Union. He practised law; was a judge of the Supreme court of the state, 1857-'58, and president of the Pacific bank of San Francisco, '1863-'80. He published: *The Path which led a Protestant Lawyer to the Catholic Church* (1860); *The American Theory of Government considered with Reference to the Present Crisis* (2d ed. 1861); *Recollections and Opinions of an Old Pioneer* (1880); and *Reasons why we should Believe in God* (1884). He died in San Francisco, Cal., May 16, 1895.

BURNETT, Waldo Irving, naturalist, was born in Southboro, Mass., July 12, 1828, son of Dr. Joel Burnett. His studies were directed by his father, who from earliest childhood fostered his interest in science. When sixteen years of age, he was thrown upon his own resources by the death of his father and he taught school and studied medicine. He was graduated at the Tremont medical school, Boston, in 1849, studied at the European universities, devoting especial attention to natural history and microscopy. Ill-health prevented him from accepting active positions on his return to America, and he devoted himself to literary work. He contributed to many scientific publications. His prize essay, *The Cell, its Physiology, Pathology and Philosophy, as deduced from Original Observations; to which is added its History and Criticism* (1852), was published by the American medical association, of which he was an honored member. His translation of Siebold's *Anatomy of the Invertebrate* passed through two editions, and at the time of his death he was engaged in translating the *Comparative Anatomy of Siebold and Stannius*. He died in Boston, Mass., July 1, 1854.

BURNETT, Ward Benjamin, soldier, was born in Pennsylvania in 1811. He was graduated at West Point in 1832, and after serving in the Black Hawk war and on garrison duty at

Fort Jackson, La., he returned to the military academy and served for a year as assistant instructor of infantry tactics. He resigned his commission in 1836 to engage in civil engineering. He re-entered the service in 1846, and distinguished himself in the Mexican war as colonel of the 2d N. Y. volunteers, receiving in recognition of his gallantry a brevet brigadier-generalship and a vote of thanks from the legislature of New York, a silver medal from the city of New York, and from the surviving members of his regiment a gold medal and the gold snuff-box in which the freedom of the city of New York had been presented to Gen. Andrew Jackson forty years before. From 1849 to 1854 General Burnett was engaged in dry dock construction at the Brooklyn and Philadelphia navy yards, from 1853 to 1856 on the Brooklyn and Norfolk waterworks, and from 1858 to 1860 as surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska. He was an invalid during the later years of his life, and died at Washington, D. C., June 24, 1884.

BURNHAM, Daniel Hudson, architect, was born in Henderson, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1846; son of Edwin and Elizabeth (Weeks) Burnham; grandson of Nathan Burnham, and a descendant of Lieut. Thomas Burnham, who immigrated to Massachusetts in 1635. He removed to Chicago, Ill., with his parents in 1856, and was educated in various schools there and in Massachusetts. He studied architecture in Chicago, and settled in practice there in 1889. He was the architect of the Rookery, the Calumet club house, The Temple and Masonic Temple, Montauk block, Insurance exchange, Women's building, Northern hotel and several churches in Chicago, Ill., the Mills building, San Francisco, Cal., the Ellicott Square building, Buffalo, N. Y., the Society for Savings building, Cleveland, Ohio, and the Land Title building, Philadelphia, Pa. He became an authority on office buildings. He was chief architect and director of works of the World's Fair buildings, 1890-'93, and was president of the American institute of architects, 1894.

BURNHAM, Henry Eben, senator, was born in Dunbarton, N. H., Nov. 8, 1844; son of Henry L. Burnham, and a descendant of John Burnham who came from Norwich, England, in 1635, and settled in what is now Essex, Mass. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1865; studied law in the office of Minot and Mugridge at Concord, N. H., and in the offices of E. S. Cutter and Judge Lewis W. Clark at Manchester, N. H. He was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1868; engaged in practice with Judge David Cross at Manchester, later with George I. McAllister, and subsequently became a member of the firm of Burnham, Brown & Warren. He served as judge

of the probate court in Hillsborough county, 1876-'79, and presided over the Republican state convention in 1888. He was elected to the U. S. senate from New Hampshire as a Republican for the term 1901-'07.

BURNHAM, Michael, clergyman, was born at Essex, Mass., June 28, 1839. In 1860, he entered Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated from Amherst college in 1867, and from the Andover theological seminary in 1870. In 1868-'69, he was licensed to preach, and in 1870 was ordained and installed pastor of the Central Congregational church, Fall River, Mass., resigning in 1882 to accept the pastorate of Immanuel church, Boston Highlands, where he remained three years. On Feb. 27, 1885, he assumed charge of the First Church, Springfield, Mass., and in 1894 accepted a call to the Pilgrim church, St. Louis, Mo., and was



Michael Burnham

installed as its pastor June 1. He received from Amherst the degree of A. M. in 1877, and the degree of D. D. from Beloit college in 1887. He served several years on the board of trustees of Hartford theological seminary, of Wheaton seminary, of the French Protestant college, and of the School for Christian workers, at Springfield, Mass. In 1885 he was made corporate member of the A. B. C. F. M., and in 1888 was elected trustee of Amherst college. He was made trustee of the Chicago theological seminary in 1894, and of the newly organized American university at Washington, D. C., in 1895.

BURNHAM, Sherburne Wesley, astronomer, was born at Thetford, Vt., in 1840. He was educated at Thetford academy, adopted stenography as a profession, and during the civil war was with the army at New Orleans as shorthand reporter. At a book auction there he chanced to buy *Burritt's Geography of the Heavens*, and, becoming interested in the charts, the next clear night he traced out the constellations and principal stars in the heavens. This served to heighten the fascination of the study, and he purchased a cheap telescope, which he used until he exchanged it for a larger instrument. At the close of the war he removed to Chicago, where for many years he acted as court stenographer. On reading Webb's *Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes*, he determined to devote all his leisure time to astronomical investigations.

When Alvan Clark & Sons of Cambridge, Mass., set up the great telescope in the Dearborn observatory in the University of Chicago, Burnham ordered from them a telescope with a six-inch object glass, costing eight hundred dollars. For an observatory he erected a large piece of timber in his back yard, around which he built what his friends called a "cheese box," surmounted by a dome, which could be easily turned. It was here that he made his first discoveries of double stars. Every clear night he spent in his "cheese box," leaving it only when the dawn sent the stars from his vision. He found his progress somewhat impeded by his lack of measuring instruments, but he overcame this difficulty by sending a list of his discoveries to Baron Dembowski, then the greatest living star measurer. These stars the baron took pleasure in verifying and measuring, and this resulted in a friendly correspondence, which lasted until the baron's death in 1881. Soon after this Mr. Webb began a correspondence with the American astronomer, resulting in his election as a fellow of the Royal astronomical society, his work creating great excitement among European astronomers. In March, 1873, his first catalogue, comprising eighty-one newly discovered double stars, was published in England, and at intervals he published four more catalogues, making three hundred new double stars, all close and difficult, discovered and catalogued in less than two years by an amateur astronomer, who worked with a six-inch telescope. This was more than all the observations of the previous twenty years had contributed to this part of astronomy. Mr. Burnham was corresponding with many of the leading astronomers of Europe, and when M. Angot came to the United States to visit the principal American observatories, he was amazed to find the crudity of the working place of Burnham. Later, however, he was given access to the great 18½ inch telescope at the Dearborn observatory, and he became as great an expert in the measurement of double stars as Baron Dembowski. He was dissatisfied with the micrometer in general use, and invented one which was afterwards almost universally adopted. He had for four years been a regular contributor to many prominent European journals, and had published nine catalogues, embracing nearly five hundred of his new double stars, when it was proposed that he be permitted to use the telescope in the Dearborn university, and then the president of the Chicago astronomical society asked, "Who is Mr. Burnham?" He kept persistently on with his work, and achieved enviable fame in the world of science; he discovered and measured more than one thousand double stars. In 1879 he was recommended by Prof. Simon

Newcomb, and employed by the trustees of the Lick observatory to test the atmospheric and other conditions of Mount Hamilton, the proposed site of the observatory. He received a gold medal from the Royal Astronomical society, London, in 1894, and became an associate of that society in 1898. He was professor of practical astronomy at the University of Chicago and published a general catalogue of stars discovered by him, which was issued in volume I. of the publications of Yerkes Observatory, 1900.

BURNHAM, Theodore Frelinghuysen, divine, was born at Deckertown, N. J., Aug. 31, 1845; son of Abner and Elizabeth Linn (Whitaker) Burnham. He was graduated at the University of the city of New York in 1871, and at the Union theological seminary in 1874. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, and preached in Freeport, N. Y., from 1874 to 1878; in South Amenia, N. Y., from 1878 to 1890; in Millerton, N. Y., from 1890 to 1892, and in the last named year became pastor of a Presbyterian church at Vallejo, Cal. In 1893 he founded the naval union for the men of the U. S. navy, at Mare Island, Vallejo, of which he became superintendent. He was founder and first president of the Passaic free library, and a life director of the American Bible society. He received the degree of A.M. in 1878 from the University of the city of New York. His published writings include sermons, addresses, and contributions to periodicals.

BURNHAM, Thomas Oliver Hazard Perry, bookseller, was born in Essex, Mass., in 1813. His father, Thomas M. Burnham, founded the "Antique Bokestore" on Cornhill, Boston, about 1825. Perry began business as a peddler of apples and candies, and as an assistant of his elder brother, Thomas, who had a little bookstall at one end of Faneuil Hall market. In 1834 he entered the Cornhill shop, where he was associated with his father and two brothers. The shop was soon enlarged, and they continued to do business there until about 1860, when Perry removed to Washington street, his brother, Lafayette, retaining the Cornhill stand. At the close of a twenty years' lease he removed to the corner of School and Tremont streets, and his shop became familiar to every antiquary in New England. In 1883 he sold the land on which his house stood to the Parker house for one dollar per square inch, and removed his stock of books to the basement of the Old South church. "The Old Honest Publisher, Burnham," as he was called, was a constant attendant at book auctions and many quaint and curious volumes could be found on his dusty shelves. His knowledge of books was marvellous. He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 14, 1891.

BURNS, Anthony, fugitive slave, was born in Virginia about 1830. When twenty years old he made his escape and reached Boston, where he worked during the years 1853-'54. The fugitive slave law which had recently been signed by President Fillmore made possible his arrest, May 24, 1854. Burns was confined in the court house and his trial was opened on the morning of May 25, Richard H. Dana, Jr., Charles M. Ellis, and Robert Morris volunteering as his counsel. The case was adjourned to the 27th, and on the 26th a mass meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, which was addressed by Judge Russell, Theodore Parker, and Wendell Phillips; when news that a mob had gathered around the court house reached Faneuil Hall the meeting dissolved and its excited members rushed there. A door was forced, and in the struggle that followed one Bachelder was killed, while others were wounded, among them Rev. Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Finding the court house garrisoned by marines and soldiers, the besiegers retreated. On the 27th overtures were made to Colonel Suttle for the purchase of Burns. The colonel agreed to part with him for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, provided the money was tendered before 12 o'clock, P.M., May 27. The money and pledges were provided by the exertions of L. A. Grimes, pastor of the church for colored people, and the deed of manumission needed only the signature of the marshal, which he was prevented from affixing by District-Attorney Hallett. A decision was given by the commissioners, June 2, in favor of the slave-owner, and Burns was marched to the wharf surrounded by soldiers. There were fifty thousand spectators, but no attempt at rescue was made, the streets being lined with soldiers. In State street the windows were draped with black, a coffin inscribed with the legend, "The Funeral of Liberty," was suspended from a window opposite the old state house, and a U. S. flag was hung across the street draped with black and with the Union down. Burns was placed on board a U. S. cutter and taken to Richmond, when he was fettered and confined in a slave pen for four months, and treated with loathsome cruelty. He was then sold to a Mr. McDaniel, of North Carolina, who is entitled to credit for the kindness with which he treated Burns, and the resolute help he gave in restoring him to his friends at the north. The twelfth Baptist church in Boston, of which Burns was a member, purchased his freedom through the contributions made by the citizens. He returned to Boston, and by the benevolence of a lady was given a scholarship at Oberlin in 1855; from there he entered Fairmont institute. In 1860 he was put in charge of the colored Baptist church in Indianapolis, but under

the threat of the enforcement of the Black laws, with penalty of fine and imprisonment, he remained there only three weeks. Not long after he found a field of labor at St. Catherine's, Canada, where he worked with commendable zeal until his death, July 27, 1862.

BURNS, Francis, M. E. bishop, was born in Albany, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1809; of free negro parents, who bound him out as a servant when he was but five years old. At the age of fifteen he entered the academy at Lexington Heights, where he studied for the ministry. After years of service in the home field was sent out as a missionary to Liberia, where the greater part of his remaining years were spent. He returned to the United States for a short visit in 1844, and was ordained deacon and elder. Soon after his return to Africa he was appointed presiding elder of the Palmas district, and in 1851 became superintendent of the missionary settlement at Monrovia, opening an academy at the latter place, under the auspices of the board of missions. He was ordained bishop in 1858, returning to the United States for the ceremony, which was performed by Bishops Janes and Baker. The five years following his ordination were spent in laboring in the African field, and in 1863, returned to America, and died at Baltimore, Md., April 18, 1863.

BURNS, James Austin, educator, was born at Oxford, Me., Jan. 25, 1840. He studied at Bowdoin college in the class of '62, and at the opening of the civil war became a lieutenant of the 7th Connecticut volunteers, August, 1861, and was promoted to a captaincy in 1862. He served on the staffs of Generals Viele, Stevens, Seymour, Strong and Terry; was present at the sieges of Forts Pulaski, Sumter, and Wagner, and the investment of Petersburg. He resided in Atlanta after the civil war, and was for many years professor of chemistry in the Southern medical college. He is the author of a series of *Juxtalinear Translations of the Classics*. He received the degree of A.B. in 1882, and of Ph. D. in 1885 from Bowdoin college.

BURNS, John, soldier, was born in Burlington, N. J., Sept. 5, 1793. He was among the earliest volunteers in the war of 1812, and was a member of Colonel Miller's regiment, which turned the tide of battle in favor of the Americans at Lundy's Lane. He served during the Mexican war, and again volunteered his service in 1861, and when not accepted, owing to his advanced age he became a teamster in the army, in time of battle taking a place in the ranks. He was constable of Gettysburg when Early's troops occupied the town, and single-handed assumed his official prerogative, and was locked up by the Confederates. While the battle was at its height he took musket and ammunition from a

wounded soldier and kept up a deadly fire during the whole day, when he was wounded and captured, narrowly escaping execution as an ununiformed combatant. As the Confederates retreated he was left behind. He afterwards made his home on the battle-field, and was placed beyond want through the generosity of thousands of visitors. The "hero of Gettysburg" finally lost his mind, wandered to New York city, and in December, 1871, was found in the streets nearly frozen. He was cared for and sent to his home in Gettysburg, Pa., where he died Feb. 7, 1872.

BURNSIDE, Ambrose Everett, soldier, was born in Liberty, Ind., May 23, 1824; fourth son of Edgell and Pamela (Brown) Burnside. His first American ancestor, Robert Burnside, settled in South Carolina about 1746, having fled from Scotland upon the final defeat of the



"Young Pretender," whose cause he had espoused. Of his three sons born in America, James during the period of the revolution remained loyal to the crown, and was captain of a regiment of loyalists, who operated with the British army in the southern campaigns. As a Tory he fled to the island of Jamaica, but in 1786 returned to South Carolina, where

he died in 1798. His widow, with four sons then grown, joined a band of Quaker emigrants bound for a free state, and before setting out gave freedom to all her slaves. She crossed the Ohio river and located in Indiana. The third son, Edgell, made his home in Liberty, a new town then just forming. Here he married and brought up a family of nine children. His life was a constant struggle with poverty, and Ambrose, when seventeen years old, was apprenticed to a tailor. The business was irksome and he showed his inclination to a military life by reading stories of heroes and talking with the old soldiers who had served in the war of 1812. This trait was made the subject of comment by the patrons of the shop, and one of these, Caleb B. Smith, at the time a representative in Congress, offered to procure for him an appointment to West Point, which he obtained in 1843, and upon his graduation with the class of 1847, Lieutenant Burnside was ordered to the city of Mexico, then under military occupation by United States troops. He did garrison duty there until the return of the army,

when he served at Fort Adams, at Las Vegas, N. M., where he was wounded, and at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. He resigned his commission as 1st lieutenant of the 3d artillery in 1853, and established at Bristol, R. I., a factory for the manufacture of a breech-loading rifle, which he had invented, and which had received the approval of a board of commissioners appointed by Congress to test its merits in competition with some eighteen different breech-loading arms which had been submitted. This decision justified him in expecting an order from the government, which not being forthcoming he went to Washington and was informed that he could have the contract upon the payment of a bonus of five thousand dollars to a lobbyist who enjoyed the favor of the war department. This proposition he indignantly refused, and he was thereupon obliged to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and with fifteen dollars in his pocket he started west to retrieve his fortunes. With the assistance of old friends in Indiana he secured a position in Chicago as cashier of the land department of the Illinois Central railroad, of which his classmate, Capt. Geo. B. McClellan, was vice-president, and after a year's service became treasurer of the road, with an office in New York city. By practising the strictest economy he paid his debts in full. In 1861 he was appointed, by Governor Sprague, colonel of the 1st Rhode Island volunteers, which he had organized. He led the regiment to Washington by way of Annapolis, Md., and was one of the first to assist in its defence. He afterwards participated in the first battle of Bull Run, where he commanded a brigade at the commencement of the engagement, and succeeded to the command of General Hunter's division after that officer was wounded. He was promoted brigadier-general and received many public testimonials for his part in that battle. In the winter of 1861-'62 General Burnside was entrusted with the organization of an expedition designed to effect a lodgment upon the shores of North Carolina, and to carry a force into the interior in the rear of the Confederate army in Virginia, to cut off communication with the south. The attack was to be made by sea, and the first move proposed was the capture of Roanoke Island. Some twelve thousand troops were recruited and organized, sixty-five vessels collected and armed, and on Jan. 12, 1862, the fleet put to sea from Hampton Roads, arriving in Pamlico Sound on the 25th, after a most tempestuous voyage. The island was captured on February 8, after several sharp engagements. Control of Pamlico and Albemarle sounds being thus secured, the next step was the capture of the town on the mainland. A series of brilliant manoeuvres resulted in the

capture of Newbern, Beaufort, Fort Macon, and a number of less important points of vantage to the north, and upon General Burnside's return to the north he was presented with a handsome sword, together with a vote of thanks by the state of Rhode Island, congratulatory resolutions from the Massachusetts and Ohio legislatures, and was promoted major-general of volunteers by nomination of President Lincoln and confirmation of the senate. General Burnside was next attached to the Army of the Potomac, and with his famous 9th corps assisted General McClellan in withdrawing from the peninsula. He marched into Maryland in command of the right wing of the army, reaching Frederick on September 12, and, pushing on in pursuit of the retreating enemy, came into collision on the 14th with the Confederate rear in the passes of South Mountain. The engagement was spirited; the enemy was driven at all points and a signal advantage gained. Three days later Burnside's troops prevented the battle of Antietam from being altogether a decisive victory for the Confederates by carrying and holding the stone bridge which crossed the Antietam. When General McClellan was deprived of his command and ordered to report at Trenton, N. J., General Burnside, on Nov. 10, 1862, assumed command of the Army of the Potomac. Then followed the disaster at Fredericksburg, all responsibility for which was generously assumed by Burnside, and after the occurrence of several minor misfortunes he was superseded, Jan. 26, 1863, by General Hooker. The president refused to accept his resignation, and appointed him to the command of the department of the Ohio, where he rendered conspicuous service, clearing the country of guerillas, enforcing stringent measures against the southern sympathizers on both sides of the river, and affording protection to the loyal population. In August, 1863, he marched a force of eighteen thousand men across the Cumberland mountains, captured Cumberland Gap, and advancing toward Knoxville resisted an attack by Longstreet as he proceeded. He occupied Knoxville, which had been evacuated by General Buckner upon his approach. Here he entrenched himself and sustained a terrific assault made by Longstreet, and held his position in the face of fearful odds, until relieved at the end of a month by General Sherman's approach. Again assigned to the command of his old 9th corps, General Burnside was actively engaged in the closing operations of the war under General Grant in the Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Petersburg campaigns. The losses in his corps in the Petersburg mine explosion were very heavy, and General Meade, whom he had outranked, but to whom he had magnanimously yielded the command when the

exigencies of the occasion seemed to indicate that a juncture of forces would be effective, preferred charges of disobedience against him and ordered a court martial. General Grant disapproved of this method of procedure, but at Burnside's request a court of inquiry was held. He was judged "answerable for the want of success," but subsequently it was determined by a congressional committee appointed to investigate the matter, that General Burnside's plans had been well laid and would without doubt have been crowned with success had they been carried out according to his orders. At the close of the war General Burnside resigned his commission and retired to private life. In 1866 he was elected governor of Rhode Island, and being twice re-elected served until 1869, when he refused a fourth nomination, and once more engaged in railroad construction and management. He was in Paris at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, and was requested to act as envoy between besiegers and besieged. The attempted negotiations were not consummated, but General Burnside won the respect of both armies through the incident of his offices. In January, 1875, he was elected to the United States senate from Rhode Island, and soon gained prominence in that body. He proved himself an able statesman, was appointed a member of several important committees, and in 1880 was reelected. See *Life and Public Services of Ambrose E. Burnside*, by Ben Perley Poore (1882). He died in Bristol, R. I., Sept. 3, 1881.

BURR, Aaron, educator, was born at Fairfield, Conn., Jan. 4, 1716; son of Daniel and Eliza Burr, and grandson of Jehu (2d) and Mary (Ward) Burr. He was graduated from Yale in 1735, and awarded one of the Berkeley scholarships, which enabled him to pursue his theological studies. In 1737 he was admitted to the Presbyterian ministry, and installed as pastor of the church at Newark, N. J. There he opened a school for boys, which he managed successfully for some years, and in 1748 he was chosen president of the College of New Jersey, which had grown from the school started by William Tennent at Neshaminy, N. J., in 1726, which became known as the "Log College." The school was removed to Newark, N. J., so that he might attend to the duties of the presidency without resigning his parish. The first class was graduated in 1748, and was composed of six young men. In 1752 President Burr married Esther, daughter of Jonathan Edwards. The fruit of this union was a daughter, who married Tapping Reeve, chief justice of the supreme court of Connecticut, and a son, Aaron, who became vice-president of the United States. President Burr resigned his pastorate at Newark in 1756, and removed the

college to Princeton, N. J. He published *The Newark Grammar*, which was used for a number of years at Princeton, and *The Supreme Deity of Our Lord Jesus Christ*, a small volume (new edition, 1791), and several sermons. He died of overwork at Princeton, N. J., Sept. 24, 1757.

BURR, Aaron, vice-president of the United States, was born at Newark, N. J., Feb. 6, 1756; son of Aaron and Esther (Edwards) Burr. His father came of a distinguished stock and was president of the College of New Jersey. His mother was a daughter of Jonathan Edwards.



A. Burr

Both of his parents died while he was still an infant, and from them he inherited a considerable estate, of which his uncle acted as guardian during his minority. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1772, and he was about to commence the study of law when the revolutionary war broke out. In July, 1775, he rode to Cambridge, Mass., and enlisted as a private in the Continental army, and for the next five years he was a successful soldier. He accompanied Benedict Arnold to Canada, and in the storming of Quebec displayed so much dash and brilliancy that he was made a major and given a place in General Washington's military family. Owing to disagreements with Washington, however, he was soon transferred to the staff of General Putnam, whom he assisted in the defence of New York. In 1777 he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and distinguished himself at Hackensack and at Monmouth. For a portion of the winter of 1778-'79 he was in command at West Point, and in January of the latter year he was put in charge of Westchester county, at that time the most exposed district in New York state. Although but twenty-three years of age, he displayed in this difficult position such skill and valor that he won the admiration both of his soldiers and of the people of the state. But in March, 1779, ill-health forced him to withdraw from the army and he sent in his resignation to Washington, who in accepting it remarked that "he not only regretted the loss of a good officer, but the cause which rendered his resignation necessary." Three years later he was admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y., and his success as a lawyer was as brilliant and rapid as his success as a soldier. At this time he married a Mrs. Prevost, who is described as a very charm-

ing and highly cultivated woman, the widow of an English officer. She was ten years older than Burr, and had two sons, but neither of these facts detracted from the felicity of the marriage, in the first year of which Burr's only child, Theodosia, was born. The following ten years witnessed the climacteric of his happiness and prosperity. He was at the head of his profession, a leader in political life, happy in his domestic relations at Richmond Hill, his beautiful mansion, the scene of a luxurious hospitality, which had for its guests, besides the distinguished personages of the republic, Louis Philippe, Volney and Talleyrand. In 1788 he was appointed attorney-general of the state. In 1791, when he was elected United States senator by a Federal legislature, having in the meantime served as a Republican representative to the assembly, he had but one rival as a lawyer in New York, Alexander Hamilton. He was a skilful and adroit political manager, who understood how to hold and use the balance of power in his own party (the Republican) by keeping in the favor of both the Schuyler and Clinton factions, without swearing entire allegiance to either, and at the same time to maintain friendly relations with his opponents, the Federalists. In 1794 Mrs. Burr died, and thenceforth Aaron Burr centred the whole affection of his passionate nature upon his daughter, then eleven years old. He personally superintended her education, and made her his companion, a devotion which was repaid in full measure in later years. In the presidential election of 1800 he secured the vote of New York state to the Republicans, and therefore the national election—Jefferson and himself both receiving seventy-three votes, Adams sixty-five and Pinckney sixty-four—being at this time "the chosen head of northern Democracy, idol of the ward of New York city, and aspirant to the highest offices he could reach by means legal or beyond law." After an exciting contest in the house of representatives, in which the Federalists attempted to elect Burr to the presidency, and in which Burr himself has been accused of intriguing with them to elect himself, Jefferson was made President and Burr became vice-president. For his alleged treachery, Burr was deserted by his party. In 1804 he was the candidate of the Federalists for governor of New York, and would probably have been elected but for the opposition of Alexander Hamilton, who had also been instrumental in keeping him out of the presidency. This opposition, aggravated by certain uncomplimentary epithets, which Hamilton is alleged to have applied to Burr, gave rise to quarrel between them, which culminated in a duel at Weehawken-on-the-Hudson, July 7, 1804, Burr being the challenging party. Hamilton was

killed. As the news spread, it carried a wave of emotion over the states and roused everywhere sensations strangely mixed. In New York the Clinton interest, guided by James Cheetham, editor of the *American Citizen*, seized the moment to destroy Burr's influence forever. Cheetham affected to think the duel a murder, and procured Burr's indictment, which drove him from the state. Charges were invented to support this theory and were even accepted as history. In the south and west, on the other hand, the duel was considered a simple affair of honor, in which Burr appeared to better advantage than his opponent. Burr spent some time with his daughter, who was happily and prosperously married to Mr. Joseph Allston, and was living at her husband's estate in South Carolina, but later he returned to Washington and resumed his duties as vice-president. His resolution and fortitude stood him in good stead; the loss of his prestige and popularity did not affect him as it would have done a weaker man, and his active mind had already formulated new courses of action. Failing in his effort to procure from the administration an office suitable to his talents, at the expiration of his presidential term in 1805, he made a journey through the southwest, in the course of which he developed what seems to have been a scheme of empire dependent partly on conquest and partly on the secession of the southwest from the Union. Just before setting out on this journey, he wrote to his son-in-law: "In New York I am to be disfranchised, and in New Jersey hanged. Having substantial objections to both, I shall not for the present hazard either, but shall seek another country." With forty thousand dollars, which Blennerhassett put into his hands for that purpose, he bought four hundred thousand acres of Red River land, with a somewhat doubtful title, as a rendezvous and base of operations, and then proceeded to secure co-operators. He did this so successfully that many men of prominence at Washington, as well as in the southwest, became implicated in the enterprise to a greater or less extent. As nearly as can be judged in the lack of positive knowledge, this was the scheme: Burr was to become ruler of Louisiana under British protection, in which capacity he would give validity to the disputed land-title; the western states were to secede from the Union, and join the new government; Spanish possessions to the southward were to be conquered; then the enfeebled Union of the seaboard states would fall to pieces. Burr would get an empire, and Blennerhassett fabulous wealth in return for his forty thousand dollar investment. But before this elaborate programme could be carried out, the American people became so suspicious and alarmed that

President Jefferson ordered Burr's arrest. He was indicted for high treason. His trial, which lasted from March 27 to Sept. 7, 1806, is one of the most remarkable events in American history. Chief Justice Marshall presided. Wirt, Rodney and Hay took part in the prosecution, and Luther Martin and Edmund Randolph in the defence. The presence and devotion of his daughter, then in the full height of her beauty and intellectual power, awakened much sympathy and interest, and doubtless had an influence in procuring his release. The jury brought in the following carefully worded verdict: "We of the jury say that Aaron Burr is not proved to be guilty under the indictment by any evidence submitted to us. We, therefore, find him not guilty." Later Burr and the principal conspirators were tried for misdemeanor in fitting out an expedition against Mexico, but were acquitted on technical grounds. Burr went to Europe in 1808, hoping to obtain there the means of making an attack upon Mexico. It was a bootless mission, however, and after four years of disappointment and privation he returned to New York, disguised and poverty-stricken, to meet the severest blow fortune had yet dealt to him. A few faithful friends had scarcely welcomed him to their midst, when the death of Theodosia's only child was announced to him; the faithful and grief-stricken daughter hastening to greet her idolized father perished a few months later in a storm off Cape Hatteras. Burr, who attained only moderate success in his practice in New York, after twenty-three years married, in his seventy-eighth year, Madame Jumel, a French woman, a widow of means, but later he separated from her. Burr was the most fascinating and brilliant man of his time. Perhaps no better summary of his character has been made than that of Thomas Jefferson, who called him "a great man in little things, a small man in great things." He is remembered chiefly for his adventures and misfortunes. (See *Life and Times of Aaron Burr*, by James Parton; *Life of Burr* by M. L. Davis; Burr's *European Diary* and *The Report of the Trial for Treason*.) He died at Staten Island, N. Y., Sep. 14, 1836.

BURR, Enoch Fitch, lecturer, was born at Green's Farms, Conn., Oct. 21, 1818; a member of the same family as Aaron Burr. He was fitted for college, and was graduated class orator at Yale in 1839. The next three years he spent in post-graduate studies, including theology, science, higher mathematics and physical astronomy. In 1850 he became pastor of a Congregational church in Lyme, Conn. He received the degree of LL.D. from London, and in 1868 the degree of D.D. from Amherst college, and he was chosen lecturer on the scientific evidences

of religion in that institution. At the request of a large number of the leading clergymen and laity of New York and Boston, he delivered, in 1874, a course of lectures in both cities on "The Latest Astronomy against the Latest Atheism," and later repeated the course before the Sheffield scientific school, Williams college, and other institutions. He was a voluminous writer on scientific and theological subjects. Among his published works are: *Application of the Calculus to the theory of Neptune* (1848); *Pater Mundi* (1870); *Ad Fidem* (1871); *Ecce Coleum, or Parish Astronomy* (six lectures, 1872); *Doctrine of Evolution* (1873); *A Song of the Sea* (poem 1873); *The Voyage* (1874); *Toward the Strait Gate* (1875); *In the Vineyard* (1876); *Dio, the Athenian* (1881); *Celestial Empire* (1885); *Universal Beliefs* (1887); *Long Ago* (1888); *Practical Relations* (1889); *Aleph, the Chaldean* (1891); and *Tempted to Unbelief*.

BURR, Frank A., journalist, was born Nov. 24, 1843. When but three years old his father consigned him to the care of a band of Chippewa Indians, who, when he was eight years of age, took him to Detroit, where he was a newsboy. Senator Chandler, on whose front steps he was accustomed to fold his papers, became interested in him, and gave him an opportunity to advance himself. When he was eighteen years old he went to the war as a private, and was advanced to the rank of colonel of cavalry. Afterward he became a locomotive engineer, an unsuccessful candidate for representative in Congress, United States district attorney, an official in the patent office, and a journalist. He published a memorable interview with Jefferson Davis, and claimed to have induced James G. Blaine to write his letters on the distribution of the surplus among the states. He wrote a life of General Grant, and one of Gen. James A. Beaver. For many years he was connected with the *Philadelphia Press*, but toward the close of his life wrote mainly for syndicates. He died at Camden, N. J., Jan. 15, 1894.

BURR, George Lincoln, educator, was born at Oramel-on-the-Genesee, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1857; son of Dr. William Josiah and Jane (Lincoln) Burr. He prepared for college at Homer, N. Y., and in 1873, to gain means for his further education, he taught school, then learned the printer's trade at Cortland, N. Y., and in 1877 entered Cornell university, where he had charge of the president's library, and, at his graduation in 1881, President White made him his secretary. In 1884 to 1886 he studied abroad, and was for two years engaged with Mr. White in historical research on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1888 he became an instructor in history at Cornell.

and later was raised to a professorship, still retaining his charge of the White historical library, afterwards transferred to the university. The commission appointed by President Cleveland in 1896 to investigate and report upon the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana made Professor Burr its historical expert, and sent him abroad to search in European archives for further light upon the disputed boundaries. His reports and maps, together with the transcripts brought by him from Europe, were published by the commission. Besides portions of a catalogue of the White historical library, he published several studies of the witch-persecution.

BURR, Theodosia, daughter of Aaron Burr. (See Allston, Theodosia.)

BURRAGE, Henry Sweetser, author, was born at Fitchburg, Mass., Jan. 7, 1837. He was graduated at Brown university in 1861, and at Newton theological institution in 1867, after which he studied at the University of Halle, Germany, 1868-'69; was pastor of the Baptist church, Waterville, Me., to October, 1873, when he became editor and proprietor of *Zion's Advocate*, Portland, Me. While a divinity student, in 1862, he enlisted in the 36th Massachusetts volunteers; was commissioned 2d and 1st lieutenant and captain; was wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; prisoner of war from Nov. 1, 1864, to Feb. 22, 1865; was appointed assistant adjutant-general on the staff of the 1st brigade, 2d division, 9th army corps; brevetted major; mustered out of service June 8, 1865, and returned to his studies. He became a member of the Maine historical society and of the military order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Sons of the American revolution. He published numerous review articles, and also, *The Act of Baptism in the History of the Christian Church* (1879); *History of the Anabaptists in Switzerland* (1882); and *Baptist Hymn Writers and their Hymns* (1887); *History of the Baptists of New England* (1894); *The First Mention of Pemaquid in History* (1894); *The St. Croix Commission* (1895). He also edited *Brown University in the Civil War* (1868); *Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Seventy-fifth Birthday* (1882); *History of the 36th Mass. Vols.* (1884); *Rosier's Relation of Waymouth's Voyage to the Coast of Maine in 1605* (1887). He received the degree of D.D. from Brown university in 1883, and was elected a trustee in 1889.

BURRALL, William Porter, railroad president, was born in Canaan, Conn., in 1806. He was graduated at Yale in 1826, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. Ten years of successful practice followed, and in 1839 he became the president of the Housatonic railroad company,

retaining that office for fifteen years. He was treasurer and afterward president of the Illinois central railroad company, vice-president and subsequently president of the Hartford and New Haven railroad company, and upon the consolidation of the two roads he became vice-president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford company. In 1859 he took up his residence in Salisbury, Conn., and served several terms in the assembly and for one term in the state senate. He died in Hartford, Conn., March 3, 1874.

BURRELL, David James, clergyman, was born at Mount Pleasant, Pa., Aug. 1, 1844. His father was one of the early settlers of Illinois, having located at Freeport in 1850. In 1860 he entered Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated from Yale college, in 1867 being awarded the De Forest gold medal for oratory. He then entered the Union theological seminary, where he was graduated in 1871 and at once entered upon the work of the ministry in connection with the city missions of Chicago. He accepted the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church at Dubuque, Iowa, in 1876, where he remained eleven years. He then accepted a call from Westminster Presbyterian church at Minneapolis, Minn., and also the presidency of Macallister college. In 1891 he assumed the pastorate of the Marble collegiate church of New York city. He contributed liberally to current literature, both secular and religious, and published, *The Great Religions*, *The Gospel of Gladness*, and *The Morning Cometh*, and in connection with his brother, Rev. Jos. Dunn Burrell, *Hints and Helps*, for the years 1892, '93 and '94. He had charge of the international lesson column of the Chicago *Interior* for eleven years, filled the chairs of Greek and Hebrew in the German theological seminary of the northwest, and had a seat on the board of trustees of the United society of the Dutch reformed churches.

BURRILL, James, senator, was born in Providence, R. I., April 25, 1772. He was graduated at Rhode Island college in 1788, and that institution conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1813, he serving as trustee 1813-'20. He studied law and became eminent at the bar. In 1797 he was attorney-general of the state of Rhode Island; in 1813 he resigned his office and was elected to the state legislature, serving as speaker of the house; in 1816 he was appointed justice of the supreme court, in 1817 was elected to the United States senate, and died, while in office, at Washington, D. C., Dec. 25, 1820.

BURRILL, Thomas Jonathan, naturalist, was born at Pittsfield, Mass., April 25, 1839. In 1867 he went with Maj. J. W. Powell on his famous Rocky Mountain expedition. He was

graduated from the State Normal university, Normal, Ill., in 1868. In 1871 he was elected to the chair of botany and horticulture in the university; in 1877 was made dean of the department of natural sciences, and held the office seven years, meanwhile making important investigations and discoveries. In 1882 was elected its vice-president, and was acting president 1891-4. He served as president of the Illinois state horticultural society, vice-president of the American horticultural society, vice-president of the biology department of the American association for the advancement of science, and from 1885 to 1886 as president of the American society of microscopists. He is the author of *Uredineae, or Parasitic Fungi of Illinois* (1885) and many periodical articles, addresses and papers.

BURRITT, Elihu, philanthropist, was born in New Britain, Conn., Dec. 8, 1810: son of Elihu Burritt and grandson of Elihu Burritt, both soldiers in the Revolution. He was brought up on the farm and upon the death of his father in 1828 he apprenticed himself to a blacksmith. He was extremely studious and was assisted by his brother who conducted a small academy which Elihu for a time attended. With his brother's help he mastered Greek, Latin, mathematics and the modern languages. He



Elihu Burritt.

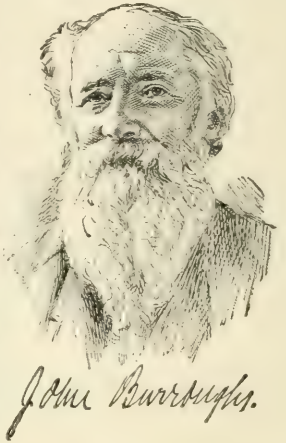
became a grocer but the financial crisis of 1837 wrecked his business, whereupon he removed to Worcester, Mass., where he resumed his work at the anvil and his study of the languages in the library of the Antiquarian society. In 1839 he commenced the publication of the *Literary Geminae*, a monthly periodical, printed in French and English, and designed principally as a guide to students of the French language. His translation of the Icelandic sagas, relating to the discovery of America, drew attention to his scholastic achievements. He acquired the sobriquet of *The Learned Blacksmith*, and during the season of 1841-'42 delivered his lecture, *Application and Genius*, in not less than sixty cities and towns, and attracting unusually large audiences. He argued that all attainment was the natural result of persistent application, of the possibilities of which he was himself an exponent, since he had mastered some thirty-two languages during the course of his busy life. His next

lecture, "Universal Peace," was delivered before a large audience at Boston. He was warmly welcomed as an able co-worker by the prominent little band of peace advocates at Boston, and, upon his return to Worcester, established and edited *The Christian Citizen*, a journal advocating, among other reforms, the peaceable settlement of international disagreements. In 1846 he sailed for England, where he accomplished much good work in conjunction with the peace advocates of that country, and while there he laid the foundation for the international association, called "The League of Universal Brotherhood," with which his name is indissolubly linked. He edited and published for many years *The Bond of Brotherhood*, a periodical which he established while in England, and he was prominently instrumental in organizing the first peace congress, held in 1848, and also those held in 1849 and 1850. In the latter year he returned to America, lecturing on peace, temperance, anti-slavery and self-culture. In 1852 he assumed editorial charge of the *Citizen of the World*, a Philadelphia paper, and in its columns he strenuously advocated the emancipation of the slaves by purchase. The failure of this project caused him bitter disappointment. He was successful in his efforts to secure cheap ocean postage. In 1865 he was appointed U. S. consul at Birmingham, retaining that office until the inauguration of President Grant. The later years of his life were spent in retirement on his farm at New Britain, where he devoted himself to study, to literary work, and to the moral, religious, and educational development of his fellow-citizens. A list of his books includes some thirty-two volumes, among which the more notable are: *Sparks from the Anvil* (1847); *Peace Papers for the People* (1848); *Olive Leaves* (1850-'53); *Thoughts and Things at Home and Abroad* (1854); *Year Book of Nations* (1856); *Walk from London to John O'Groat's, with Notes by the Way* (1864); *Walk from London to Land's End and Back* (1865); *Lectures and Speeches* (1866); *The Mission of Great Sufferings* (1867); *Walks in the Black Country and its Green Borderland* (1868); *Ten Minute Talks on all Sorts of Subjects: with Autobiography* (1873); *Why I left the Anvil* (1877); and *Chips from Many Blocks* (1878). See *Elihu Burritt*; *A Sketch of His Life and Labors*, by Charles Northend (1879). He died in New Britain, Conn., March 9, 1879.

BURROUGHS, John, naturalist, was born in Roxbury, Delaware county, N. Y., April 3, 1837, son of Chauncy A. and Amy (Kelly) Burroughs; grandson of Edmund Burroughs; and a remote descendant of the Rev. George Burroughs; born about 1650; graduated at Harvard, 1670; minister

at Falmouth, 1672-'80, and at Salem, 1680-'90; tried for witchcraft, Aug. 6, 1692, for tormenting one Mary Wolcott; condemned to death and executed at Salem, Mass., Aug. 19, 1692. John Burroughs's boyhood was passed on his father's farm, and his education was acquired at the district school and in the neighboring academies, after which he taught school for several years. In 1864 he was employed in the treasury department at Washington as clerk in the office of the comptroller of the currency, and later as chief of the organization division of that bureau. In 1872 he resigned, having been appointed receiver of the Wallkill national bank at Middletown, N. Y., and afterward national bank examiner. He settled on a fruit farm at Esopus-on Hudson, Ulster county, N. Y. A lover of nature from childhood, he early learned to record his observations, his most congenial study being the habits and peculiarities of birds, animals, trees, flowers and insect life. His first magazine article *Expression*, was published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, in 1860. His published books include: *Notes on Walt Whitman, as Poet and Person* (1867); *Wake Robin* (1871); *Winter Sunshine* (1875); *Birds and Poets* (1877); *Locusts and Wild Honey* (1879); *Pepacton* (1881); *Fresh Fields* (1884); *Signs and Seasons* (1886); *Indoor Studies* (1889); *Whitman: a Study* (1896); *Squirrels and Other Fur-Bearers*.

BURROUGHS, John Curtis, educator, was born in Stamford, Delaware county, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1818. After graduation at Yale college in 1842, and at Drew theological seminary in 1846, he preached for a year at Waterford, N. Y., and for five years held a pastorate at West Troy. In 1852 he accepted a call from the First Baptist church of Chicago, Ill., and helped to found the *Christian Times*, afterwards the *Standard*. In 1855, in connection with Senator Douglas, who donated ten acres of ground for the university site, he inaugurated a movement which resulted in the establishment of the Chicago university, and in 1856 became its first president and after 1876 its chancellor. For many years he devoted his entire time and energies to the interests of the institution, and to him is largely due its continued existence. He resigned the chancellorship in 1878, subsequently becoming a member of the Chicago



board of education, and later serving as assistant superintendent of the Chicago public schools. The degree of S.T.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Rochester, in 1858, and that of LL.D. by Madison University in 1869. He died in Chicago, Ill., April 21, 1892.

BURROWES, George, educator, was born in Trenton, N.J., April 3, 1811. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1832 and in theology at Princeton in 1835. He was tutor at the College of New Jersey, 1834-'35; was ordained by the presbytery of New Castle, Dec. 13, 1836, and was pastor at West Nottingham, Md., 1836-'50. He was professor of Latin and Greek languages at Lafayette, 1850-'55; and pastor at Newtown, Pa., 1857-'59. In 1859 he connected himself with the Presbyterian board of education and removed to the Pacific slope where he determined upon San Francisco as the seat of the first Presbyterian institution of learning on the coast and founded City college, commencing the school with four pupils and an empty treasury. He resigned the presidency of the college in 1865, leaving two hundred pupils, two teachers and property valued at \$200,000. He returned east and was professor of Biblical instruction at Lafayette, 1865-'69, founder and principal of University Mound school, 1869-'73; and professor of Hebrew and Old Testament literature, San Francisco Presbyterian theological seminary, 1872-'94. He received the degree of D.D. from Washington college, Pa., in 1853. He read the Greek testament through over three hundred times. He is the author of: *Commentary on the Songs of Solomon* (1853); *Octorara* (1855); and *Advanced Growth in Grace* (1885). He died in San Francisco, Cal., April 19, 1894.

BURROWES, Thomas H., educator, was born at Strasburg, Lancaster county, Pa., Nov. 16, 1805. He was educated at Quebec, Canada, and at Trinity college, Dublin, Ireland. In 1831 and 1832 he was elected to the house of representatives of the Pennsylvania legislature, and in 1835 Governor Ritner appointed him secretary of the commonwealth, in which office he may be said to have initiated the free-school system of education in Pennsylvania. In 1851 he began the publication of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, which, by act of the legislature, was, in 1855, made the organ of the school department of the state. In 1854 he prepared for the state the descriptive matter for "Pennsylvania School Architecture," and after 1856 he drafted most of the important school laws passed by the Pennsylvania legislature, including the normal school law. In 1858 he was elected mayor of Lancaster, and in 1860 was appointed state superintendent of common schools of Pennsylvania. In 1864 he was made superintendent of the soldier's orphan schools of Penn-

sylvania, and established similar institutions throughout the state. Five years later he was elected president of the Pennsylvania agricultural college. He died at State College, March 25, 1871.

BURROWS, Julius C., senator, was born at Northeast, Erie county, Pa., Jan. 9, 1837. He received a common-school and academic education, studied law, and during the civil war served as an officer in the Union army, 1862-'64. At the close of the war he removed to Michigan, and was prosecuting attorney of Kalamazoo county, 1865-'67. He declined the position of supervisor of internal revenue for Michigan and Wisconsin in 1867. He was elected in 1872 to represent his district in the national house of representatives in the 43d, and was again elected to the 46th and 47th congresses. President Arthur appointed him solicitor of the United States treasury department, but he declined to serve. He was a delegate-at-large from Michigan to the national Republican convention at Chicago in 1884; was again a representative in Congress, serving in the 49th, 50th, 51st, 53d, 53d, and 54th congresses. He resigned his seat Jan. 23, 1895, to become U. S. senator, being elected to fill the unexpired term of Francis B. Stockbridge, deceased. He was re-elected in 1898 for the term expiring March 3, 1905. He served on the house committee on ways and means, supported the McKinley tariff bill and was chairman of the senate committee on revision of the laws, and a member of the finance and other committees.

BURROWS, William, naval officer, was born in Kensington, Pa., Oct. 6, 1785, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Burrows, a marine naval officer. He received a midshipman's warrant in 1799, was assigned to the *Portsmouth*, and in 1803 he was transferred to the *Constitution*, as acting lieutenant, serving in that capacity throughout the Tripolitan war. In 1808, in command of a gunboat, he was engaged on the Delaware river in enforcing the embargo law, and in 1809 was appointed 1st lieutenant of the *Hornet*. Finding himself outranked by his former subordinates, he resigned his commission, but it was not accepted, Secretary Hamilton granting him a furlough of a year, during which he visited India, and at its close was assigned to the command of the sloop *Enterprise*. On Sept. 1, 1813, while off the coast of Portland, Me., he fell in with the British brig *Boxer*, and captured her after an engagement of forty-five minutes. Burrows was mortally wounded, but lived long enough to receive the surrender of the *Boxer*, whose commanding officer, Captain Blythe, had fallen in the early moments of the action. Blythe and Burrows were buried in adjoining graves in Portland, and Congress recognized his gallantry by awarding a gold medal to his nearest male relative. His death occurred Sept. 5, 1813.

BURRUS, John Houston, educator, was born near Murfreesboro, Tenn., in 1849; son of William C. Burrus, a wealthy planter, lawyer, and politician; his mother, Nancy, was a slave of mulatto and Indian extraction. On the death of Mr. Burrus in 1860, Nancy and her three surviving sons



J. H. Burrus

were divided with his other property among his heirs. President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation gave them freedom, and John with his mother and brothers settled in Nashville, Tenn. He entered the University as a student in 1867, and was graduated in 1875. He was engaged for two years as an instructor in Fisk university, but in 1879 he resigned to devote himself exclusively to his legal studies. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1881, and in September, 1883, became president of Alcorn agricultural and mechanical college at Rodney, Miss.

BURT, Armistead, representative, was born in Edgefield district, S.C., Nov. 16, 1802. He was educated as a lawyer and practised in Abbeville and Willington, Abbeville district, S.C. He was a representative in the 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st and 32d congresses, 1843-'53, and was elected speaker *pro tempore* of the 30th congress, serving during the absence of Speaker Winthrop. He was a secessionist, but held no office under the Confederate government. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in New York in 1868. He died at Willington, S.C., Oct. 30, 1883.

BURT, John Otis, physician, was born at Syracuse, N.Y., April 27, 1835. He was graduated at Harvard in 1858, and at the New York college of physicians and surgeons in 1864. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the U.S. navy July 30, 1861; served on the *Colorado* of the Gulf squadron; at the naval hospital at the mouth of the Mississippi and on the iron-clad *Cairo* until she was destroyed by a torpedo on the Yazoo river. He resigned Nov. 23, 1863, studied medicine in Paris and Vienna 1863-4, and subsequently became professor in the medical department of Syracuse university. He died in 1894.

BURT, Nathaniel Clark, clergyman, was born in Fairton, N. J., April 23, 1825. He was graduated at Princeton in 1846, from the theological seminary in 1849, and was ordained to preach in 1850. He served as pastor of churches at Springfield, Ohio, 1850-'55; at Baltimore, Md., 1855-'60;

and at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1860-'66. The years 1866 and 1867 were spent in travelling through Europe, Egypt, and the Holy Land, where he made investigations and observations of much value to Bible students. In 1868 he became president of the Ohio female college, but, after two years' service, his ill-health constrained him to seek a permanent home in southern Europe. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Hanover college, Ind., in 1861. He was a frequent contributor to denominational periodicals, and he was the author of *Hours Among the Gospels* (1865); *The Far East* (1867); and *The Land and its Story* (1869). He died in Rome, Italy, March 4, 1874.

BURT, Stephen Smith, physician, was born in Oneida, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1850, son of Oliver T., and Rebecca (Johnston) Burt, and grandson of Aaron Burt, identified with the early history of central New York, one of the founders of the city of Syracuse, and a lineal descendant of Henry Burt, who came to New England in 1635. He was educated at the English and classical school, West Newton, Mass., the Eagleswood military academy in New Jersey, the Edwards Place school at Stockbridge, Mass., and had two years' tuition at Cornell university. He was graduated from the College of physicians and surgeons of New York, in 1875, valedictorian of his class, and from Roosevelt hospital in 1877. He was elected a member of the state and county medical societies, and of the New York academy of medicine, and was professor of thoracic diseases at the University of Vermont in 1884 and 1885. In 1882 he became a teacher, and in 1884 was made professor of physical diagnosis and clinical medicine in the New York post-graduate medical school and hospital, and attending-physician to the New York post-graduate hospital. He was a charter member of the Hospital graduates' club of New York. In 1890 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale university. He published in pamphlet form: *A Clinic on Heart Disease* (1886); *Pleurisy* (1887); *Views on the Prevention and Treatment of Typhoid Fever* (1889); *Some of the Limitations of Medicine* (1889); *Pulmonary Consumption in the Light of Modern Research* (1890); *Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine* (1891); *The Ethics of Experimentation Upon Living Animals* (1891).



Stephen B. Burt

BURT, William Austin, surveyor, was born in Worcester, Mass., June 13, 1792. He acquired some experience as a civil engineer in Erie county, N.Y., and became U.S. deputy-surveyor at Detroit, Mich., in 1840. He surveyed the entire northern part of Michigan. The solar compass was originated by him, and he introduced a number of important improvements in geological surveying. At the time of his death he was engaged in perfecting an equatorial sextant, which he had patented in 1856. He served several terms in the territorial council of Michigan and in the state legislature, and he was for some years a judge of the circuit court. As a member of the legislature he was largely instrumental in securing the Sault Ste. Marie canal. He died at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 18, 1858.

BURTON, Henry S., soldier, was born in New York city in 1818. He was graduated at West Point in 1839; served as lieutenant in the 3d artillery in the Florida war, and as an assistant instructor of infantry and artillery tactics 1842-45. He was lieutenant-colonel of New York volunteers in the Mexican war; prominent at the defense of La Paz and Todos Santos. He served in garrison duty in the south and west 1847-61; was promoted major in 1861 and had charge of the Fort Delaware prison, 1861-'3. He commanded the artillery reserve of the army of the Potomac 1863-'4; was inspector of artillery in the Richmond campaign and in the department of the East, and a member of the retiring board in 1864. He was brevetted brigadier-general in March, 1865; commanded the 5th artillery at Fort Monroe, Va.; at Columbia, S.C.; at Richmond, Va.; and at Fort Adams, R.I.; and was on court-martial duty in New York city from October, 1868, to March, 1869. He died in Fort Adams, Newport, R.I., April 4, 1869.

BURTON, Joseph Ralph, senator, was born near Mitchell, Ind., Nov. 16, 1851, son of Allen C. and Elizabeth (Holmes) Burton. He attended Franklin college three years, and De Pauw university one year; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He was married in 1875 to Mrs. Carrie (Mitchell) Webster of Princeton, Ind., and removed to Kansas, engaging in practice at Abilene. He was elected a representative in the Kansas legislature, serving three terms, and was a member of the World's Columbian commission from that state. He was prominent as a speaker in political campaigns and was elected to the U.S. senate as a Republican for the term 1901-'07.

BURTON, Lewis William, first bishop of Lexington, Ky., and 178th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1852; son of the Rev. Lewis and Jane (Wallace) Burton; grandson of John and Hannah (Miller) Burton; great³-grandson of Solomon

Burton, who settled in Stratford, Conn., and married there, Mercy Judson, Aug. 1, 1687; and on his mother's side, great-grandson of James and Margaret (Chambers) Wallace. He was graduated from Kenyon college, Ohio, with first honors in 1873 and from the Philadelphia divinity school in 1877. He was ordained deacon in 1877, and priest in 1878, and was an assistant and rector at All Saints' church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1877-'80, and assistant and rector at St. Mark's church, Cleveland, Ohio, 1881-'84. He was rector of St. John's church, Richmond, Va., 1884-'93, and of St. Andrew's church, Louisville, Ky., 1893-'96. He was consecrated bishop of Lexington, Ky., Jan. 30, 1896, by Bishops Dudley, Peterkin, Leonard, Randolph, Vincent, White and Nelson. He received the degree of D.D. from Kenyon college in 1896, and from the University of the South in 1896. He was married, Jan. 15, 1883, to Georgie Hendree Ball of Atlanta, Ga.

BURTON, Theodore Elijah, representative, was born in Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1851. He removed to Iowa in 1865, and in 1867 began his collegiate studies at Iowa college. In 1870 he removed to Oberlin college, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1872, and remained as tutor two years. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and began practice at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1888 he was elected a representative to the 51st Congress from the twenty-first district of Ohio; was defeated for election in 1890, and was re-elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses. He gave special study to problems pertaining to currency and economic subjects, and as a member of the committee on river and harbor improvements advanced the development of traffic on the Great Lakes. Oberlin conferred on him the degree of A.M. in 1875, and LL.D. in 1900.

BURTON, William Evans, comedian, was born in London, England, Sept. 24, 1804; son of William George Burton, a printer, and author of *Biblical Researches*. He was educated at St. Paul's school, London, and at Oxford university, and intended to enter the church, but before he had taken orders his father's death forced him to undertake the management of the printing establishment in order to support his mother. He also edited *The Cambridge Quarterly Review*, which he established, and which introduced him to members of the theatrical profession. He joined a company of amateur actors, and in 1825 made his debut, appearing in low comedy with a provincial company. He devoted himself to comedy with such earnestness that he soon became the leading comedian of the company. In 1831 he made his first professional appearance before a London audience as Wormwood in "The Lottery Ticket," and won much praise from critics and audiences. He played Marall to Edmund

Kean's Sir Giles Overreach, and Mrs. Glover's Meg in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts." His American debut was made in 1834, at the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, in the characters of



W. L. Burton.

Dr. Ollapod, in "The Poor Gentleman," and Wormwood in "The Lottery Ticket." In the four years of his stay in Philadelphia he won for himself a substantial popularity. For nine years following he appeared in nearly all the large cities of the United States. In 1841 he was manager of the Church street theatre of New York,

when the theatre was consumed by fire, and all his scenery, books and manuscripts were destroyed. In 1848 he leased Palmo's opera house in Chambers street, N. Y., and changed its name to Burton's theatre. For eight years this house was known as the home of comedy in America, and Burton achieved the richest triumphs as its manager. Here many a highly popular play was first produced, and here Shakespeare's comedies were revived on a scale of great magnificence. The most famous actors of the time appeared on his boards, and many, afterwards famous, gained here their first experience and belonged at various times to his stock company. His Shakespearian roles were among his masterpieces. "His Caliban, Dogberry, Autolycus, Verges, Touchstone, Nick Bottom, and his Falstaff are by impartial judges said to have been among the most complete embodiments of the great poet's ideas that his works have ever seen," says Lawrence Hutton in "Plays and Players." "Among his other creations, his 'Timothy Toodles' and his 'Aminadab Sleek,' were so absolutely his own that when an actor nowadays essays either character, he plays the Toodles and Sleek of Burton." His repertoire included one hundred and eighty-four characters. In 1856 Mr. Burton became the manager of the Metropolitan theatre, but the venture was so meagrely successful that in 1858 he abandoned it, and began a starring career, which ended two years later with his untimely death. His last appearance was made Dec. 16, 1859, at Hamilton, Canada, where he played "Aminadab Sleek" and "Guy Goodluck." Mr. Burton wrote several farces and a number of plays. His "Ellen Wareham," a play published in 1833, had the extraordinary fortune of being produced in five different London theatres on the same evening. He contributed stories and sketches to the periodicals of the time, and

edited the *Literary Souvenir* and the *Gentleman's Magazine*. This latter periodical he established, and Edgar Allan Poe was at one time his assistant in its editorial management. Among his writings, *The Actor's Alloquy*, *Wagaries and Vagaries*, and *A Cyclopaedia of Wit and Humor* (1858), are notable. See *William E. Burton: a Sketch of his Career*, by Wm. L. Keese. Mr. Burton died in New York city, Feb. 10, 1860.

BURTT, John, clergyman, was born in Knockmarloch, Ayrshire, Scotland, May 26, 1789. After receiving a classical education and serving an apprenticeship to a weaver, he was pressed into the navy, and was five years before the mast. He then effected his escape, and taught school at Kilmarnock and Paisley for a time. In 1816 he attended medical lectures at the Glasgow university, and in 1817, becoming involved in political disturbances, he fled to the United States. He studied for a year at Princeton theological seminary, and served as a city missionary at Trenton and at Philadelphia until 1824, when he was ordained by the presbytery of Philadelphia, and was pastor over churches at Salem, N. J., at Cincinnati, Ohio, and at Blackwoodtown, N. J. He edited the *Philadelphia Presbyterian* from 1830 to 1833, and the *Cincinnati Standard* from 1833 to 1835. A collection of his verses was published in Glasgow in 1817, and republished, with additions, in Bridgeton, N. J., in 1819, under the title "Horæ Poeticæ." In 1859 he resigned his pastorate, and spent his remaining years in retirement at Salem, N. J., where he died, March 24, 1866.

BURSELL, Richard Lalor, clergyman, was born in New York city, April 14, 1840. He studied theology at the Propaganda in Rome, and was ordained priest, Aug. 10, 1862. He returned to New York, was first assistant pastor of St. Ann's R. C. church, and in 1868 was given charge of the new parish of the Epiphany. In 1884 the office of "The Defender of the Marriage Tie" was introduced into the United States by the third plenary council of Baltimore, the office having been originally created by Pope Benedict XIV. in 1741. The duty of the incumbent is to act as guardian of the tie in cases of dispute concerning marriages. Archbishop Corrigan appointed Dr. Burtzell to this office in 1886. The next year he acted as counsel and adviser to the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn in his controversy with Archbishop Corrigan. In April of the same year his office was taken from him. In 1888 he appeared under subpoena at the lawsuit over the Maguire burial, and in 1889 celebrated mass at the funeral of Miss Kelly, a member of the anti-poverty society. Archbishop Corrigan ordered him to retire to a parish in Rondout,

N. Y. Appealing from the archbishop's order to the congregation of the Propaganda at Rome, he was ordered to submit to the archbishop's decree. He therefore preached his farewell sermon at the church of the Epiphany, July 27, 1890, and obeyed his ecclesiastical superior, taking charge of St. Mary's church in Rondout, Nov. 8, 1890.

BUSBEE, Charles Manly, lawyer, was born in Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 23, 1845; son of Perrin Busbee, lawyer, grandson of Johnson Busbee, jurist, and maternal grandson of James F. Taylor, attorney-general of North Carolina. He was a student at Hampden-Sidney and in 1863, when just eighteen years of age, left college and volunteered in the Confederate service, and from the rank of private rose to the position of sergeant-major in the 5th North Carolina infantry. In the battle of Spottsylvania Court House he was captured by the Union forces, sent to the prison at Fort Delaware, subsequently transferred to Fort Pulaski, and afterwards to Morris Island, where, to retaliate on the Confederate government for placing five hundred Union prisoners within that portion of the city of Charleston, which was being bombarded by the Union guns, he was one of a like number of Confederate prisoners placed in front of the redoubts on Morris Island, directly in the face of the fire from the Confederate batteries on Sullivan's Island. He was afterward allowed to return home on parole, and a few months later was exchanged. Shortly afterwards he entered the North Carolina state university, where he was graduated in 1867, and admitted to the bar. He practised his profession in his native city, and in 1874 was elected a member of the state senate. In 1884 he was elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature, and was for many years a member of the Democratic state executive committee. In 1890 he was elected grand sire of the sovereign grand lodge of the I. O. O. F., the highest honor of this great fraternal order, and Mr. Busbee was the youngest man ever selected for the position.

BUSBEE, Fabius Haywood, lawyer, was born at Raleigh, N. C., March 4, 1848; son of Perrin and grandson of Johnson Busbee, well-known members of the North Carolina bar. His early education was received at the Lovejoy academy at Raleigh, and at the age of fifteen he entered the University of North Carolina, but withdrew in February, 1865, to volunteer as a private in the 71st N. C. regiment. He was a lad of only sixteen years, but his bravery and good conduct so won the admiration of his comrades that they elected him to a lieutenancy. He acquitted himself with credit in the battles of Kinston and the struggle at Bentonville, N. C.,

on March 19, 1865. After Johnston surrendered, young Busbee re-entered the university, where he was graduated with first honors in 1868. In June of that year he passed examination for admission to the bar, but his license was withheld until the following year as he had not reached legal age. He practised law at Raleigh, and in 1875 was elected attorney for the city, a position he held until 1884. In 1876 he was an elector for the fourth N. C. district on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket. In 1880 he was chosen elector for the state at large on the Hancock and English ticket. During the administration of President Cleveland he was United States attorney for the eastern district of North Carolina. During the years 1885 and 1886 he was grand master of Masons in North Carolina. He received the degree of A.M. from the University of North Carolina in 1869, and a like honor from Princeton college and from Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., in 1871. He was elected in 1892 one of the trustees of the University of North Carolina.

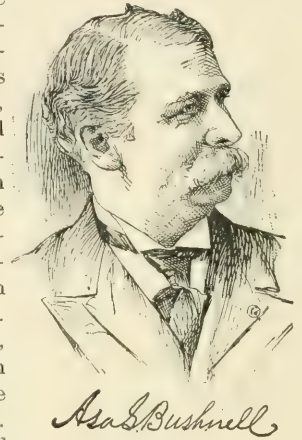
BUSEY, Samuel Thompson, soldier, was born at Greencastle, Ind., Nov. 16, 1835. When but a child he was taken by his parents to Urbana, Ill., where he labored on a farm, attended a district school at intervals, and was clerk in a store. In 1862, as 2d lieutenant in the recruiting service, he organized a company of volunteers, of which he was elected captain, and on the organization of the 76th Illinois regiment was commissioned lieutenant-colonel; in the ensuing January he succeeded to the command of the regiment, and in May was mustered in as colonel. He was on several occasions mentioned in general orders for meritorious services and distinguished bravery, and was brevetted brigadier-general for leading the assault on Fort Blakeley, Ala., on April 9, 1865, when he scaled the enemy's works alone, and engaged, unsupported, in a hand-to-hand encounter with a gun squad, killing the gunner and wounding two others of the squad. Though severely wounded himself, he received in person the surrender of the Confederate officer and his staff. He was mustered out of service in August, 1865, with the rank of brevet brigadier-general. In 1867 he organized Busey's bank at Urbana, which he successfully managed for twenty-one years, when he retired from business in 1888. In 1880 he was elected mayor, and president of the board of education of the city of Urbana, by five successive elections held those offices for nine years, and in 1890 was elected a representative to the 52d Congress as a Democrat, defeating Joseph G. Cannon, the Republican incumbent, in a district that had been Republican for years, and had been represented by Mr. Cannon continuously from 1873.

BUSH, George, educator, was born at Norwich, Vt., June 12, 1796. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1818, and pursued a theological course at Princeton seminary, where he was a tutor in 1823-'24. After his ordination as a minister of the Presbyterian church, he gave four years' service to missionary work in Indiana. From 1831 to 1846 he held the chair of Hebrew language and literature at the University of the city of New York. He was liberal and progressive in the Presbyterian church, which he left in 1845 and joined the New Jerusalem church. He issued in 1844 the *Hierophant*, a monthly periodical, and in 1845 became editor of the *New Church Repository*, a Swedenborgian publication. He published a *Treatise on the Millennium* (1832); *Notes Critical and Practical on the Book of Genesis* (1838); *Notes on the Book of Exodus* (1841); *Notes on the Book of Leviticus* (1842); *Notes on the Book of Joshua*, and *Notes on the Book of Judges* (1844); *The Soul, or an Inquiry into Scriptural Psychology*, and *Anastasis* (1845); *Mesmer and Swedenborg* (1847); *The Resurrection of Christ*, *New Church Miscellanies* (1855); *Priesthood and Clergy unknown to Christianity* (1857); *Notes Critical and Practical on the Book of Numbers* (1858); *The Life of Mohammed* (1858). He died in Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1859.

BUSH, Norton, artist, was born at Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1834. He studied art, first with James Harris in his native city, and then with J. F. Cropsey in New York. In 1852 he went to California by way of the Isthmus, and his first ideas of tropical scenery were received while crossing Nicaragua, and made a lasting impression on his after career. As an amateur he painted Mount Diablo in 1857, his picture being exhibited at the Mechanics' institute in San Francisco. In 1868 he opened a studio in San Francisco, and the same year visited the Isthmus of Panama, where he obtained the material for a series of pictures. In 1875 he extended his journey to Ecuador and Peru, crossed the Andes three times and made sketches of Mount Chimborazo; visited Lake Titicaca, in southern Peru, making sketches of the volcano El Misté and Mount Meiggs. On his return to California he painted a series of pictures of the scenery of Ecuador and Peru for John G. Meiggs, of London, which were exhibited at the rooms of the San Francisco art association in 1876, of which society he was in the same year made a director, having been elected a member in 1874. He received four gold medals from the state fair of California. Among his notable works are: *Lake Nicaragua*, *Bay of Panama*, *Summit of the Sierra*, and *River San Juan*, Nica-

agua, *Mount Chimborazo*, *Volcano El Misté*, and *Mount Meiggs*, *Andes of Peru*, *Western Slope of Cordilleras*, *Cordilleras of Ecuador*.

BUSHNELL, Asa Smith, governor of Ohio, was born at Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1834; son of Daniel Bushnell, and grandson of Jason Bushnell, a soldier of the revolution, and a member of a Connecticut family. He removed to Springfield, Ohio, in 1851, where, without friends or money, he entered upon his business career, being successively a dry-goods clerk, book-keeper, and employee and member of a manufacturing firm. In 1885 he was made chairman of the Republican state executive committee, which elected Joseph B. Foraker governor, and re-elected John Sherman to the United States senate. In 1895 he accepted



from the Republican state convention the nomination for governor, and was elected by a plurality of 92,622 over James E. Campbell. He was re-elected for a second term serving 1897-'9. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions at Minneapolis in 1892, and at St. Louis in 1896.

BUSHNELL, David, inventor, was born in Saybrook, Conn., about the year 1742. Upon the death of his father, he sold his interest in the farm and devoted the proceeds to his education. Assisted by the village pastor, he fitted himself for college, and was graduated at Yale in 1775. He made a study of submarine warfare and navigation, and constructed a diving boat, which resembled two tortoise shells, and was for that reason called *The American Turtle*. A full description of the boat and torpedo will be found in the *Transactions* of the American philosophical society, and in Silliman's *American Journal of Science* (1820). In addition to this torpedo, Mr. Bushnell invented a number of devices for the destruction of the enemy's ships, but his "infernales," as they were called by the British, failed of accomplishing their purpose, owing to a series of unfortunate accidents. In 1777 he attempted to destroy the *Cerberus*, a frigate at anchor off New London, Conn. The machine, becoming fixed to a schooner at anchor astern the frigate, exploded, demolishing that vessel and killing several men. In December, 1777, he

arranged and set adrift kegs charged with powder, so as to destroy the British ships, which held possession of the Delaware river. In the darkness he made a miscalculation as to the distance, and the explosion did not occur until the following day, when it caused slight damage, though creating consternation among the officers and sailors aboard the ships. A humorous poem, *The Battle of the Kegs* written by Hon. Francis Hopkinson, was founded on this incident. Though the principles on which Mr. Bushnell's machines were constructed were shown to be correct, the accidents attending his experiments and his disappointment at not receiving government support, rendered him very dejected, and at the close of the war he went to France. Years passed without his friends hearing from him, and it was supposed that he had perished during the French revolution. He returned to America and for years had charge of a large school in Georgia, after which he practised medicine, under the name of Dr. Bush. The tidings of his death was the first news his friends had had of him in forty years. His death occurred at Warrenton, Ga., in 1826.

BUSHNELL, Horace, theologian, was born in New Preston, Litchfield county, Conn., April 14, 1802. In boyhood he worked on his father's farm and in a fulling and carding mill. When he was nineteen years old he began to devote himself to study, and he was graduated from Yale with honor in 1827. He taught school in Norwich, Conn., and then engaged as literary editor of the *New York Journal of Commerce*. He returned to Yale in 1829, to take a course in law, and accepted a tutorship in the college. In 1831, when about to be admitted to the bar, a religious revival in the college led him to enter the Yale divinity school, and upon completing the course and receiving his license he was unanimously chosen as pastor of the North Congregational church, Hartford, May, 1833. He was married on Sept. 13, 1833, to Mary Apthorp of New Haven. In 1839 he delivered an address on *Revelation*, before the society of inquiry, at Andover theological seminary, and his views upon the doctrine of the Trinity awakened suspicions as to his orthodoxy, as they did again in 1849, upon the publication of his *God in Christ*, and he was called before a committee, appointed by the Hartford central association, of which he was a member, to answer to a charge of heresy. Among his accusers were the leading theological authorities, but they did not agree as to what the heresy was. Dr. Bushnell made a spirited defence, and the committee reported through its chairman, Dr. Noah Porter, that "though there were in the views presented variations from the historic formulas of faith,

the errors were not fundamental." He resigned his pastorate in 1859. Bushnell Park at Hartford, which he was influential in securing, was named in his honor. His principal works are: *Christian Nature* (1847); *God in Christ* (1849); *Christ in Theology* (1851); *Nature and the Supernatural* (1858); *Sermons for the New Life* (1858); *Character of Jesus* (1861); *Work and Play, a collection of Addresses* (1864); *Christ and his Salvation* (1864); *The Vicarious Sacrifice* (1865); *Moral Uses of Dark Things* (1868); *Woman Suffrage, the Reform against Nature* (1869); *Sermons on Living Subjects* (1872), and *Forgiveness and Law* (1874). He received the degree of D.D. from Wesleyan university in 1842, and from Harvard in 1852, and Yale gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1871. His daughter, Mary Bushnell Cheney, published *Life and Letters of Horace Bushnell* (1880). He died at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 17, 1876.

BUSIEL, Charles Albert, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Meredith, N.H., Nov. 24, 1842; son of John W. and Julia (Tilton) Busiel; grandson of Moses F. Busiel, and a descendant of William Buswel, the immigrant. He was educated at Gilford, Belknap county, N.H., and entered on a business career in 1863, becoming the head of a large manufacturing plant at Laconia, N.H., in 1873. He was chief engineer of the Laconia fire department, 1872-'85; a representative in the New Hampshire legislature, 1878-'79, and a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1880. In 1890 he became president of the Lake Shore railroad, and a director of the Concord and Montreal railroad. He was elected first mayor of Laconia by the Republican party, serving, 1883-'94, and was governor of New Hampshire, 1895-'96. He was president of the Laconia national bank and of the City savings bank. He died at Laconia, N.H., Aug. 29, 1901.

BUSSEY, Benjamin, philanthropist was born at Canton, Mass., March 1, 1757. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the continental army. At the close of the war he engaged in business as a silversmith and acquired a large fortune. In 1806 he retired from business and devoted his life to agricultural pursuits on his estate in Roxbury. By his will he provided that upon the death of his last survivor, one-half of his estate should go to Harvard college to endow a farm school, for promoting a knowledge of scientific agriculture, and the other half to endow the law and divinity schools of the university. In compliance with the terms of his will, Harvard college in 1869 established a school of practical agriculture and horticulture on his estate at Jamaica Plain. The value of the property thus distributed exceeded three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He died Jan. 13, 1842.

BUSSEY, Cyrus, soldier, was born at Hubbard, Trumbull county, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1833; son of Rev. A. Bussey, a prominent Methodist clergyman. At sixteen he commenced business on his own account at Dupont, Ind., having acquired two years' experience in a dry-goods store. In 1855 he removed to Bloomfield, Iowa, established himself in a mercantile business, and became prominent in politics. In 1858 he was elected as a Democrat to the Iowa senate, and in 1860 was chosen a delegate to the national Democratic convention which nominated Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency. In 1861 he was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor Kirkwood, and was charged with the defense of the southern borders of the state. Hearing, in July, that the Confederates were massing near the northern frontier of Missouri preparatory to entering Iowa and taking Keokuk by storm, he seized a consignment of a thousand guns, in transit from the war department to some point in the west, and arming the 4th Iowa infantry, he forestalled the proposed movement by advancing into Missouri and dispersing the invaders. He was appointed colonel of the 3d Iowa cavalry, a volunteer regiment, which he had raised, and being ordered to join the army of the southwest, then stationed at Sugar Creek, Ark., he covered the distance of two hundred miles in four days. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Pea Ridge, and after the engagement pursued the defeated foe as far as the Boston mountains. His gallantry on this occasion won the enthusiastic admiration of his men, who presented him with a handsome sword. In the Arkansas campaign of 1862 he commanded a brigade, and in 1863 was assigned first to the command of the district of east Arkansas, and later to the command of the 2d cavalry division of the army of the Tennessee. In the Vicksburg campaign he led the advance, under General Sherman, in pursuit of Johnston, whom he overtook and defeated in an engagement at Canton, Miss., finally forcing him to retreat across Pearl river. His conduct in this engagement was rewarded in January, 1864, with promotion to the rank of brigadier-general, and he was given command of a division of the 7th corps, and also of the district including western Arkansas and the Indian territory. At the close of the war he retired to private life with the rank of brevet major-general, and engaged in the commission business at St. Louis, later removing to New Orleans, where he was president of the chamber of commerce for six years, and was conspicuously identified with the procuring of the congressional appropriation for the Eads jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention, 1868, and in the convention of 1884 he was an active sup-

porter of Mr. Blaine's candidacy. In 1889 he was appointed assistant secretary of the interior, and in adjudicating the appeals from the adverse decisions of the pension commissioners some of his rulings attracted great attention, and the department collected and published these rulings in four large volumes. General Bussey resigned from the interior department in 1893, and opened an office in Washington, D. C., where he conducted a general law practice before the district courts, the departments and congressional committees.

BUSTEED, Richard, lawyer, was born in Cavan, Ireland, Feb. 16, 1822; son of George Washington Busteed, a colonel in the British army, and afterwards a barrister at Dublin. The father was a strong emancipationist, which fact caused his removal from his office as chief secretary of the island of St. Lucia in 1829. He left Ireland and settled in London, Canada, where he published the *True Patriot*. During his boyhood Richard worked as a compositor in the office of his father and followed the same trade subsequently at Cincinnati, Ohio; at Hartford, Conn., and at New York, where he also engaged in local preaching, by license of the Methodist church. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and his able defense of a number of extradition cases assured his success as a lawyer. From 1856 to 1859 he was corporation counsel of New York city. He supported Douglas in the presidential campaign of 1860, and joined the Union army in 1861. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and commanded a brigade at Yorktown, Va., but he sent in his resignation to President Lincoln March 10, 1863, hearing that the strong combination likely to be brought against him on account of his attitude in the slavery question would prevent the confirmation of his appointment by the senate. In the following year he was appointed U. S. district judge for Alabama by President Lincoln; his appointment being unanimously confirmed by the senate. His decisions, especially as to the unconstitutionality of the test oath prescribed by Congress, as applied to attorneys practising in U. S. courts, which were afterwards confirmed by the U. S. supreme court, and his rulings in regard to the habeas corpus act in 1875, are noteworthy. In 1874 he resigned his office and returned to New York. He died in New York city, Sept. 14, 1898.

BUTLER, Andrew Pickens, senator, was born in Edgefield district, S. C., Nov. 17, 1796; son of William Butler, revolutionary soldier. He was graduated at South Carolina college in 1817, was admitted to the bar in 1819, and soon rose to a prominent position in his profession. He became a member of the state legislature in 1824, commanded a cavalry regiment during the nullifica-

tion troubles of 1831; was a judge of the general sessions in 1833, and of the state court of common pleas in 1835. In 1847 he was chosen by the governor of South Carolina to fill the vacancy in the U. S. senate, caused by the death of Senator McDuffie. Subsequently he was twice elected by the legislature as United States senator, and retained his seat during the remaining years of his life. The memorable assault made by Preston S. Brooks on Charles Sumner was provoked by some remarks which the latter addressed to Judge Butler, who was a relative of Mr. Brooks. The ability, eloquence and humor of Judge Butler made him a conspicuous figure in the senate, where he took an active part in all debates, especially those bearing on the interests of South Carolina and the other southern states. He died at his home near Edgefield Court House, S. C., May 25, 1857.

BUTLER, Benjamin Franklin, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Deerfield, N. H., Nov. 5, 1818; son of Capt. John Butler. He first attended a district school, later studied at Phillips Exeter academy and was graduated at Waterville college in 1838. In 1840 he was admitted to the bar, began the practice of law at Lowell, Mass., and early obtained distinction as a criminal lawyer, his readiness of retort and his quickness to perceive and take advantage of a legal flaw in his opponent's case rendering him a formidable adversary. He was a member of the Democratic party



and early became prominent in political life. He was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1853, and in 1859 took his seat in the state senate. He served in the Massachusetts delegation to the Democratic national convention held in Charleston, S. C., in 1860, was active in the proceedings, but later refused to sit in a convention which "approvingly advocated the African slave-trade." He received the Democratic nomination for the governorship of Massachusetts in 1860, but was defeated. At the opening of the civil war, as brigadier-general of militia he offered his services on the first call for troops, and was assigned to the command of the 8th Mass. regiment. On April 17, 1861, he proceeded to Annapolis, Md., and was placed in command of the district, which included the city of Baltimore, and on May 13, 1861, he entered

Baltimore and held possession of that city. On May 16 he was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers, in command of Fort Monroe and the department of eastern Virginia. In June his troops engaged in the battle of Big Bethel, Va., which resulted disastrously to the Federal army, and in August he was relieved of his command. In the same month he commanded the expedition that captured forts Hatteras and Clark on the North Carolina coast. He returned to Massachusetts to recruit an expedition to operate against the Confederates on the Virginia peninsula, which a misunderstanding, first with Governor Andrew and afterwards with the commanding general, prevented. It was finally decided to send him with his six thousand men on an expedition to co-operate with Admiral Farragut from the mouth of the Mississippi river, and he reached Ship Island, March 23, 1862. On April 17, he followed Farragut's fleet, which captured New Orleans, April 24, and on May 1 General Butler took possession of that city. He obtained much odium by his vigorous military government, by arming free colored people, by causing a man named Mumford, who had pulled down the U. S. flag from the mint, to be hanged, and by promulgating an obnoxious order intended to prevent insults being offered to the soldiery by women. President Davis proclaimed him an outlaw, and set a price upon his head. On May 11, 1862, he seized a large sum of money which had been intrusted to the Dutch consul, claiming that it was intended for the purpose of purchasing arms for the Confederates. The matter being investigated, the United States government restored the money. On Dec. 16, 1862, General Butler was recalled, and late in 1863 was placed in command of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, afterwards known as the army of the James. On March 12, 1864, Grant planned his great campaign, on assuming command of all the armies of the United States, and in the simultaneous movement to be begun May 4, 1864, gave to General Butler the direction of the army of the James. He was to operate south of the James river, move westward towards Petersburg, and attack Lee's army in the rear, while Grant personally directed the operations of the army of the Potomac against the front. Butler moved cautiously and was opposed in his march by General Beauregard, who occupied Petersburg and had entrenched the peninsula from the Appomattox to the James. Butler adopted similar tactics, and undertook to take Petersburg by siege. This left his troops inactive, except as builders of fortifications and diggers of canals, and Lee had no foe in his rear. Grant ordered Butler to make a demonstration against the enemy's line

on October 27, which was ineffectual, and on December 14 he was given command of the land forces to operate against Fort Fisher, N. C. They landed at Fort Fisher, December 25, and, after a vigorous bombardment of the fort by Porter's fleet, the troops were ordered to assault the works. Just as they had gained the outposts, and success seemed assured, they were ordered to fall back and re-embark, and on his return to Fort Monroe Butler was removed from his command by order of General Grant. He resumed the practice of his profession, and became prominent in political life. In 1866 he was elected as a representative from Massachusetts to the 40th Congress on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected to five of the six succeeding congresses. In 1868 he took an active part in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. In 1871 he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for gubernatorial honors, and he was in 1879 on the Democratic and Greenback tickets. In 1882 he was elected governor of Massachusetts on the Democratic ticket. The principal act of administration was the charge brought by him against the management of the Tewksbury almshouse, which resulted in an investigation of the matter before the legislature. In 1883 he was renominated, but was defeated, and 1884 was nominated for the presidency of the United States by the Anti-monopolist and Greenback parties. Colby university conferred on him the degree of A.M. in 1852 and LL.D. in 1862; Williams college giving him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1863. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Dr. Israel Hildreth of Lowell, Mass., in 1842, and their daughter married Gen. Adelbert Ames. General Butler died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1893.

BUTLER, Benjamin Franklin, statesman, was born at Kinderhook Landing, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1795; son of Medad Butler and a descendant of Jonathan Butler of Ireland, who settled in Saybrook, Conn., in 1724. He studied law in the office of Martin Van Buren; was admitted to the bar in 1817, and practised with Mr. Van Buren at Albany, N.Y., 1817-'21. He became district attorney of Albany county in 1821; a member of the state assembly in 1828, and a commissioner to fix the boundary between New York and New Jersey in 1838. He was U.S. attorney-general under President Jackson, 1833-'37, and under President Van Buren, 1837-'38, and U.S. secretary of war in 1837. He was U. S. district attorney for the southern district of New York, 1838-41; organized the law department of the University of the City of New York in 1835, where he served as chief instructor several years. He was married in 1824 to Harriet Allen of Albany, N.Y. He died in Paris, France, Nov. 8, 1858.

BUTLER Charles, philanthropist, was born at

Kinderhook Landing, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1802; brother of Benjamin Franklin Butler (q.v.). He studied law in the office of his brother, and was admitted to the bar in 1824. He practised at Lyons and Geneva, N.Y.; invested heavily in Chicago real estate in 1833, and was agent for the holders of foreign and domestic bonds in Indiana, 1844-'72, aided in founding Union theological seminary in 1835, becoming its president, and was a member of the council of the University of the City of New York, 1836-'48; its president, 1849-'51 and 1886, and vice-president, 1882-'86. He also founded and was president of the Protestant half-orphan asylum, and gave \$100,000 to Union theological seminary and also to the University of the City of New York in 1889. He received the degree LL.D. from Wabash in 1853, and from the University of the City of New York in 1887. He died in New York city, Dec. 13, 1897.

BUTLER, Clement Moore, clergyman, was born in Troy, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1810. He was graduated at Washington college, Hartford, Conn., in 1833, and at the General theological seminary, New York, in 1836, was ordained to the priesthood of the Episcopal church, and held rectorates successively in New York city; at Palmyra, N. Y.; Georgetown, D. C.; Boston, Mass., and Washington, D. C. In 1847 he received the degree of D.D. from Kenyon college. He was the chaplain of the United States senate from 1849 to 1853. Dr. Butler was rector of Christ church, Cincinnati, from 1854 to 1857, and from 1857 to 1861 had charge of Trinity church, Washington, D. C. In 1861 he was appointed rector of Grace church, Rome, Italy, and became chaplain to the U. S. minister there. Upon his return to the United States in 1864 he accepted the professorship of ecclesiastical history in the divinity school of the P. E. church, at Philadelphia, where he remained until 1884, when ill-health compelled his resignation. He published: *The Year of the Church* (1840); *The Flock Fed: Instructions preparatory to Confirmation* (1845); *The Book of Common Prayer interpreted by its History* (1846; enl. ed. 1849); *Old Truths and New Errors* (1849); *Ritualism of Law* (1859), *St. Paul in Rome* (1865); *Inner Rome: Political, Religious and Social* (1866); *Manual of Ecclesiastical History from the First to the Nineteenth Century* (2 vols., 1868-'72); *History of the Book of Common Prayer* (1880), and *The Reformation of Sweden under Charles IX.* (1883). He died in Germantown, Pa., March 5, 1890.

BUTLER, Cyrus, philanthropist, was born in 1767; son of Samuel Butler, shoemaker, who afterwards acquired wealth in the shipping business in Providence. Cyrus inherited a fortune which he greatly increased, and, in 1844, at the suggestion

of Dorothea Dix, gave \$40,000 to found a hospital in Providence. The Butler hospital for the insane was opened in 1847. Mr. Butler's heir, Alexander Duncan, continued to patronize the hospital, giving fifteen acres of land, the porter's lodge, Ray hall, the David Duncan ward, and Duncan lodge. Mr. Butler died in Providence, R. I., Aug. 22, 1849.

BUTLER, Ezra, governor of Vermont, was born in Lancaster, Mass., Sept. 24, 1763, son of Asaph and Jane (McAllister) Butler. He was engaged in farming in early life, and served as a soldier in the patriot army when seventeen years old. In 1785 he was married and went with his bride through the wilderness to Vermont, where he had built the first house in Waterbury. In 1791 he joined the Baptist church, and in 1800 did his first preaching in the neighboring town of Bolton, later becoming pastor of the newly established church at Waterbury, where he continued as elder and preacher until within a few years of his death. He was the town clerk, a member of the legislature for eleven years, and a member of the council sixteen years. In 1813-'14 he was a representative to the 13th Congress, and served as county judge and chief justice until 1825, when he was elected first assistant judge. In 1822 he was a delegate to the state constitutional convention. In 1826 he was elected governor of the state and was re-elected in 1827 without opposition. During his administration he was active in forwarding the cause of education and in suppressing lotteries. He was a presidential elector in 1804, 1820 and 1830, a member of the committee that fixed the site for the first state house, and planned the state's prison and state arsenal. From 1810 to 1816 he was a trustee of the University of Vermont. He died in Waterbury, Vt., July 12, 1838.

BUTLER, Francis Eugene, clergyman, was born in Suffolk, Conn., Feb. 7, 1825. In early manhood he was a merchant in New York city, and interested himself in religious work. He was made secretary of the New York Bible society, was active in establishing the Young Men's Christian association, and engaged in the management of several philanthropic enterprises. In 1854 he determined to devote his life to the work of the ministry, and after his graduation at Yale an A.M., in 1857, and three years at the Princeton theological school and one year at Andover, he preached at Bedford Springs, Pa., and in the second Presbyterian church, Cleveland, Ohio. He was ordained as a Congregational minister, April 16, 1862, and preached in Paterson, N. J. In 1863 he joined the 25th New Jersey volunteers as chaplain, and while attempting to relieve the sufferings of a wounded soldier of another regiment on a battlefield near Suffolk, Va., he was shot by a sharpshooter, and died May 4, 1863.

BUTLER, James Davie, educator, was born in Rutland, Vt., March 15, 1815, son of James Davie and Rachel (Maynard, born Harris) Butler. He was prepared for college at the Wesleyan seminary in Wilbraham, Mass., and was graduated at Middlebury college in 1836. After studying a year in the theological school of Yale college he became a tutor at Middlebury college, and in December, 1838, acting professor. In 1840 he was graduated at Andover theological seminary, and being elected an Abbott resident he remained at Andover until 1842. From June, 1842, he travelled and studied in Europe. He was engaged as a supply for Congregational churches in West Newbury, Mass., and Burlington, Vt. From 1845 to 1847 he was professor and acting president of the university of Norwich, Vt. From 1847 to 1852 he was pastor at Wells River, Vt., Norwich, Vt., and South Danvers, Mass. From 1852 to 1855 he was pastor of the Congregational church in Cincinnati, Ohio, resigning to accept the chair of Greek in Wabash college in Indiana. In 1858 he accepted a similar position in the university of Wisconsin, where he remained until 1867. After a year of foreign travel he spent a winter on the lecture platform. From 1869 to 1873, in the interest of a western railroad company, he explored, studied and described the region through which the road ran. He then took up his residence at Madison, Wis., and engaged in literary work, lecturing and preaching. In 1854 he was elected a member of the American antiquarian society, the fifth to receive that honor, and delivered an address before that society in April, 1894, concerning the journal of Sergeant Lloyd. He also became a member of the Wisconsin state historical society, of which he was acting president in 1897. Middlebury college conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1862. His published writings include *Deficiencies in Our History* (1846); *Incentives to Mental Culture among Teachers* (1852); *Nebraska* (1873); *The Naming of America* (1874); *Governmental Patronage of Knowledge* (1877); *American Pre-Revolutionary Bibliography* (1879); *First French Footprints beyond the Lakes* (1882); *The Hapax Legomera in Shakespeare* (1882); *Portraits of Columbus* (1883); *The words once used in Shakespeare* (1886); *Alexander Mitchell, the Financier* (1888); *Butleriana, Genealogica et Biographica* (1888); *Prehistoric Pottery* (1894), and *British Convicts shipped to American Colonies* (1896).

BUTLER, John Jay, educator, was born at Berwick, Me., April 9, 1814. He was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1837, and at Andover theological seminary in 1844, when he was elected professor of systematic theology in Whitestown (N.Y.) seminary. He was ordained a minister in the Free

Baptist church, Jan. 28, 1846. From 1854 to 1870 he was professor of theology in the New Hampton (N. H.) theological school; held the same chair in the theological department of Bates college, Maine, from 1870 to 1873, and was professor of sacred literature at Hillsdale college, Michigan, from 1873 to 1883. Under his forty years of preaching, about five hundred students entered the ministry. In 1834 he assumed partial editorial direction of the *Morning Star*, the Free Baptist denominational organ. He published: *Natural and Revealed Theology* (1861); *Commentary on the Gospels* (1870), and *Commentary on the Acts, Romans, and First and Second Corinthians* (1871). He received the degree of A.M. from Hamilton college in 1849, and D.D. from Bowdoin college in 1860. He died at Hillsdale, Mich., June 16, 1891.

BUTLER, Josiah, jurist, was born in Pelham, N. H., in 1779. He graduated at Harvard college with honor in 1803, studied law, and was admitted to practice about 1807. In 1809 he was elected a member of the legislature from Deerfield, and became a leading member of the Democratic party. He was appointed sheriff of the county of Rockingham in 1810, and was removed from office in 1813 by the ascendant Federalist party and resumed the practice of his profession. He was clerk of the court of common pleas, and in 1815 was returned a member of the state legislature, and again elected in 1816. He was elected a representative to the 15th Congress in 1816, and was re-elected to the 16th and 17th congresses. In 1825 he was appointed by Governor Morrill associate justice of the State court of common pleas of New Hampshire, remaining on the bench until 1833, when the court was abolished. He died at Deerfield, N. H., Oct. 29, 1854.

BUTLER, Matthew Calbraith, senator, was born in Greenville, S.C., March 8, 1836; son of William and Jane Tweedy (Perry) Butler and grandson of William Butler, soldier and representative in Congress, and nephew of Andrew Pickens Butler, jurist. His father was a physician a naval officer, and a representative in the 27th Congress, and his mother was a sister of Oliver Hazard and Matthew Calbraith Perry, the naval heroes of the war of 1812. He received his preparatory education in the schools of Edgefield and at Liberty Hall, and entered South Carolina college in 1854, remaining there until 1856, when he began the study of law in the office of his uncle, Hon. A. P. Butler. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, commenced practice at Edgefield Court House, was elected to the legislature from that district in 1859, resigning the office in 1861 to enter the Confederate service. He served with honor and distinction through the entire war, passed through the usual grades of promotion, and in

1863 received a major-general's commission. He lost his right leg at the battle of Brandy Station. He resumed the practice of law after the war, was returned to the state legislature in 1866, and in 1870 stood for election to the office of lieutenant-governor and to that of U. S. senator, but was defeated, the state being overwhelmingly Republican. In 1876, when South Carolina had two legislatures, he was elected to the U. S. senate by one faction, and David T. Corbin by the other, Butler winning the seat after a notable contest before the senate committee. He was re-elected in 1882 and again in 1888. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers, May 28, 1898, and served in the war with Spain.

BUTLER, Marion, senator, was born in Honeycutts township, Sampson county, N. C., May 25, 1863. He received the greater part of his preparatory education from his mother, and was graduated from the University of North Carolina, in 1885. He commenced a law course, but the death of his father obliged him to return home to assist in the support of his mother and his six brothers and sisters. He taught in a local academy, worked the home farm, and saved sufficient money to buy the *Clinton Caucasian*, a weekly newspaper, the only one published in the county. Later he removed the *Caucasian* to Raleigh, where it acquired a large circulation and became influential. He was elected a trustee of his alma mater. He joined the Farmers' Alliance movement in 1888, was appointed president of the county lodge, and became prominent in the Alliance work. In 1890 he was elected to the state senate, where he held the Alliance forces, and succeeded in bringing about a number of much-needed reforms. He became the president of the State Farmers' Alliance in 1891, was re-elected in 1892, became first vice-president of the national organization in 1893, and its president in 1894. Immediately after the adjournment of the Chicago convention of 1892 he severed his connection with the Democratic party, and began the work of organizing the People's party, conceiving and carrying out the successful campaign of 1894. He was elected to the United States senate in 1895, and in 1896 was chairman of the executive committee of the People's party at the national convention at St. Louis, July 24, where he declined the nomination as vice-presidential candidate on account of not having reached the legal age.

BUTLER, Moses, surveyor, was born in Berwick, Me., July 13, 1702; son of Thomas Butler, descended from the house of Ormond in Ireland. Moses is first mentioned in the colonial records in connection with the seizure of logs by the king's surveyor of woods, which aroused such a spirit of resistance that sixty pounds was voted at a

town meeting in 1729 to defray the expenses of an aggressive campaign against him, and Mr. Butler was chosen to represent the remonstrants of the colonists before the general court at Boston, whence the complaint had come. Upon his return to Berwick, the town paid his expenses, and in 1733 elected him to the board of selectmen until 1738. From 1734 to 1756 he held the office of crown surveyor, and from 1747 to 1756 again served on the board of selectmen. In the latter year he was chosen moderator of town meeting. In 1744 he was among the first to recruit a company for the service of the Louisburg campaign which he commanded, under Sir William Pepperell, during the siege and captured the fort. In 1748 he again attended the general court in Boston to reply to a petition executed against the town of Berwick, and in the following year was chosen a representative to the general court. In 1754 he again took the field and served through the campaign of 1754-'55. See *Thomas Butler and his Descendants*, by Geo. H. Butler, M.D. (1886). His death occurred at Berwick, Me., between Sept. 15 and Dec. 13, 1756.

BUTLER, Nathaniel, educator, was born at Eastport, Me., May 22, 1853. He was graduated from Colby university A.B., 1873, A.M., 1876, and taught school in Illinois, 1873-'83. He was professor of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Chicago, 1884-'86; professor of Latin and



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of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Illinois, 1886-'91; associate professor of English literature and subsequently *director of the university extension department of the University of Chicago, 1892-'95, which he represented at the university extension congress in London in 1894. He was president of Colby university, 1896-1900, received the degree D.D. from there in 1896, and returned to the University of Chicago in 1900. He was an editor of *Johnson's Cyclopædia*, and published a Latin text book.

BUTLER, Nicholas Murray, educator, was born in Elizabeth, N.J., April 2, 1862; son of Henry L. and Mary J. (Murray) Butler; grandson of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas Murray ("Kirwan"). He was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1882, A.M., 1883, Ph.D., 1884; and was a university fellow in letters there, 1882-'84. He studied at Berlin and in Paris, 1884-'85, and was an assistant instructor of philosophy, ethics and

psychology at Columbia, 1886-'87, tutor, 1887-'89, and adjunct professor, 1889-'90; became dean of the faculty of philosophy and professor of philosophy and education in 1890, and president of Columbia in 1902. He founded in 1886 and was president of the New York college for the training of teachers, 1886-'91; was a member of the New Jersey state board of education, 1887-'95; special commissioner from New Jersey to the Paris exposition in 1889, and president of the Paterson, N.J., board of education, 1892-'93, and of the National educational association in 1895. He established and became editor of the *Educational Review* in 1891; and became editor of the *Great Educators* series (Scribners) in 1888; of the *Teacher's Professional Library* (Macmillans) in 1898; of the Columbia university contributions to *Philosophy and Education* in 1894; and of monographs on *Education in the United States* in 1899. He received the degree LL.D. from Syracuse, 1898, and Johns Hopkins, 1902. He wrote "The Meaning of Education" (1898).

BUTLER, Pierce, senator, was born in Ireland, July 11, 1744; son of Sir Richard Butler. He removed from Boston, Mass., to Charleston, S.C.; sold his major's commission in the British army in 1773, and was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1787-'88, and a member of the constitutional convention of 1787. He was a U.S. senator, 1789-'96, when he resigned, and 1803-'05, when he again retired. He was a director of the U.S. bank. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 15, 1822.

BUTLER, Pierce Mason, governor of South Carolina, was born in Edgefield district, S. C., April 11, 1798; son of William Butler, soldier in the American revolution. He was educated for the army, and entering the service in 1819 he soon displayed ability which led to rapid promotion. In 1829, having attained the rank of captain, he resigned his commission and engaged in the banking business at Columbia, S. C., returning to the army in 1835 upon the commencement of the Seminole disturbances in Florida, and winning renown by his gallantry on several hotly contested fields. In 1836 he became governor of South Carolina, and upon the expiration of his term of office in 1838 was appointed by President Van Buren agent for the Cherokees west of the Mississippi, retaining the office until the beginning of the Mexican war in 1846, when he entered the army as a colonel of the "Palmetto" regiment, which he had organized. He distinguished himself by his bravery at the battle of Cerro Gordo and afterwards at the battle of Churubusco, where he was twice wounded, in spite of which he continued to lead his men into the thickest of the fight until he was shot through the head. He died on the battlefield Aug. 20, 1847.

BUTLER, Richard, soldier, was born in Ireland, the eldest of the four Butler brothers, all celebrated soldiers in the American revolution. William was also born in Ireland, and Thomas and Percival in Pennsylvania. He came to America with his parents at some time prior to 1754, and in 1776 entered the patriot army as lieutenant-colonel in a Pennsylvania regiment. He served with distinction through the entire war, and at its close had attained the rank of colonel. From 1787 to 1791 he was agent for Indian affairs in Ohio, and in the latter year was made a brigadier-general and commanded the right wing in the St. Clair expedition against the Indians. He was tomahawked and scalped in the disastrous engagement of Nov. 4, 1791.

BUTLER, Thomas Belden, jurist, was born in Wethersfield, Conn., Aug. 22, 1806. He was graduated at Yale medical school in 1828; practised medicine until 1837, when he was admitted to the bar and engaged in practice at Norwalk. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1832-'45; a state senator, 1848-'53, and was elected to the 31st Congress. He became judge of the superior court of Connecticut in 1855; of the supreme court in 1861, and chief justice in 1870. He is the author of a speech on the slave question (1850); and of "The Philosophy of the Weather" (1856). He died in Norwalk, Conn., June 8, 1873.

BUTLER, Thomas S., representative, was born in Uwchland, Pa., Nov. 4, 1855. He was educated at the Normal school, West Chester, Pa., studied law, and on being admitted to the bar engaged in practice at West Chester, Pa. He was elected a representative in the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1897-1905.

BUTLER, Wentworth S., librarian, was born in Deerfield, N.H., in 1826; son of Josiah Butler. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1848. From

1850 to 1853 he pursued a course in theology with a view to holy orders. In 1855 Mr. Butler became temporary assistant to the librarian of the New York society library, and remained until the spring of 1856, when he superintended the removal of the library to the new building in University place, and on the resignation of

Mr. MacMullen, the librarian, Mr. Butler was elected to the vacant office. The collection of books known as the

"Publick Library," from its foundation in 1700 by the Earl of Bellomont, was merged in the New York society library, which was organized in 1754, and a royal charter was soon after granted to the consolidated institution by King George III. The membership of the library corporation, from its foundation, embraced members of the oldest families of New York, and many of the shares have descended in the same families from 1754 and 1790. Among its trustees before the Revolution were the Rt. Hon. James DeLancey, governor of the province, its first chairman in 1754; the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, rector of Trinity church; Chancellor Livingston; and after the revolution, the Baron von Steuben, Edward Livingston, Gulian C. Verplanck, Bishop Wainright, Washington Irving, Frederick de Peyster, and other distinguished men. Mr. Butler was personally instrumental in securing an endowment for the library of \$70,000, and in 1880 had been successful in obtaining \$71,000 in gifts and bequests. After forty years' service he retired from the active duties of librarian, and was made librarian emeritus by the shareholders at their annual meeting in 1896.

BUTLER, William, soldier, was born in Prince William county, Va., in 1759; son of James Butler, and moved with his father from Virginia into South Carolina about the year 1772. He was graduated in medicine at South Carolina college, and in 1779 entered the patriot army as lieutenant in General Lincoln's southern Continental forces, in which his father was also an officer. He was afterwards attached to the command of General Pickens and later to that of General Lee. He commanded a detachment of mounted rangers and was engaged in the successful battle at Dean's Swamp. He was promoted brigadier-general, and in 1796 was made a major-general of militia. He was a delegate to the Federal constitutional convention of 1787, and voted against its adoption. He was also a member of the state convention which adopted the South Carolina constitution. He served in the legislature, occupied the office of sheriff and that of magistrate, and was elected a representative to the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th congresses, serving from 1801 to 1813. In command of the South Carolina troops he was engaged in the defence of the state during the war of 1812. He died in Columbia, S.C., Nov. 15, 1821.

BUTLER, William Allen, lawyer, was born in Albany, N.Y., Feb. 20, 1825; son of Benjamin Franklin and Harriet (Allen) Butler. He was graduated at the University of the city of New York, 1843, read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He travelled abroad, 1846-'48, engaged in practice in New York city, was a lecturer on admiralty and



Wentworth S. Butler.

librarian, Mr. Butler was elected to the vacant office. The collection of books known as the

maritime law, jurisdiction, and practice in the University of the city of New York; member of the commission on cities, 1875-'76; president of the New York bar association, 1886-'87; of the American bar association, 1886; member of the council of the University of the city of New York after 1862, and a vice-president after 1891, and a member of the New York geographical and New York historical societies. He received the degree LL. D. in 1880, from the University of the city of New York. He contributed to periodicals and published *The Future* (1847); *Baron's Parnassus* (1850), *Nothing to Wear* (1857); *Two Millions* (1858); and *General Average* (1860) all poems. He also wrote: *The Bible by Itself* (1859); *Martin Van Buren* (1862), and *Lawyer and Client* (1871). His collected *Poems* appeared (1871). In fiction he wrote *Mrs. Limber's Raffle* (1875); *Domesticus* (1886); *The Revision of the Statutes of New York and the Revisers* (1888), and *Oberammergau*, (1891). He died at Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1902.

BUTLER, William Orlando, soldier, was born in Jessamine county, Ky., in 1791, son of Gen. Percival Butler. He was graduated at Transylvania university in 1812, studied law under Robert Wickliffe and became ensign in the 17th U. S. infantry. He was taken prisoner at Raisin river Jan. 22, 1813, and subsequently joined General Jackson at New Orleans with a volunteer company, where he was brevetted major 1815, becoming aide to Jackson in 1816. He engaged in the practice of law at Carrollton, Ky., in 1817; was a representative in the state legislature 1818-20, and in Congress 1839-43. He became major general of volunteers June 29, 1846, and being senior major general succeeded General Scott in the command of the army of occupation in Mexico. Both congress and the State of Kentucky presented him with a sword. He was nominated as vice president of the United States on the ticket with Lewis Cass, Democrat, in 1848. He died at Carrollton, Ky., Aug. 6, 1880.

BUTTERFIELD, Consul Willshire, author, was born in Mexico, N. Y., July 28, 1824. He was educated at the State Normal school, Albany, N. Y.; served as superintendent of schools in Seneca county, Ohio, 1847-48 and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He engaged in historical writing with Lyman C. Draper at Madison, Wis., in 1875, was an editor of the *Northwest Review* in 1883; associate editor of *Descriptive America* in 1885, and editor-in-chief of *The Magazine of Western History* one year, 1886-'87. He is the author of a *History of Seneca County, Ohio, An Historical Account of the Expedition against Sandusky under Col. William Crawford, in 1782.*

History of the Discovery of the Northwest by John Nicolet, in 1634, History of the University of Wisconsin, and History of the Girtys. He edited: *The Washington Crawford Letters, Washington-Irvine Correspondence, A Short Biography of John Leith and the Journal of Capt. Jonathan Heart.* In 1875-'76 he wrote, in connection with Dr. Draper, *Border Forays and Adventures*, in 1884, with Hon. Frank A. Flower, *The Giants of the West.* In 1892 he completed, in MS.; *History of the Conquest of the Illinois and Wabash Towns 1778-'79*; in 1893-'94, a *History of Brule's Discoveries and Explorations, 1610-'26, History of Williamson's Expedition, 1782*, (1895); *Chicago of Old* (1896). He died in South Omaha, Neb., Sept. 25, 1899.

BUTTERFIELD, Daniel, soldier, was born at Utica, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1831; son of John Butterfield. After graduating from Union college in 1849 he became engaged in business as general eastern superintendent of the American express company. He joined the 71st regiment N. G. S.

N. Y. in 1851, transferred to and had risen to rank of colonel of the 12th regiment in 1860, which regiment he took to Washington, D. C., in April, 1861. For his valuable services and ability he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the regular army and brigadier and maj. general of volunteers. At the head of his New York citizen regiment, he led the advance over the Long Bridge into Virginia, and afterwards at Hanover Court House he took the first trophy guns captured by the army of the Potomac. He was present at Mechanicsville, at Gaines' Mill, and at all the battles fought by McClellan and Pope in August and September, 1862. With his famous brigade he was sent by McClellan across the James at Harrison's Landing to cover the withdrawal of the army of the Potomac when it changed base to join Pope's columns. In November, 1862, he was promoted major-general of volunteers, and in July, 1863, he became colonel of the 5th U. S. infantry, commanding the 5th army corps in the battle of Fredericksburg, covering the withdrawal of the Union army across the river. At Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg he was chief of staff of the army of the Potomac, and he also acted as marshal of the field at the latter battle,



BUTTERFIELD.

during which he was seriously wounded. Subsequently transferred with the 11th and 12th corps to the army of the Cumberland, he served as chief of staff under General Hooker at Look-out Mountain and Missionary Ridge. In the Georgia campaign which followed he commanded a division of the 20th corps, under Generals Thomas and Hooker, at the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, and New Hope church, and at Lost and Kenesaw mountains. At Resaca he captured the only rebel guns Sherman became possessed of before the fall of Atlanta. For gallant and meritorious conduct he was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general of the regular army, and he received the nation's medal of honor for especial heroism at the battle of Gaines' Mill, where he was wounded. He was stern and severe in drill and discipline; his valor and fearlessness, as he dashed forward to an attack, captured the hearts of his men, who stood ready to follow his lead. After the close of the war he had charge of the recruiting service of the U. S. army, with headquarters at New York, and he had command of the forces at Bedloe's, Governor's and David's islands in New York harbor from 1865 to 1869, when he accepted the position of United States sub-treasurer at New York city. Later he resigned office, and travelled in Europe for several years. He was the originator of the system of corps badges, flags, and insignia adopted in the army of the Potomac and in others, afterwards worn by all veterans. After the war his organizing powers were frequently called into requisition on the occasion of great public demonstrations and parades, notably the Sherman funeral, and the Washington centennial celebration in New York city, May 1, 1889, when he organized one hundred thousand civilians into companies and divisions and planned and organized the military and civic procession that welcomed Admiral Dewey to the city of New York. Sept. 30, 1899. He received the degree of LL.D. from Union in 1892. He died at Cold Spring, N.Y., July 17, 1901.

BUTTERFIELD, John, pioneer expressman, was born at Berne, near Albany, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1801. He began to earn his living in passenger and freight work at Albany, before the days of railroads, by conveying passengers by lines of stages from Utica, afterwards establishing stage routes throughout New York state; acquired interests in packet boats and steamboats on Lake Ontario; originated the street railroad in Utica, and constructed local plank-roads. When railroads superseded these modes of transportation he organized the Black river railroad and railroads from Utica south. In 1850, at his suggestion, the express firm of Butterfield, Wasson & Co., of which he was the principal and Liv-

BUTTERWORTH.

ingston, Fargo & Co., and Wells & Co., were consolidated, as the American express company, of which corporation he was director until his death. He was among the early investors in the electric telegraph, and built the Morse line between New York and Buffalo. He also put in operation the Overland mail route, and contracted with the government to carry the U. S. mail between Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean. He was interested in other stock companies and business enterprises, while farming also occupied his attention towards the latter part of his busy life. He served as an officer in the New York state agricultural society, was elected mayor of Utica and was one of its most energetic, popular and public-spirited citizens. He died in Utica, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1869.

BUTTERWORTH, Benjamin, representative, was born in Warren county, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1837. He was educated at the Ohio university, settled in Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. In 1870 he was appointed U. S. district attorney, and was elected a member of the state senate in 1873. In 1878 he was elected a representative to the 46th Congress, and was re-elected to the 47th Congress. He was appointed by President Arthur in 1883 a Northern Pacific railroad commissioner, as special government counsel to prosecute the South Carolina election cases of 1883, and as United States commissioner of patents. In 1884 he was elected a representative to the 49th Congress and was re-elected to the 50th and 51st congresses. He served on the committees on the Pacific railroad, reform in the civil service and appropriations, and as chairman of the committee on patents. He prepared the act providing for the compulsory retirement of army officers, introduced a bill in the 50th Congress to abolish all customs duties between the United States and Canada, and in the 51st Congress made a vigorous attack on the McKinley bill. He was appointed U.S. commissioner of patents in 1897. He died at Thomasville, Ga., Jan. 16, 1898.

BUTTERWORTH, Hezekiah, author, was born at Warren, Bristol county, R. I., Dec. 22, 1839. His education was acquired at the schools of his native place and as a special student at Brown university. He remained at home until 1857, editing a newspaper and contributing frequently to various periodicals. He spent some years in foreign travel, including in his journeyings South America, and in his wanderings he collected much material for his subsequent books. In 1870 he became assistant editor of the *Youth's Companion*, and was influential in promoting the success and high standing of that paper. Among his published books are: *The Story of the Hymns; or Hymns that have a History* (1875);

The Story of the Notable Prayers of Christian History (1880); *Young Folks' History of America* (1881); *Young Folks' History of Boston* (1883); *The Great Composers* (1884, rev. and enl., 1894); *Poems for Christmas, Easter and New Year* (1884); *Wonderful Christmases, of Old* (1885); *Ballads and Stories for Readings, with Musical Accompaniments for Public Entertainments* (1886); *Songs of History* (1887); *The Story of the Tunes* (1890); *The Log Schoolhouse on the Columbia* (1890); *In the Boyhood of Lincoln* (1892); *Little Arthur's History of Rome, from the Golden Age to Constantine* (1892); *The Parson's Miracle, and My Grandmother's Grandmother's Christmas Candle* (1894); *The Patriot Schoolmaster* (1894); *In Old New England: the Romance of a Colonial Fire-side* (1895); *The Knight of Liberty: A Tale of the Fortunes of LaFayette* (1895); *The Wampum Belt* (1896); and *Zig-Zag Journeys* in all parts of the world, in fifteen volumes, from 1880 to 1894. Of the *Zig-Zag Journeys* more than five hundred thousand volumes were sold. He also wrote librettos for several successful cantatas, including *Under the Palms, Faith, and Faith Triumphant*.

BUTTRE, John Chester, engraver, was born at Auburn, N.Y., June 10, 1821. He received an academical education, studied portrait-painting, but abandoned it for wood-engraving, and removed to New York city in 1841, where he later applied himself wholly to engraving on steel. A unique method in the treatment of portraits by which he secured life-like expression brought him into prominence, and after his notable engraving of President Buchanan many orders came to him unsolicited. He executed a fine portrait of Lincoln, and a full length of Martha Washington. His work was in great demand for standard illustrated publications. He engraved a number of large plates for popular sale, notably *Only a Little Book, Welcome Home, The First Step, The Empty Sleeve, The Old Oaken Bucket, and Prayer in Camp*. His last engraving was a vignette of Grant, published after the general's death. He also published the *American Art Gallery* in 3 vols., containing the portraits of two hundred and fifty eminent persons in the United States, with letter-press by his daughter Lillian C. Buttre. He possessed a very large collection of steel-engraved portraits, daguerreotypes and photographs. He died at Ridgewood, N. J., Dec. 2, 1893.

BUTTS, Isaac, journalist, was born in Washington, Dutchess county, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1816. He removed with his parents in early life to Rochester, where he obtained an ordinary education. He purchased and edited the Rochester

Advertiser, 1845-'64, and consolidated the *Union* with the *Advertiser* in 1856, wherein he supported Democratic principles, and the principle in regard to slavery in acquired territory which became known as "Popular Sovereignty." He was a member of the House printing telegraph company and of the New York and Mississippi Valley printing telegraph company, and an organizer and director of the Western Union telegraph company, into which the two companies were merged. He published *Brief Reasons for Repudiation, Applicable to the War Debts of all Countries* (1869). His *Protection and Free Trade: an Inquiry whether Protective Duties can Benefit the Interests of a Country in the Aggregate*, was published posthumously (1875), and contains a brief memoir by the editor. He died in Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 20, 1874.

BUTTZ, Henry Anson, educator, was born at Middle Smithfield, Pa., April 18, 1835. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1858. He took a course in theology at the New Brunswick seminary, and was admitted to the ministry in the Newark conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, where he fulfilled appointments in a number of cities until 1870. He was tutor and adjunct professor of Greek and Hebrew in Drew theological seminary, 1868-'70; Cobb professor of New Testament Greek and exegesis, 1870-'80, and elected president of Drew theological seminary in 1880. Wesleyan university conferred on him the A.M. degree in 1866, and the College of New Jersey made him A.M. in 1861 and D.D. in 1875. From 1876 to 1879 he edited the epistles to the Romans, in Greek (a comparison of texts). He has also published a remarkably fine edition of the Greek Testament.

BYERS, Samuel Hawkins Marshall, author, was born in Pulaski, Pa., July 23, 1838, son of James M. Byers. He was educated in the public schools of Oskaloosa, Iowa; studied law, and in 1861 enlisted as a private. He was imprisoned at Columbia, S.C., after the battle of Chattanooga, and there wrote *Sherman's March to the Sea*. He escaped and was attached to Sherman's staff. He became adjutant of the 5th Iowa volunteers in 1863, and was brevetted major in 1865. He was U. S. consul at Zurich 1869-'84; consul-general in Italy, 1885, and in Switzerland 1891-'93. He is the author of: "*The Happy Isles*" (poems 1885); *Switzerland and the Swiss* (1886); *Sixteen Months in a Rebel Prison, a Diary* (1886); *Iowa in War Times* (1888); *The March to the Sea* (1897); *Recollections of a Consul* (1899).

BYFIELD, Nathaniel, jurist, was born in Long Ditton, Surrey, England, in 1653; son of Richard Byfield, a Westminster assembly divine. He emigrated to America in 1664, settling in

Boston, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He removed to Bristol, R. I., in 1674, and acquired a proprietary interest in one-fourth of the land of that town after King Philip's war. He took an active interest in the growth, development and government of the town, served as speaker of the house of representatives for a season, and as judge of the Bristol county court of common pleas for thirty-eight years. He was judge of the vice-admiralty from 1704-'15, and again in 1720. He returned to Boston in 1724, was appointed judge of the court of common pleas of Suffolk county, and later became a member of the Massachusetts council, retaining the latter office for many years. He was the author of an *Account of the late Revolution in New England; together with the Declaration of the Gentlemen, Merchants and Inhabitants of Boston* (1689). He died in Boston, Mass., June 6, 1733.

BYFORD, William Heath, physician, was born in Eaton, Preble county, Ohio, March 20, 1817. He was graduated at the Ohio medical school in 1844, and practised at Mt. Vernon, Ind. In 1852 he became professor of anatomy, and in 1854 professor of theory and practice in the Evansville medical college. In 1857 he was called to the chair of obstetrics in the Rush medical college, Chicago, and in 1859 to the chair of obstetrics in the Chicago medical college. He returned in 1879 to the Rush medical college to fill the chair of gynæcology, which had been created for him. He was one of the founders of the Woman's medical college of Chicago, and for many years its president, and its professor of obstetrics and gynæcology. His published works are: *Chronic Inflammation of the Cervix* (Philadelphia 1864); *Treatise on the Chronic Inflammation and Displacement of the Uterus* (1864, new ed., 1871); *Practice of Medicine and Surgery applied to Diseases of Women* (1865; new ed., revised, 1871); *Philosophy of Domestic Life* (1868); and a *Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Obstetrics* (1870). He died in Chicago, Ill., May, 1890.)

BYINGTON, Ezra Hoyt, clergyman, was born at Hinesburg, Vt., Sept. 3, 1828. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1852, and from Andover theological seminary in 1857. For more than thirty years he was a parish minister: at Royalston, Vt., 1857-'58; at Windsor, Vt., 1858-'69; at the American Presbyterian church in Montreal, 1870; at the College church in Brunswick, Me., 1871-'78, and at Monson, Mass., 1880-'87. After that time he made his home at Newton, Mass., and preached in the vicinity of Worcester and Boston; served for many years as an active member of the New England historic genealogical society, the American society of church history and a number of other societies

of the same character. From 1890 to 1894 he was engaged in teaching theology. In 1855 he received the degree of A.M. and in 1890 that of D.D. from the University of Vermont. He published in 1896 *The Puritan in England and New England*. Mr. Byington died at Newton, Mass., May 16, 1901.

BYINGTON, Swift, clergyman, was born at Bristol, Conn., Feb. 4, 1825. In his boyhood he studied with A. Bronson Alcott in Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated from Yale college in 1847, and from Andover theological seminary in 1850. From 1850 to 1852 he was resident licentiate at Andover, and after his ordination to the Congregational ministry in 1852 he preached for several years at West Brookfield, Mass. In 1859 he preached at the North Avenue church in Cambridge; in 1861-'62 at North Woburn; in 1862-'63 at the Old South church in Boston; from 1864 to 1871 in Stoneham, and from 1871 to 1894 in Exeter, N. H. He retired from active work Feb. 15, 1894, and died May 26, 1895.

BYLES, Mather, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., March 15, 1707. He was descended on his mother's side from Richard Mather and John Cotton. After graduating from Harvard in 1725 he studied for the ministry, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church, Hollis street, Boston, in 1733, where he officiated for forty-three years. He was an eloquent preacher, and many of his sermons are preserved in the public libraries. He was a Tory, and this brought about his dismissal from the Hollis street church in 1776. He was denounced in town meeting, and, after a trial, sentenced to imprisonment for forty days and then to be deported with his family to England. This sentence was commuted to confinement to his own house and subsequently remitted altogether. He published: *Poem on the Death of George I.* (1727); *A Poetical Epistle to Governor Belcher on the Death of his Lady* (1736), and *Miscellaneous Poems* (1744); also *The Comet, The Conflagration and The God of the Tempest*. He died in Boston, Mass., July 5, 1788.

BYNUM, John Gray, jurist, was born in Gilbertown, Rutherford county, N. C., Feb. 15, 1846; son of John Gray and Mary Moffate (McDowell) Bynum. His mother was a granddaughter of Major Joseph McDowell, who commanded the right wing of the American forces at the battle of King's mountain. At the age of sixteen he volunteered as a private in the Confederate army. After the Mine Run campaign in 1863 he was discharged for disability. Governor Vance, in 1864, appointed him clerk on the blockade-runner *Ad Vance*, and he was captured with the vessel in September, 1864, by the United States steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, and

was for some time imprisoned in New York city. After the close of the war he studied law with his stepfather, Chief Justice Pearson, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1867, practising his profession at Morganton, N. C. In 1878 he was elected to the state senate. In January, 1889, he was appointed by Governor Scales judge of the superior court for the tenth judicial district of North Carolina, and in 1890 he was elected to the same position.

BYNUM, William D., representative, was born near Newberry, Greene county, Ind., June 26, 1846. He was graduated at the Indiana university in 1869, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He was city attorney of Washington, Ind., from 1871 to 1875, and was mayor from 1875 to 1879. In 1876 he was a Democratic elector. He removed to Marion county in 1881, and was elected a member of the state legislature in 1882, and speaker of the house in 1883. In 1884 he was elected a representative from the seventh Indiana district, and served from the 49th to the 53d Congress, inclusive. He resumed his law practice at Indianapolis, and was a member of the commission to revise the laws of the United States in 1900.

BYRD, William, colonist, was born in London, England, in 1650; son of John and Grace (Stegge) Byrd. He emigrated to America in 1674 to take possession of a large "tract of land in Virginia," which had been bequeathed to him by his uncle, Capt. Thomas Stegge, "gent." The present site of Richmond was included in the estate, and that town was founded some years later by his son and heir. By reason of his wealth and ability he at once obtained prominence in the colony. He was a member of the council and of the house of burgesses, and he was "receiver-general of his majesty's revenues for the colony," serving in each capacity for many years. "Westover," the mansion purchased by Mr. Byrd from Theodorick Bland, became one of the old-time landmarks in Virginia, and was still owned by his descendants in 1897. He died in Westover, Va., Dec. 4, 1704.

BYRD, William, lawyer, was born in Westover, Va., March 16, 1674; son of William and Mary (Horsemanden) Byrd. He was called to the bar in the Middle Temple, London, England, and returning to Virginia he became one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the colony. He succeeded his father as "receiver-general of revenues," undertook and successfully executed three important missions to England on behalf of the colony, and was for thirty-seven years a member of the colonial council, acting for some years as its president. When in 1699 some three hundred Huguenots sought shelter in the colony he received them with

fatherly affection and his liberality to them was princely. He was indefatigable in his efforts to promote the growth and development of the colony, and offered large tracts of his own private property by way of inducement to attract settlers. He was a fellow of the Royal society of Great Britain, and was noted for his literary and scientific tastes, and for his patronage of the arts. To the library left him by his father he made valuable additions until it comprised some thirty-five hundred volumes. He served on a commission appointed to adjust the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina, and on his return from his tour of inspection had his notes of the journey copied. Later these notes were edited and published under the titles: *The History of the Dividing Line between Virginia and North Carolina*, *A Journey to the Land of Eden* (1733), and *A Progress to the Mines*, known as the *Westover Manuscripts*. He died at Westover, Va., Aug. 26, 1744.

BYRNE, Andrew, R. C. bishop, was born at Navan, Ireland, Dec. 5, 1802. While a student at the College of Navan he decided to join the American mission, and in 1820 he accompanied Bishop England to the United States, where he finished his theological studies, and was ordained in 1827. He was sent as a missionary priest to the scattered Catholic families in North and South Carolina. Three years of this arduous work, with its long and fatiguing journeys, made inroads upon his health, which caused his return to Charleston in 1830, where he was made vicar-general, and accompanied Bishop England as theologian to the council of Baltimore. In 1836 he was assistant pastor at the cathedral in New York, and afterwards pastor of St. James's church in that city. In 1841 he made a journey to Ireland at the request of Bishop Hughes, to induce Christian brothers to take charge of the parochial schools in New York, but was unsuccessful in accomplishing the object of his mission. Father Byrne now became pastor of the church of the Nativity in New York until, in 1841, he opened the new St. Andrew's church, which through his exertions had been transformed from a secular edifice into a Christian church. In 1843 the new diocese of Little Rock, Ark., was erected, and he was chosen its first bishop, and consecrated at St. Patrick's cathedral, by Bishop Hughes, March 10, 1844. His missionary labors, which extended to the Indian nation, were even more arduous than those of his first charge, as he had often to travel from seven hundred to one thousand miles from one mission to another. He twice visited Ireland, where he procured a number of assistants and co-laborers. He, with the assistance of a colony of sisters of mercy, founded five convents and numerous

parochial schools. He attended the sixth provincial council, and in 1856 attended the first provincial council of New Orleans. His efforts were constant and widespread, his zeal unflagging. The Catholic population to which he ministered increased from five thousand in 1844 to over fifty thousand in 1862, and his efforts in behalf of Catholic immigration to his diocese were of great benefit to the south and west, in furnishing an industrious class of settlers. Bishop Byrne died at Helena, Ark., Jan. 10, 1862.

BYRNE, Thomas Sebastian, R.C. bishop, was born at Hamilton, Ohio, July 19, 1841, of Irish parents. His father died when he was but nine years old, and the direction of his early education and religious training entirely devolved on his mother. He was sent to such schools as the town of Hamilton afforded, and at the age of eleven was apprenticed to learn a trade. He served his time and became a practical and skilled machinist. This walk in life did not satisfy the natural craving of his soul; he was ambitious to become a priest, and having accumulated enough money by his savings to pay his way through the preparatory seminary, he, at the age of eighteen, entered St. Thomas' seminary, Bardstown, Ky. From there he was advanced to St. Mary's of the West, where he finished his classics under Father Xavier Donald McLeod. After a year's philosophy, Archbishop Purcell decided, in December, 1865, that he should be sent to the American college in Rome to complete his course. He pursued his studies in theology and philosophy for nearly three years at this institution, when his health began to fail and he was recalled to Cincinnati, and on Dec. 16, 1868, he received, from Archbishop Purcell, tonsure and minor orders in the chapel of the seminary; on December 18 he was made sub-deacon, and deacon on the following day. He was then appointed a member of the seminary faculty and the important office of procurator was intrusted to him. On May 22, 1869, he was ordained a priest in the seminary chapel by Archbishop Purcell. In 1877 Father Byrne was placed in charge of the church of St. Vincent-de-Paul, and in 1879, when the seminary was closed, he took up his permanent residence at St. Joseph's, the Mother house of the sisters of charity, until 1886, when he was appointed pastor of the cathedral in Cincinnati. He had about completed the "Springer Institute," one of the finest school buildings in the archdiocese, when, in 1887, the generous bequest of Mr. Reuben Springer made possible the reopening of the seminary, of which Dr. Byrne was appointed rector. On July 25, 1894, in St. Joseph's church, Nashville, Tenn., he was consecrated fifth bishop of the diocese by the archbishop of Cincinnati, assisted by the

bishop of Columbus and the bishop of Covington. In connection with Dr. Pabisch of the seminary he published *Alzog's Universal Church History*.

BYRNE, William, educator, was born in Wicklow, Ireland, in 1780; of humble, hard-working parents, who were not able to encourage the ambition of the boy to become a priest, and he worked for the support of his brothers and sisters until he was twenty-five years old. In 1805 he emigrated to America and proceeded at once to seek admission to Georgetown college, D. C. He was refused matriculation on account of his deficient preparation, but nothing daunted he applied to Mount St. Mary's, Emmittsburg, Md., and was given admission, and when thirty years old began his Latin grammar. His progress was rapid and in a few years he took his theological course at St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore. He was ordained a priest in 1819, and in 1821 located in Marion county, Ky., where he built St. Mary's college on Mount Mary farm. In 1831 after it had, under his direction, become one of the most flourishing Catholic schools in the state, he turned it over to the Jesuits, and he remained one year as its president, that no sudden transition in its government should work harm to its future welfare. On relinquishing his office he ministered in the neighborhood among the negroes, and while so engaged contracted cholera, from which he died in 1833.

BYRNE, William, clergyman, was born in the parish of Kilmessan, County Meath, Ireland, in 1836. He obtained his primary education in the national school of his native village, removed to the United States in 1853, and in 1855 began to read Latin and Greek in St. Mary's college, Wilmington, Del. He entered Mount St. Mary's college, Emmittsburg, Md., Sept. 1858, where he finished his classical and philosophical studies and graduated in 1860. After four years of theological study he was ordained priest in the Baltimore cathedral, by Archbishop Spalding, Dec. 31, 1864. For some years before his ordination, and for about a year after, he was professor of Greek and mathematics in Mount St. Mary's college. In the fall of 1865 he was called to Boston and assigned to duty at the cathedral. April 2, 1866, he was given charge of the chancery office, by the Rt. Rev. John J. Williams, D.D., who was consecrated bishop in March of that year. He held that position for ten years, when he was appointed rector of St. Mary's church, Charlestown, and July 15, 1878, was made vicar-general of the archdiocese of Boston. In 1881 Vicar-General Byrne rendered a conspicuous service to the R. C. church in America by accepting, on the invitation of the faculty and the advice of Cardinal McCloskey and Archbishop Gibbons, the presidency.

of Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, and extricating it from the financial embarrassments which threatened its existence. On his return to Boston, after three years' leave of absence, he was made rector of St. Joseph's church in that city, February, 1884. In 1888 Father Byrne represented the archbishop of Boston at the golden jubilee of Pope Leo XIII. in Rome. In the same year he visited Ireland, and in recognition of his services to the cause of Irish nationalism in America received distinguished attentions from the Irish clergy, the Irish parliamentary party, and the people generally; and an ovation in his birthplace, Kilmessan. Father Byrne founded the Boston temperance missions, and actively interested himself in prison reform. He is the author of an able and popular book on *Catholic Doctrine*, and contributed the chapter, *The Roman Catholic Church in Boston*, to the great *Memorial History of Boston* published by Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co. His thorough knowledge of the Spanish language and literature enabled him to make many prose and poetical translations from that tongue. In 1888, on the invitation of the Universalist ministers of Boston, he addressed them on *Aids to Practical Piety*. In 1892 he addressed a club of students of Harvard university on *Authority as a Medium of Religious Knowledge*. Before the Catholic section of the congress of religions at the Chicago world's fair, he read a paper on *Authority in Matters of Faith*. He was one of the preachers in the doctrinal courses of the Catholic summer school of America, at the sessions of 1893 and 1896. He gave a lecture on one phase of modern Spanish literature before the Catholic university of America in 1895. It was largely through Father Byrne's efforts, in memory of his close friendship with the dead poet, that S. J. Kitson's bust of John Boyle O'Reilly was placed in the Catholic University at Washington. At the dedication of the John Boyle O'Reilly statue in Boston in 1896, he gave the closing benediction. He served as president of the corporation of St. Elizabeth's hospital, Boston, and was officially connected, as trustee or otherwise, with many of the educational and charitable institutions conducted by members of his faith.

BYRON, John W., bacteriologist, was born at Lima, Peru, July 24, 1861. He studied medicine and practised for a few years in his native city, after which he studied and practised in Europe where he made a specialty of diseases originating in bacteria. When he returned to Peru yellow fever was raging there, and he was put in charge of several large public hospitals. From Lima he went to Havana to study the malarial fevers of Cuba, during an epidemic of yellow fever. He was only twenty-four years of age,

but the local officials, recognizing his ability, deposed the older physicians, and put him in charge of the many yellow fever hospitals which had been erected. He was finally taken down with the disease, was treated according to his own instructions, and soon recovered. When the plague finally left Havana, Dr. Byron went back to Lima and continued his studies there. On cholera breaking out in Cuba, in 1884, he went to Havana again, giving up everything to study the disease. He showed the same fearlessness of contagion that he had during the yellow fever epidemics, and escaped infection. Later when he went to Europe again his knowledge of cholera was recognized by the leading men of France and Germany. He visited Paris and Berlin, attending lectures at the universities, and pursuing original investigation at the hospitals. His fame as a bacteriologist had preceded him to New York, where he went in 1890, and was made chief of the bacteriological department of the Loomis laboratory; he also became lecturer in that branch of medicine in the university medical college, and later was connected with the New York dispensary for three years. In his original work Dr. Byron made special advance in two subjects,—the forms of the micro-organisms which produce malarial fevers, and the bacteria of leprosy, which had not long been known as a disease produced by bacteria. With some of the bacilli of leprosy in his possession he produced leprosy in his laboratory in a gelatine medium, upon which the bacilli act the same as they do on the human system. He also made extensive studies in smallpox, and he wrote many papers on the subject of bacteriological diseases; he wrote and lectured on it frequently before medical men. When cholera reached New York in September, 1892, Dr. Byron decided to go where the disease was quarantined and make as extensive study of it as possible, and for over a month lived with the cholera patients, studying the diseases and doing as much good as he could. While in charge of the Loomis laboratory, and experimenting with the bacilli of tuberculosis, he contracted consumption. He discovered his condition on March 13, 1894, when he had been infected a month. Familiarity with dangerous bacteria had made him careless, and both his lungs were badly affected. He continued his experiments until July, when he went abroad for his health, and returned slightly improved. He assisted Health Officer Jenkins in opening a hospital for contagious diseases at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y., of which he was to have entire charge, but before the work was entirely completed Dr. Byron succumbed to his disease, and died, a martyr to his devotion to science, May 8, 1895.

C.

CABELL, Edward Carrington, statesman, was born in Richmond, Va., Feb. 5, 1816; third son of Judge William H. and Agnes Sarah Bell (Gamble) Cabell. He studied at Washington college, 1832-'33; Reynolds' classical academy, 1833-'34, and the University of Virginia, 1834-'36. He was



E. C. Cabell.

first engaged as a civil engineer in surveying and locating the James river and Kanawha canal. In the fall of 1836 he removed to Florida. He was a delegate to the convention which framed the state constitution in 1838, which was ratified by the people, and the state was admitted into the Union in 1845. In 1839 he returned to

Virginia, where he studied law and was licensed to practise in 1840. He then settled at Tallahassee, and was the Florida representative in the 29th, 30th, 31st, and 32d congresses, serving from 1845 to 1853. He removed to St. Louis, Mo., in 1859. He served in the Confederate army as aid to Gen. John Letcher of Virginia, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was at the battles of Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, and Frasier's farm, serving subsequently on the staffs of Generals Price and Kirby Smith, until the close of the war. He practised law in New York city from 1868 to 1872, and subsequently in St. Louis, Mo., and from 1878 to 1882 he occupied a seat in the Missouri senate, retiring from public life on the expiration of his term. He was married Nov. 5, 1850, to Anna Maria, daughter of Dr. Daniel Pinchbeck and Elizabeth (Moss) Wilcox. He died at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 28, 1896.

CABELL, George Craighead, lawyer, was born at Danville, Va., Jan. 25, 1836; son of Benjamin W. S. and Sarah Epes (Doswell) Cabell. He was educated at the Danville academy, and at the University of Virginia, and in 1858 began to practice law in his native town. In 1858 he was made commonwealth's attorney, and served until April 23, 1861, when he volunteered as a private soldier in the Confederate army. He was commissioned major, in June, 1861, and served throughout the war, attaining the rank of colonel. At the close of the war he resumed his law practice, and in 1874 he was elected to represent the fifth Virginia district in the 44th Congress, and remained in that body until 1887.

CABELL, James Laurence, physician, was born in Nelson county, Va., Aug. 26, 1813; son of Dr. George and Susanna (Wyatt) Cabell. He was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1833, where he studied medicine, and the following year received his M. D. degree from the University of Maryland. He continued his studies at the Baltimore almshouse, in the Philadelphia hospitals, and at Paris, France, being summoned home in 1837 to become professor of anatomy, surgery and physiology in the medical department of the University of Virginia. He was chairman of the faculty during 1846-'47. He had charge of the Confederate militia hospitals during the civil war, was chairman of the national sanitary conference at Washington during the prevalence of yellow fever at Memphis, and was president of the national board of health from 1879 to 1884. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the Hampden-Sidney college in 1873. He wrote for the medical journals, and published *The Testimony of Modern Science to the Unity of Mankind* (1858). He died Aug. 13, 1889.

CABELL, Joseph, surgeon, was born near Dover, on Licking-Hole Creek, Goochland county, Va., Sept. 19, 1732; the second son of Dr. William and Elizabeth (Burks) Cabell. He received a thorough medical education from his father, and established a wide reputation as a skilful physician and surgeon. At the age of twenty he married Mary, daughter of Dr. Arthur Hopkins. On Sept. 20, 1751, he became a deputy sheriff, was a justice of Albemarle county probably as early as 1755, and held the office for many years. He was appointed to the house of burgesses about 1764, and in this position he represented Buckingham county until 1771, signing the non-importation articles of 1769 and of June 22, 1770. In 1771, he removed to Amherst county, and in December of that year was elected a representative from there to the house of burgesses, where he remained until the body was finally dissolved in 1775. Immediately after this began the revolutionary conventions, to all of which he was elected, and was one of the most prominent and active delegates. In 1776 he acted as paymaster to the troops commanded by Gen. Andrew Lewis. From 1776 to 1779 he was a member of the house of delegates from Andover, and in 1778 was made county lieutenant or chief commander of Amherst county. In 1779 he removed to his estate in Buckingham, representing that county in the house of delegates during 1780 and 1781. He commanded a regiment at the siege of Yorktown, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. A company of students of William and Mary college were attached to his regiment. Through-

out the revolution he gave his services and also large contributions of provisions, horses, and money to the patriot cause. He was state senator probably continuously from 1781 to 1785, and a member of the house of delegates from 1788 to 1790. Soon after this he removed to Sion Hill, Va., where he died, March 1, 1798.

CABELL, Samuel Jordan, soldier, was born in Virginia, Dec. 15, 1756, son of Colonel William and Margaret (Jordan) Cabell. From 1771 to 1775 he was a student at William and Mary college. In 1776 Amherst county was requested to furnish a company of volunteers, and he was appointed captain. After marching to Williamsburg, he was assigned to the 6th Virginia regiment, and fought in many battles, including Trenton and Princeton. For his action in the battle of Saratoga in 1777, he was promoted major, and served in Washington's army during the campaigns of 1778 and 1779, being promoted lieutenant-colonel in the latter year. He was with the Virginia troops under Brigadier-General Woodford, who entered Charleston, S. C., on April 7, 1780, after an enforced march of five hundred miles in thirty days. At the surrender of Charleston, May 12, 1780, he was taken prisoner and afterwards returned home, remaining on parole until the close of the war. In 1781 he married Sally, daughter of Col. John Syme, who was a half-brother to Patrick Henry. In 1783 he was elected deputy adjutant-general of Amherst county, and in 1784 became county-lieutenant. From 1785 to 1795 he was a delegate for Amherst county, and when the town of Cabellsburg was founded he was made one of its trustees. In 1794 he was elected to the 4th United States Congress as a representative from Virginia, holding the office until the end of the 7th Congress. For many years he was a justice of Amherst county, and after its division in 1808 he was one of the first justices of Nelson county. A letter from one who knew him personally says: "His people idolized him. For a long time they regarded him as next to General Washington." He died at "Soldier's Joy," Nelson county, Va., Aug. 4, 1818.

CABELL, William, pioneer, was born in Warminster, England, March 20, 1700, the eldest son of Nicholas and Rachel (Hooper) Cabell, and a grandson of William Cabell, who went to Warminster about 1664, and died there in 1704, probably belonging to the Frome-Selwood family. William Cabell, the descendant, was graduated from the Royal college of medicine and surgery in London, and after practising a number of years entered the British navy as a surgeon. He came to America about the year 1723, and settled in Virginia. The first really authentic record of him is in 1726, when he was deputy-sheriff in St. James parish, Henrico county, an office of great

importance at that time. Probably some time in 1726 he married Miss Elizabeth Burks, and in 1728 removed to a settlement on Licking-Hole Creek, in what is now Goochland county, where he was elected a justice of the first county court, held from May 21 to June 1, 1728. In November of the same year he was made a member of the first grand jury, and in December was qualified as a coroner, his knowledge of medicine and surgery fitting him for the office. From 1730 to 1734 he spent much time in locating lands for settlement in the region west of the mouth of the Rockfish river, being the first Englishman to make such an attempt. In 1733, having located a large tract of land, he "entered for" it, but, before finally securing the legal right to the land, was obliged to go to England, leaving his wife and two friends as his attorneys. The survey was made in 1737, extending for twenty miles along both sides of the James river. In 1738 a patent for 4,800 acres of land was issued to him by Gov. William Gooch, and, in 1739 a grant of 440 acres was added. Dr. Cabell returned in 1741. In 1743 he was granted 1,200 acres adjoining his patent of 4,800 acres, and soon after his return from England he removed from Licking-Hole Creek to the mouth of Swan Creek, in Nelson county. After erecting dwelling houses, a mill, a warehouse and other buildings, he named the place Warminster, and for more than half a century it was a thriving commercial centre. In 1744 Albemarle county was formed, and he was one of the first justices; in August, 1746, he was commissioned coroner, and in September assistant surveyor of the county. In December, 1753, having increased his land by about 26,000 acres, he gave up his surveying business to his son William. He practised in his own county and those adjacent, and charged from one to five pounds, Virginia currency, for each visit. His services were usually engaged with the agreement that if the patient was not cured, the doctor would receive no pay beyond the immediate expense incurred. His wife, Elizabeth, died Sept. 21, 1756, and on Sept. 30, 1762, he married Margaret, widow of Samuel Meredith. The bulk of his property he left to his son Nicholas, who was married April 16, 1772, to Hannah, daughter of Col. George Carrington. See *The Cabells and Their Kin*, by Alexander Brown (1895). Dr. Cabell's death occurred April 12, 1774.

CABELL, William, soldier, was born near Dover, on Licking-Hole creek, Goochland county, Va., March 13, 1730; son of William and Elizabeth (Burks) Cabell. It is probable that his education was finished at William and Mary college. In December, 1749, he began to assist his father in surveying, and continued to do so until 1753. In 1751 he became a vestryman of St. Ann's parish, Albemarle county, and held this office for ten

years. In February, 1754, at the beginning of the French and Indian war, he raised a troop of horse, of which he was made captain. About 1755 he became a lieutenant-colonel of the Albe-marle militia, and on Oct. 11, 1760, was promoted colonel. He was also a justice of the peace. From 1757 to 1761 he was a member of the house of burgesses. In 1760 he subscribed with others to a premium to be given for the purpose of encouraging the production of wine and silk in the colony. In 1761, at the first Amherst court, he qualified as the first presiding magistrate, the first county lieutenant, the first county surveyor, and the first county coroner, holding the offices until 1775. He also held the offices of burgess from Amherst county, of vestryman, and of surveyor by appointment of William and Mary college, thus holding all of the leading offices of Amherst county during the colonial era. On May 2, 1763, he received, from his father, a deed to 1,785 acres of land in Amherst county, which, with the 460 acres already patented, an addition of 579 acres in 1764, and many subsequent additions, made a large and valuable estate. Colonel Cabell was one of the original subscribers to the stock of the first James river canal company, and was prominent in all plans for the improvement of the country. From 1774 to 1776 he was chairman of the Amherst county committee, and from September, 1776, to March, 1781, he served as state senator, when he was appointed a member of the council of state. He was elected to the house of delegates, in 1782, in 1783, and again in 1787, being one of the few members to oppose the adoption of the Federal constitution. In 1788 he was again in the house of delegates, and in 1789 was made presidential elector, voting for George Washington. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Colonel Samuel Jordan, by whom he had seven children. At his death he left an estate of about thirty thousand acres of land, many slaves, and personal property, although he had given several of his children fair estates. His death occurred March 23, 1798.

CABELL, William H., governor of Virginia, was born at "Boston Hill," Cumberland county, Va., Dec. 16, 1772, the eldest son of Col. Nicholas and Hannah (Carrington) Cabell. He was educated at home and at private schools, studied at Hampden-Sidney college from 1785 to 1789, and at William and Mary college from 1790 to 1793. After taking a course of law in Richmond, Va., he was admitted to practice, June 13, 1794. The following year he was married to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Col. William Cabell, and lived in the family until the death of his wife, which occurred Nov. 5, 1801. In 1796 he was elected to the assembly, and served again in 1798, 1802, 1803, 1804, and 1805. In March, of the last

named year, he was married to Agnes Sarah Bell, oldest daughter of Col. Robert Gamble. From 1805 to 1808, he was governor of the state, and in the latter year was elected by the legislature a judge of the general court, holding the office until 1811, when he was appointed judge of the court of appeals. This office he retained until the time of his death, being elected president of the court in 1842. He signed his name William Cabell prior to 1795, when he inserted the letter "H" to distinguish himself from the other William Cabells. Among the events which occurred during his administration was the trial of Aaron Burr. On the division of Kanawha county, in 1809, the new county was named in his honor. He died in Richmond, Va., Jan. 12, 1853.

CABLE, George Washington, author, was born in New Orleans, La., Oct. 12, 1844. His father was of Virginian parentage and his mother was a descendant from the Puritans. In 1859, upon the death of his father, he obtained employment as a clerk in a New Orleans store. In 1863 he enlisted in the 4th Mississippi cavalry and remained in the Confederate service until the close of the war, when he returned to New Orleans and obtained employment in a mercantile house. From there he went to Kosciusko, Miss., where he studied civil engineering. Later he went to the Têche country on a surveying and exploring party. He began his literary career by making occasional contributions to the New Orleans *Picayune* under the pseudonym "Drop Shot," and subsequently became editorially connected with that journal. Meanwhile he produced a tale entitled "Sieur George," which attracted favorable comment and was followed by other short tales of creole life, which were given a warm welcome as something entirely new in literature. In 1885 he accompanied Mark Twain on a tour of the cities of the north lecturing on creole life, and reading from his own works. He afterwards made his home in Massachusetts. Among his published writings are: *Old Creole Days* (1879, '80, '95); *The Grandissimes* (1880, '95); *Madame Delphine* (1881); *The Creoles of Louisiana* (1884); *Dr. Sevier* (1885, '94); *The Silent South* (1885); *Bonaventure* (1888); *Strange True Stories of Louisiana* (1889); *The Negro Question* (1890); *John March* (1894). He received the degree Litt. D. from Yale, 1901.



CABOT, George, senator, was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 3, 1751. He entered Harvard college but left at the expiration of his second year, and went to sea as a cabin boy. He became master of a vessel and was engaged with great success in foreign trade. Returning to Salem in 1776 he became a member of the provincial congress of Massachusetts; a member of the state convention which, in 1788, adopted the Federal constitution; and was elected to the United States senate, serving from 1791 to 1796, when he resigned. He was selected by President Adams as secretary of the navy, when that office was first created, and he served from May 3 to May 21, 1798. As a financier and political economist he had few superiors in his day, and he rendered valuable assistance to Alexander Hamilton in the formation of his financial system. He was elected to the Massachusetts council in 1808 and was chosen president of the Hartford convention of December, 1814. Theodore Dwight's *History of the Hartford Convention* contains his financial views. He died in Boston, Mass., April 18, 1823.

CABOT, John, discoverer, was a citizen of Venice. He was a commercial navigator, and was described at the beginning of his voyage to America as "a distinguished mariner, with great ability in discovering new islands." He settled in Bristol, England, about 1477, and after the voyage of Columbus in 1492 he profited by the discovery made, and, with his three sons, Lewis, Sanchel, and Sebastian, obtained a patent from Henry VII., dated Mar. 5, 1496, empowering them and their heirs and deputies to sail in all seas under the banner of England. They immediately started out with two stout ships and three hundred able mariners, sailing first to Iceland and then past Greenland and what is now called Labrador, to land which they called Newfoundland, landing near the strait of Belle Isle; they gave the place the name of St. John. Returning to England in August he was received by the king with great rejoicings, and presented with ten pounds in money. In February, 1498, a special charter was granted by the king, and authorities disagree as to whether or not Cabot sailed under this charter. The date and place of his birth and death are unknown.

CABOT, Sebastian, explorer, was born probably either at Venice, Italy, or at Bristol, England, about the year 1476; son of John Cabot. As early as 1496 we find his name associated with that of his father and brothers in a petition to Henry VII. for letters patent, commissioning them to sail for the discovery of islands and countries "unknown to all Christians." The letters were granted March 5, 1496, and John Cabot and his sons entered upon a voyage, which resulted in the discovery of land, which it is sup-

posed was Cape Breton Island or Nova Scotia. Letters patent dated February, 1498, were granted to John Cabot for a second expedition, and it is believed that many of the discoveries usually credited to Sebastian were in reality made by his father. Under this patent Newfoundland was discovered and the coast explored as far south as to the Chesapeake Bay. About the year 1512 he entered the service of Ferdinand V. as cartographer, and became a member of the "Council of the New Indies," with the rank of captain and a yearly salary of fifty thousand maravedis. He was one of the cosmographers, who, in November, 1515, met to define the rights of the Spanish crown to the Moluccas, and in 1518 he became pilot-major of the kingdom. In April, 1526, he was appointed to command an expedition to Brazil. He visited the river and adjoining district of La Plata and established a fort at San Salvador, spending nearly four years in attempting to lay the foundation for a Spanish conquest of South America. Upon his return to Spain in 1530 he was arrested and imprisoned for a year, and then banished to Africa for two years. In 1547 a warrant for the return to England of "one Shabot, a pilot," was issued by Edward VI. This writ Cabot answered in person, hoping to be commissioned to extend his discoveries, and, settling at Bristol, he was granted a pension of £166 13s 4d. It was at this period that he made public the explanation to the king of the phenomenon of the variation of the needle. So great was his popularity and influence that in 1550 and again in 1553 Charles V. made imperious demand of the British sovereign that "Sebastian, grand pilot of the emperor's Indies, then in England, be sent over to Spain as a very necessary man for the emperor, whose servant he was and had a pension of him." These demands Sebastian ignored, preferring to remain in England, where he was given general supervision of the maritime affairs of the country, and a renewal of the charter granted by Henry VII. and lost. In reply to the appeals of "certain grave citizens of London for advice as to the best method of removing the stagnation in trade, resulting from the disturbed and warlike state of the continent," he suggested the plan of an expedition "for the searche and discoverie of the northern part of the world by sea, to open a way and passage to Cathay by the northeast." His advice was acted upon, a company called the "Merchant Adventurers" was formed, of which he was made the chief, and an expedition fitted out under his supervision. On the first voyage, in 1553, Russia was accidentally discovered, and five years later, trade was opened up with central Asia, across the Caspian sea. In 1553, after the accession of Queen Mary, Charles V. made a final

attempt to induce his return to Spain. On Feb. 23, 1556, a new company was formed and Cabot made president. The expedition was sent off the next spring, and on May 25, 1557, his resignation of the pension and its re-issue two days later ends the recorded accounts of this remarkable character. Cabot's "mappemonde," the original of which was drawn on parchment and illuminated with gold and colors, served as the model for all the general maps of the world afterward published in Italy. The only extant account of his death is that by his friend Eden, who writes: "Sebastian Cabot on his death-bed told me that he had knowledge [of the art of finding longitude] by divine revelation, yet so that he myght not teach any man. But I think that the goode olde man in that extreme age somewhat doted, and had not yet, even in the article of death, utterly shaken of (sic) all worldly wayne glorie." See Biddle's *Memoir of Sebastian Cabot* (London and Philadelphia, 1831), and Harrisse's *Jean and Sebastian Cabot* (Paris, 1882). The place and date of his death are also unknown, but he is believed to have died in London, at some time immediately subsequent to 1557.

CADILLAC, Antoine de la Mothe, founder of Detroit, was born in France some time between 1657 and 1661; he was the son of Jean de la Mothe, Seigneur Cadillac, de Launay, de Semon-tel and Jeanne de Malenfant. He was well educated, was a cadet in the regiment of Dampierre-Lorraine, and a lieutenant in the regiment of Clairembault in 1677. In 1683 he visited New France and settled at Port Royal, where he married Marie Therese, daughter of Denys Guyon of Quebec. July 23, 1688, he received a grant of land called Donaque, in the present state of Maine, and a part of the Island of Mount Desert. He determined to use the dowry his wife had brought him in founding an establishment on this land, and probably went to live there in 1688. He accompanied Callières and Frontenac when they set out to take New York, and drive the English from New England, according to Callières' programme. On reaching the harbor of New York and finding that the project had been abandoned, they set sail for France, and during the next seven months Cadillac remained in attendance at court. He returned to Canada with a letter of recommendation to Frontenac from the king, and, in obedience to the wishes of the monarch, he was made lieutenant of the troops in the colony. In April, 1692, the king sent for him to come to France and give information that might help the French to gain possession of New England; and Cadillac drew up a report that displayed extensive knowledge of the entire coast with its fortifications, harbors, depths of bays, soundings of rivers, villages, and traits of

character of the inhabitants. This report is in the French archives. In 1694 Frontenac sent him to command the Indians at Mackinac, where he remained until 1697, when he was recalled at his own desire. Investigation had convinced him that a fort on the Detroit river was necessary to repel the English. He had some difficulty in convincing the new governor, de Callières, of its practicability, but finally, through his own great influence at the French court, a commission was granted him. On June 2, 1701, he set out from Montreal with one hundred men, fifty soldiers, fifty civilians, two Catholic priests, one, Father Vaillant, being a Jesuit. July 24, 1701, with a fleet of twenty-five birchen boats, he entered the Detroit river. At a point in the river where the broad stream narrows to about half a mile, the canoes were drawn up, and the voyagers ascended a level plateau to a height of about fifty feet, and formed a temporary encampment. Within two days he had laid the foundation of a church, staked out the ground for a fort and stockade, and begun house building. By the close of the following month the chapel, the fort, and dwellings for the settlers were erected. His wife had been left behind in Quebec, and her bravery and wifely devotion in journeying through a thousand miles of wilderness has few parallels in history. With Detroit as his capital, Cadillac assumed the governorship of a large territory, encouraged his soldiers to marry the young Indian women, and colonized the Indians about him in friendly settlements. He continued in possession from 1705 until 1710, when he was appointed governor of Louisiana. His property in Detroit was taken without compensation by La Forest, his successor. He sailed to France, and, returning with a shipload of marriageable girls to become wives of his colonists, arrived in Louisiana, June 15, 1713 (Margry says 1712) and founded Natchez. In March, 1717, another was appointed to succeed him, and little is known of this energetic colonizer after he returned to France. His grand-daughter, Madame Gregoire, in 1787, was allowed by the commonwealth of Massachusetts all of Mount Desert Island that had not been granted to others. He died in France, Oct. 18, 1730.

CADWALADER, George, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1804; son of Gen. Thomas Cadwalader, a distinguished soldier. He was educated in the schools of Philadelphia, and was engaged for many years in the practice of medicine. He entered the Mexican war as brigadier-general of volunteers, and was brevetted major-general for especial gallantry at the battle of Chapultepec. He continued to practise medicine in Philadelphia until the outbreak of the civil war, when Governor Curtin appointed him

major-general of state volunteers, and in May, 1861, he was placed in command of the city of Baltimore, and in the following month accompanied General Patterson on his Winchester expedition as second in command. Subsequently he was commissioned major-general of U. S. volunteers, and was chosen a member of the board appointed to revise the military laws and regulations of the United States. He published *Services in the Mexican Campaign of 1847* (1848). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3, 1879.

CADWALADER, John, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 10, 1742. His name appears in the list of members of the Philadelphia committee of safety, 1775, where he was captain of a company of volunteers, known as the silk-stocking company, whose members afterwards, with scarcely an exception, received commissions in the regular army. He served for a time as colonel of the Philadelphia battalions and was then promoted brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania militia. He was in command of one of the three divisions of Washington's force, which crossed the Delaware in December, 1776, and was present at the attack on Trenton on Jan. 3, 1777. General Washington, writing to the president of Congress shortly after this engagement, spoke of General Cadwalader as a "man of ability, a good disciplinarian, firm in his principles and of intrepid bravery." General Cadwalader was the possessor of great wealth. He twice refused a commission as brigadier-general in the regular army, and when not engaged in the field at the head of his Pennsylvania troops he served as a volunteer, or under special orders for particular service. He engaged in a duel with Thomas Conway, the leader of the "Conway Cabal," escaped injury, but shot his antagonist in the mouth, wounding him severely. He died at Shrewsbury, Pa., Feb. 10, 1786.

CADWALADER, John, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1805; son of Thomas and Mary (Biddle) Cadwalader. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1821, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar Sept. 20, 1825. He soon became solicitor for the United States bank and was retained by the government in the famous Blackburne "Cloth cases." He was associated with Walter Jones and Daniel Webster in the Girard will case. In 1834 he was admitted to the United States supreme court. During the city riots in 1844 he raised and commanded a company of militia, composed of prominent Philadelphia men. In 1854 he was elected a representative to the 34th Congress, and declined a renomination. In 1858 he was appointed by President Buchanan judge of the U. S. district court of eastern Pennsylvania. He was made a member of the American

philosophical society in 1867, and in 1870 received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He was twice married; first to Mary, daughter of the Hon. Horace Binney, and second to Henrietta Maria, widow of Bloomfield McIlvaine and daughter of Charles N. Bancker, of Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 26, 1879.

CADWALADER, John Lambert, lawyer, was born near Trenton, N. J., Nov. 17, 1836; son of Thomas and Maria C. (Gouverneur) Cadwalader. In 1856 he was graduated an A.B. from Princeton, and in 1860 an LL.B. from Harvard college. He read law with Daniel Lord of New York, and in 1874 was appointed assistant secretary of state of the United States, remaining in this office until March 3, 1877. He then became junior member of the New York law firm of Bliss & Cadwalader, afterwards Eaton, Taylor & Cadwalader, and later Strong & Cadwalader.

CADWALADER, Lambert, soldier, was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1742; son of Dr. Thomas and Hannah (Lambert) Cadwalader. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1760, and entered into mercantile business. In 1765 he signed the non-importation agreement, and in 1774 was made a member of the committee of superintendence and correspondence for Philadelphia. In January, 1775, he was a member of the provincial convention, and at the breaking out of the revolution he was chosen captain of one of the four military companies called "The Greens." He was a member of the constitutional convention which met at Philadelphia in 1776. On November 16 of that year he was among the prisoners taken at Fort Washington, and with the captured garrison was marched to New York. He was unable to procure a release, and in January, 1779, resigned from the army. In 1784 he was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress, and took his seat in January, 1785. He was re-elected to the two succeeding congresses. Upon the adoption of the constitution of the United States he was elected, in 1788, a representative from New Jersey to the 1st U. S. Congress, taking his seat in 1789. He also served in the 3d Congress. He died at Greenwood, near Trenton, N. J., Sept. 13, 1823.

CADWALADER, Richard McCall, lawyer, was born in Trenton, N. J., Sept. 17, 1839; son of Thomas and Maria C. (Gouverneur) Cadwalader, grandson of Lambert and Mary (McCall) Cadwalader. He was graduated from Princeton in 1860 and from Harvard law school in 1863. The following year he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He was married Nov. 26, 1873, to Christine, daughter of J. Williams Biddle. He is the author of *The Law of Ground Rents* (1879).

CADWALADER, Thomas, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1708; son of John and Martha (Jones) Cadwalader. His father emigrated from Pembrokehire, Wales, to Philadelphia, towards the close of the seventeenth century. He was educated at the Friends' public school, in Philadelphia, and began the study of medicine with his uncle, Evan Jones. He then went to London, England, where he studied for his profession, returning in 1731. During the winter of 1736-'37 he inoculated for small-pox. In 1745 he published his essay on the "West Ind'es Dry Gripes," one of the first medical essays published in America. On June 18, 1738, he was married to Hannah, daughter of Thomas Lambert of New Jersey, and settled at Trenton, N. J. In 1746 he was chosen first Burgess of the new city of Trenton. He returned to Philadelphia in 1751, was elected a member of the common council, and served until 1774, also serving from 1755 in the provincial council. He subscribed to the capital stock of the Pennsylvania hospital in 1751, and was one of the original physicians of the institution. He was one of the founders of the Philadelphia library company, and a director periodically from 1731 to 1774; a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1751 to 1779, and a member of the philosophical society and the society for promoting useful knowledge. He gave a course of lectures in the medical college of Philadelphia, of which institution he was elected a trustee in 1765. He was a signer of the non-importation articles. In July, 1776, he was appointed by the committee of safety to examine candidates for positions as surgeons in the navy, at the same time was made a medical director of the army hospitals, and in 1778 succeeded the elder Dr. William Shippen, as surgeon of the Pennsylvania hospital. He died at his farm, "Greenwood," near Trenton, N. J., Nov. 14, 1799.

CADWALADER, Thomas, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 28, 1779; son of Gen. John and Williamina (Bond) Cadwalader. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1795, and was admitted to the bar. In April, 1799, as a private in a troop of cavalry, he aided in capturing the ringleaders of an insurrection in Pennsylvania, which grew out of a resistance to the enforcement of a law levying a whiskey tax. In the war of 1812 he was a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry and was later placed in command of an advanced light brigade. He was afterwards major-general of Pennsylvania militia. He was offered by President Monroe the position of minister to the court of St. James, but declined the mission. In 1826 he was made one of three commissioners to revise the tactics of the U. S. army. From 1816 to 1836 he was a trustee of

the University of Pennsylvania. He was married, June 25, 1804, to Mary, daughter of Col. Clement Biddle. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 31, 1841.

CADWALADER, Thomas, soldier, was born at Greenwood, near Trenton, N. J., Sept. 11, 1795; son of Lambert and Mary (McCall) Cadwalader. He was graduated at Princeton in 1815, and studied law but did not practise. He was appointed, June 2, 1830, deputy adjutant-general in a brigade of the New Jersey militia, and on April 10, 1833, lieutenant-colonel and aid-de-camp to Governor Seeley. On July 30, 1842, he was commissioned brigadier-general and made adjutant-general of New Jersey. In 1856 he was sent by the governor to Europe, to report on the fire-arms in use in the European countries. In March, 1858, he was brevetted major-general by the legislature. He was married, Dec. 27, 1831, to Maria C., daughter of Nicholas Gouverneur. He died at Greenwood, N. J., Oct. 22, 1873.

CADY, Albemarle, soldier, was born in Keene, N. H., Feb. 15, 1807. He was graduated at West Point in 1829, and was engaged in frontier and engineering duty until 1838, when he was ordered to service in the Florida war. In the Mexican war he was at the siege of Vera Cruz, and in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Churubusco and Molino del Rey, being wounded in the latter engagement, and receiving the brevet of major for his gallantry. He participated in the action against the Sioux Indians at Blue Water, Dakota, in 1855, and in 1857 was promoted major. He was on duty on the Pacific coast during the early years of the civil war, and was placed on the retired list in May, 1864, although on duty in New Haven, Conn., until November, 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general March 13, 1865, for long and faithful service, and died in New Haven, Conn., March 14, 1888.

CADY, Daniel, jurist, was born in Canaan, Columbia county, N. Y., April 29, 1773; son of Eleazer Cady, a farmer. He was educated at the town school and academy, was admitted to the bar in 1795, and began practising law at Florida, Montgomery county, but soon removed to Johnstown, Fulton county. In politics he was a Federalist. He was elected to the New York state assembly in 1809 and was re-elected a number of times. In 1814 he was elected a representative to the 14th Congress. He was in active practice for over fifty-five years. He was elected a judge of the New York supreme court in 1847, was re-elected in 1849, and during that year was *ex-officio* a judge of the court of appeals. He resigned from the bench in 1855, being eighty-two years old. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Hamilton college in 1834. On July 8, 1801, he married Margaret Chinn, daughter of

Colonel James Livingston, an officer in the revolutionary army. They had a large family of children, the most distinguished being Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the reformer. A sketch of Daniel Cady as a lawyer, by his son-in-law, Henry B. Stanton, will be found in Barbour's New York supreme court reports, vol. xviii., p. 662. He died in Johnstown, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1859.

CADY, Josiah Cleveland, architect, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1838. He was graduated at Trinity college with the class of 1860, studied architecture, and located in New York city, where he designed some of the prominent public buildings in that city, including the homes of the Century, University, Manhattan, and Athletic clubs; the Metropolitan opera house; the Museum of natural history, Presbyterian hospital, and several church edifices. He also designed the Peabody museum, North Sheffield hall, Chittenden Memorial library, Dwight hall, White and Berkeley dormitories, and Winchester hall at Yale university; Morgan hall and the Lyell gymnasium at Williams college; Jarvis hall of science, Epsilon chapter house for Delta Psi at Trinity college; and the building for scientific purposes and the new gymnasium at Wesleyan university. He was a member of the American institute of architects and the architectural league, and an officer of several scientific and philanthropic associations, including the American science association, the State charities aid association, the skin and cancer hospital, the Demilt dispensary, and the New York city mission. In 1860 he received the degree of A.M. from Trinity college.

CAFFERY, Donelson, senator, was born in the parish of St. Mary, La., Sept. 10, 1835. He was educated at St. Mary's college, Maryland, and was afterwards admitted to the bar. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, serving first as a private, and later on the staff of Gen. W. H. T. Walker. In 1879 he was a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1892 was elected to the state senate. In 1893 he was appointed United States senator to succeed R. L. Gibson, deceased, taking his seat Jan. 7, 1893. He was elected by the legislature in 1894 to fill out the term, and also for the full senatorial term expiring March 4, 1901. He is the author of *Aldredge on Free Coinage of Silver* (1896).

CAHOONE, J. Benjamin, naval officer, was born in Rhode Island in 1800. He served as a purser in the United States navy from 1830 to 1861, when he reached the age limit and was retired. During the civil war he was assigned to emergency duty at the Portsmouth and Boston navy yards, became pay director, and in 1868 was again retired, receiving in consideration of extra service the relative rank of commodore. He died in New York city, July 27, 1873.

CAIN, Richard H., clergyman, was born in Greenbrier county, Va., April 12, 1825. He was a negro and had no education except such as he received in the Sabbath-school, until 1846, when he commenced to study for the ministry. He spent the year 1860 at Wilberforce university, Xenia, Ohio, and engaged in pastoral labors in Brooklyn from 1861 to 1864, when he was sent as a missionary to the freedmen of South Carolina, and was for many years identified with the African M. E. church in that state. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1867, a member of the state senate in 1868, and a representative from Charleston in the 45th Congress. He was appointed bishop by the general conference of the African M. E. church in 1880, and was assigned to the district of Louisiana and Texas. He founded Paul Quinn college at Waco, Texas, and advanced education within his district. Subsequently he became presiding bishop of the first episcopal district of the African M. E. church, embracing the conferences of New York, New Jersey, New England, and Philadelphia. He received the degree of D.D. from Wilberforce in 1873. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 18, 1887.

CAINE, John T., delegate, was born in the Isle of Man, Jan. 8, 1829, where he received a grammar-school education, emigrated to the United States early in 1846, and resided for a time in New York city, where he became identified with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In the fall of 1848 he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he cast his first ballot, and was active from 1849 to 1852 in forwarding the large number of Mormon immigrants who passed through St. Louis, bound for Utah Territory. He settled in Salt Lake City in 1852; served on a mission in the Sandwich Islands, 1854-'56, and became connected with the Salt Lake *Herald* in 1870, serving as managing editor and also as president of the company. He was secretary of the legislative council, and a member of that body, 1876-'84; a member of the Utah constitutional conventions of 1872 and 1882, and president of the convention in 1887 that made polygamy and bigamy punishable and asked for admission into the Union as a state. He was recorder of Salt Lake city, 1876-'82; a trustee of Deseret university, 1876-'88; a delegate to congress, 1882-'93, and a state senator in 1897.

CALDERHEAD, William A., representative, was born in Perry county, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1844. He was educated in the public schools; served in the Ohio volunteer infantry, 1862-'65, and in 1872 settled in Kansas, where he taught school and fitted for the law. He was admitted to the bar; engaged in practice in Marysville, and served as county attorney, 1889-'91. He was elected a representative in congress as a Republican, 1895-1905.

CALDWELL, Alexander, senator, was born in Huntington county, Pa., March 1, 1830; son of Captain James Caldwell. At the age of fifteen he entered into business and in 1847 at the outbreak of the Mexican war he enlisted in a company raised and commanded by his father. In 1861 he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, and in 1865 he helped in forwarding the construction of the Missouri river and the Kansas central railroads. In 1870 he was elected to the United States senate, and served, 1871-'73. He was a manufacturer, 1877-'97, and president of the First national bank of Leavenworth from 1897.

CALDWELL, Ben Franklin, representative, was born in Greene county, Ill., Aug. 2, 1848; son of John Caldwell. He was educated in the public schools and in 1853 removed to Sangamon county, and subsequently engaged in farming. He was married, May 27, 1873, to Julia F. Cloyd. He served four terms in both branches of the Illinois legislature; became president of the State bank at Chatham, and was elected a representative in the 56th, 57th and 58th congresses as a Democrat.

CALDWELL, Charles, physician, was born in Caswell County, N. C., May 14, 1772. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania M.D. 1793. was brigade surgeon under Lee 1791-'94, and professor of materia medica in Transylvania University in 1819. He edited the *Port-Folio* in 1814, and Cullin's *Practice of Physic* 1816, and is the author of *Life and Campaigns of General Greene* (1819); *Memoirs of Horace Holley* (1828). He died in Louisville, Ky., July 9, 1853.

CALDWELL, Charles Henry Bromedge, naval officer, was born in Hingham, Mass., June 11, 1823. He entered the navy in 1838 as a midshipman, was promoted master in 1851 and lieutenant in 1852. He defeated a tribe of cannibals in an engagement at Wega Fiji, in October, 1858, and burned their town. He was actively and conspicuously engaged in the civil war, distinguishing himself at the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip. He participated in the action at Grand Gulf in June, 1862, was in command of the *Essex* of the Mississippi squadron in 1862-'63, taking part in the Port Hudson operations of the latter year. He commanded the *Glaucus* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron from 1863 to 1864, and the *R. R. Cuyler* of the same squadron from 1864 to 1865. He reached, by regular promotion, the rank of commodore, June 14, 1874. He died in Waltham, Mass., Nov. 30, 1877.

CALDWELL, David, educator, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., March 22, 1725. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1761, and in 1763 was licensed to preach by the New Brunswick presbytery. He was ordained at Trenton, N. J., in 1765, and went as a mis-

sionary to North Carolina, holding pastorates in Alamance county, besides practising medicine and conducting a private classical school for fifty years. He was a member of the state constitutional convention that met at Halifax in 1776. He opposed the adoption of the Federal constitution in the convention called to ratify it. During the revolutionary war, Cornwallis offered a large reward for his capture, and allowed the troops to loot his plantation, burn his books, and destroy his property. He was offered the presidency of the University of North Carolina on its foundation in 1791, but declined the office. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of North Carolina in 1810. In 1812 in a sermon at the Alamance court house, when he was eighty-seven years old, he urged the duty of self-defence and the enlistment of volunteers to carry on the war with England. See biography by E. W. Caruthers, D.D. (1842). He died Aug. 25, 1824.

CALDWELL, George Chapman, chemist, was born at Framingham, Mass., Aug. 14, 1834. He was graduated at the Lawrence scientific school, Harvard, in 1855, and from Göttingen university, with the degree of Ph.D., in 1856. Soon after his return to the United States he became assistant in chemistry at Columbia college. During 1859-'62 he was professor of chemistry and physics at Antioch college, Ohio, and from 1862 to 1864, hospital visitor of the U. S. sanitary commission. He was professor of chemistry in the Pennsylvania agricultural college, 1864-'67; vice-president of the college, 1867-'68, and in the latter year professor of agricultural and analytical chemistry at Cornell university. He was one of the founders of the Society for the promotion of agricultural science, president of the Association of official agricultural chemists, and president of the American chemical society. Besides his reports and special papers he published: *Agricultural Qualitative and Quantitative Chemical Analysis* (1869); *A Manual of Introductory Chemical Practice*, with A. A. Breneman (1875); *A Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis*, with S. M. Babcock (1882). and *Elements of Qualitative and Quantitative Chemical Analysis* (1892).

CALDWELL, Henry Clay, lawyer, was born in Marshall county, Va., Sept. 4, 1832; son of Van and Susan Caldwell. In 1836 his parents removed to Wisconsin territory, where he gained admission to the bar in 1852; in 1856 was elected prosecuting attorney of the district, and in 1858 was sent to the state legislature. In 1861 he joined the Union army and was commissioned major, and afterwards promoted lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the 3d Iowa cavalry. In June, 1864, he was appointed by President

Lincoln district judge for the district of Arkansas. On March 4, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison circuit judge for the eighth circuit, to succeed Judge David J. Brewer. He received the degree of LL.D. from Little Rock university, Little Rock, Ark.

CALDWELL, James, clergyman, was born in Charlotte county, Va., in April, 1734; was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1759, and in 1762 assumed the pastorate of a church at Elizabethtown, N. J. He made many enemies by his advocacy of the cause of independence, and during the revolution earned the sobriquet of the "soldier parson," while acting as chaplain of the New Jersey brigade. In 1780 his church and house were burned by Tories, and his family fled to Connecticut Farms, N. J., where his wife was killed by a stray bullet, during a sortie made by British troops from Staten Island, N. Y. In 1780 he successfully defended Springfield, N. J., against an attack by the British. He met his death at the hands of an American sentry, during a dispute, and his murderer was delivered to the civil authorities and hanged in 1782. His son, John E. Caldwell, was educated in France by General Lafayette. In 1846 a monument was erected to Mr. Caldwell and his wife in Elizabethtown, N. J. He died Nov. 24, 1781.

CALDWELL, John, politician, was born in Prince Edward county, Va. He went to Nelson county, Ky., in 1781, where he became prominent in state politics. He attained the rank of major-general during the Indian troubles in Kentucky. In 1787, '88, '89 he was elected to the state conventions at Danville. In 1792 he was a member of the Kentucky senate under the first constitution, and served a second term in 1793. In August, 1804, he was elected lieutenant-governor of Kentucky. He had six sons, two of whom, Anthony and William, fought in the siege of Yorktown. He died while presiding over the senate in Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 9, 1804.

CALDWELL, John A., representative, was born at Fair Haven, Preble county, Ohio, April 21, 1853; son of Alexander and Sarah Caldwell. His education was acquired in the common schools, and at the age of seventeen he began to teach school. In 1871 he went to Cincinnati, and, after teaching for three years in Mill Creek township, began the study of law. In 1876 he was graduated from the Cincinnati law school, and after teaching for another year he entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1881 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the city, and re-elected in 1883. In 1887 he was elected city judge, and in the succeeding year president of the Ohio Republican league. He was a representative in the 51st, 52d and 53d congresses. He was chairman of the Republican congressional

committee in 1892. He resigned his seat in Congress to accept the mayoralty of Cincinnati, assuming this office May 4, 1894, for the term expiring June 30, 1897. He is the author of the anti-lottery bill.

CALDWELL, John Curtis, diplomatist, was born in Lowell, Vt., April 17, 1833; son of George Morrison and Betsey (Curtis) Caldwell. He was graduated at Amherst in 1855, and became principal of Washington academy, East Machias, Me. In October, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the 11th Maine volunteers, and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers in April, 1862. He served in the Army of the Potomac from its organization until the last year of the war, when he was president of the advisory board of the war department. He sat for a term in the Maine senate, and from 1867 to 1869 served as adjutant-general of the state. In 1869 President Grant made him consul to Valparaiso, Chili, and in 1874 United States minister to Montevideo, Uruguay. He returned to the United States in 1882, and subsequently removed to Kansas, where, in 1885, he was appointed president of the board of pardons of that state.

CALDWELL, Joseph, educator, was born at Lammington, N. J., April 21, 1773; son of Joseph and Rachel (Harker) Caldwell. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1791; in 1795 was tutor at Princeton, and in 1796 was elected professor of mathematics in the University of North Carolina, of which institution he became president in 1804. In 1812 he resigned the office and returned to the chair of mathematics, but on the resignation of his successor in 1816 he again became president. In 1824 he was sent to Europe by the trustees of the university for the purpose of purchasing books and apparatus. In 1827 he built an astronomical observatory at the university, the first in the United States. In 1816 the college of New Jersey and the University of North Carolina conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He is the author of a *Compendious System of Elementary Geometry* (1822). He died at Chapel Hill, N. C., Jan. 27, 1835.

CALDWELL, Lisle Bones, educator, was born in Wilna, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1834. He was graduated at Baldwin university, Berea, Ohio, in 1868. While engaged in teaching he studied theology and spent some years in preaching in various Methodist Episcopal churches. From 1877 to 1886 he occupied the chair of natural sciences and physics in the east Tennessee Wesleyan university, and from 1886 to 1894 was professor of applied chemistry and agriculture in the U.S. Grant university, Athens, Tenn. He published: *Wines of Palestine: or, the Bible Defended* (1859), and *Beyond the Grave* (1884).

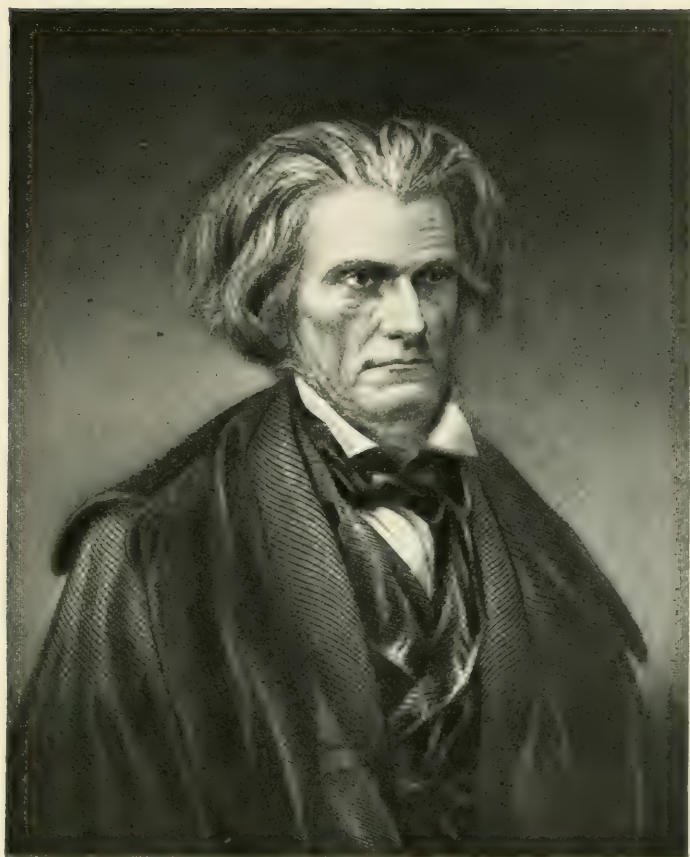
CALDWELL, Merritt, educator, was born in Hebron, Oxford county, Me., Nov. 29, 1806. Immediately after his graduation at Bowdoin college in 1828 he was elected principal of the Wesleyan seminary at Readfield, Me., succeeding his brother Zenas. He was elected vice-president of Dickinson college, Pa., in 1834, retaining the position during the remainder of his life, and filling the chairs of mathematics 1834-'37, and metaphysics and English literature 1837-'48. He was a delegate to the world's convention which met in England in 1846 and formed the evangelical alliance, and he was also a delegate to the world's temperance convention. He wrote *The Doctrine of the English Verb* (1837); *Manual of Elocution* (1846); *Philosophy of Christian Perfection* (1847), and *Christianity Tested by Eminent Men* (1852). His memoir was published by S. M. Vail, D.D. He died in Portland, Me., June 6, 1848.

CALDWELL, Samuel Lunt, educator, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 13, 1820. He was graduated at Waterville college in 1839 and was principal of the Hampton Falls, N. H., academy, and head master of the grammar school of Newburyport. In 1843 he entered the theological seminary at Newton, Mass., and was graduated in 1845. He was called to the First Baptist church of Bangor, Me., in 1846, his pastorate there covering a period of twelve years. From 1858 to 1873 he was pastor of the First Baptist church of Providence, R. I., when he became professor of church history in the Newton theological seminary. In 1878 he accepted the presidency of Vassar college, and filled the office for eight years. He was a fellow of Brown university from 1859 to the time of his death. In 1885 he removed to Providence, R. I., and occupied his time with writing and lecturing. He received the degree of D.D. from Colby in 1858, and that of LL.D. from Brown university in 1884. His publications include an independence day oration (1861); a *Memorial of Prof. R. P. Dunn* (1867); an oration entitled *Literature in Account with Life* (1885), two lectures in *The Newton Lectures* (1886), and sermons; and he contributed frequently to periodical literature. He also edited volumes iii. and iv. of *Publications of the Narragansett Club* (1865). He died in Providence, R. I., Sept. 26, 1889.

CALDWELL, Zenas, poet, was born in Hebron, Me., March 31, 1800; brother of Merritt Caldwell. After his graduation from Bowdoin college, in 1824, he was appointed first principal of the Maine Wesleyan seminary, holding the position until his death. He is the author of a volume of prose and poetry, published in 1855. He died Dec. 21, 1836.

CALEF, or CALFE, Robert, author, was born in the latter half of the seventeenth century. He was a Boston merchant who, with his plain common sense arguments in *More Wonders of the Invisible World*, did much to dispel the witchcraft delusion. His book created a great stir. It was first published in London in 1700, and Cotton Mather, who, with other pastors figured in the narrative, instituted proceedings against the author for slander. Increase Mather, then president of Harvard college, caused the wicked little volume to be burned in the college yard; and a number of the members of the Old North church published a defence of their old pastors, the Mathers, entitled, *Remarks upon a Scandalous Book against the Government and Ministry of New England*. Dr. Elliott says: "It is worthy of observation that Hutchinson—who was nearly related to the Mather family—speaks of R. Calef as a man of fair mind who substantiates his facts." He died in 1720.

CALHOUN, Edmund R., naval officer, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., May 6, 1821. He entered the navy as midshipman, April 1, 1839, receiving his appointment from Missouri. He served in the Brazil and Mediterranean squadrons until 1845, when he was assigned to the naval school at Philadelphia. In July, 1845, he was appointed passed midshipman and was made master Jan. 6, 1853, resigning June 27 of that year. He re-entered the navy as acting lieutenant Sept. 24, 1861; was commissioned commander Nov. 17, 1862; captain, March 2, 1869; commodore, April 26, 1876, and rear admiral, Dec. 3, 1882, when he was retired from active service. He served in the Mexican war in the first attack on Alvarado, under Conner, and in the assault on Tabasco, under Perry. In 1861-'62 he commanded the steamer *Hunchback* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and took part in the battle of Roanoke Island, the capture of Newbern and the engagements below Franklin in the Blackwater river in October, 1862. In 1863 he commanded the steamer *Ladona*, and afterwards the monitor *Weehawken*, of the South Atlantic squadron, in her various engagements with Forts Sumter, Wagner and Beauregard in 1863. In 1864-'65 he commanded the monitor *Saugus* of the North Atlantic squadron, and engaged Howlett's battery on the James river June 21, and again Dec. 5, 1864, also taking part in the bombardment of Fort Fisher. From the close of the war until 1876 he was in command of the Asiatic and South Pacific stations, and on April 17, 1877, he took command of the navy yard at Mare Island, California, where he remained until Jan. 15, 1881. He was then on special duty until his retirement in December, 1882. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, 1897.



J. C. Calhoun

CALHOUN, John Caldwell, statesman, was born in Abbeville district, S. C., March 18, 1782; son of Patrick and Martha (Caldwell) Calhoun. Patrick came to America with his father, James Calhoun, when six years old. They left Ireland



THE OLD CALHOUN MANSION.

in 1731, located in Pennsylvania, removed to the banks of the Kanawa in Virginia and after Braddock's defeat, being driven by the Indians, he with his sons settled in South Carolina in 1756 and established Calhoun settlement in what became Abbeville district. The Calhouns and Caldwell's were both of the Presbyterian faith. His father was a surveyor by profession. He was prepared for college at the academy of his brother-in-law, Dr. Waddell, a Presbyterian clergyman, and in 1802 entered Yale college, where he was graduated with distinction in 1804. He studied in a law office in Charleston, S. C., and was graduated at the law school, Litchfield, Conn. He was admitted to the bar in 1807, and practised his profession at Abbeville, S. C., where he soon rose to the first grade of professional eminence. In 1808 he was elected to the state legislature, and an address which he made to the people of the district of Abbeville, denouncing the British outrages upon the United States frigate *Chesapeake*, resulted in his election as a representative to the 12th Congress, where he took his seat, Nov. 4, 1811, and was named by Speaker Clay for second place upon the committee on foreign relations. The genius of Calhoun admirably fitted him to act as a leader in the crisis through which the country was then passing. The threatening clouds of war had long shadowed the councils of the nation; the Congress had been divided for three or four years in regard to the policy to be pursued in dealing with Great Britain, and it was owing to his attitude on this question that, at the first meeting of the committee on foreign relations, Mr. Calhoun was chosen chairman, a position which, next to that of speaker, was the most important in the house of representatives. On Nov. 29, 1811, the committee submitted its report, embodying six resolutions in favor of declaring war with Great Britain, Mr. Calhoun having written the report, one clause of which read: "The period has arrived when, in the opinion of your committee, it is the sacred duty of Congress to call forth the patriotism of the country," and on Dec. 12, 1811, Mr. Calhoun made his first speech in Congress, defending the resolutions, refuting the arguments of John

Randolph, the dissentient member of the committee, and declaring "a sense of national inferiority the greatest of political evils." He recommended the embargo of sixty days laid upon all shipping by President Madison, and earnestly advocated the repeal of the non-importation act, the increase of the navy, the tariff of 1816, the bank bill and the building of a system of canals and post roads, and of other internal improvements, which would have, in his opinion, the effect of nationalizing the Union. In 1817 he was appointed secretary of war by President Monroe, and he served through both terms, his conduct of the war department evincing his administrative capacity. In 1824 Mr. Calhoun's name was mentioned as a possible candidate for the presidency, but the prominence of General Jackson, the opposition candidate, whose war exploits were fresh in the minds of a gratified nation, induced the friends of Mr. Calhoun to place his name upon the list as a vice-presidential candidate, and upon his election as vice-president he removed his family to Pendleton district in South Carolina, where his wife had inherited an estate known as Fort Hill, and here he resided until his death. During the administration of John Quincy Adams, Mr. Calhoun, though prevented by his office from being an active, was an indirect supporter of the opposition, and upon the nomination of General Jackson as President in 1828 he was placed on the same ticket as vice-president. He became the head of the Free Trade party, which was at this time acquiring prominence, the cotton states universally being in favor of that policy, and the manufacturing states as persistently opposed to it. In the summer of 1828 he embodied what afterwards became known as the doctrine of nullification, or state rights, in an elaborate paper, which, being put into the hands of a committee of the South Carolina legislature, was ordered to be printed, and became known as "The South Carolina exposition." He claimed that each state of the Union had the power to decide for itself in respect to the constitutionality of any federal law, and to resist its enforcement within the state if the people regarded it as unconstitutional. He apprehended more danger to the Union from consolidation of power than from assertion of state rights. These proposed measures were brought to the notice of the United States senate by Mr. Hayne of South Carolina, and opposed by Mr. Webster in what became an historic debate. In the meantime, disclosures made to President Jackson about the part taken by Mr. Calhoun in the matter of the Seminole war while in President Monroe's cabinet, led to Mr. Calhoun's resignation from the vice-presidency to take the seat in the senate

vacated by Mr. Hayne, on his becoming governor of South Carolina. The nullification measures were adopted by South Carolina in 1832, and only the passage of the Clay compromise, to which Mr. Calhoun was induced to lend his countenance, and the strong position assumed by President Jackson and Lewis Cass, secretary of war, prevented the threatened collision between South Carolina and the general government. He opposed vigorously the withdrawal of the deposits from the United States bank, declaring that "The whole power of the government has been perverted into a great political machine, with a view of corrupting and controlling the country." He accused the President of attempting to wrest the power from Congress and to hold in his own hand both the sword and the purse. In 1835 he was re-elected to the senate for the full term. Since 1831 a full band of abolitionists in the north had declared uncompromising war against the domestic institution of the south, and no one understood more fully than he that the handful of earnest fanatics and madmen were laying the axe to the very roots of the well-being and prosperity of the south. Senator Calhoun's motion, Jan. 7, 1836, against the reception of two petitions, asking for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, opened a general debate in the senate. His action was vigorously condemned, and was characterized by the north as a wanton attack upon the right of petition. He saw with a clearness that was prophetic that unless his views of the constitutional status of slavery were accepted, the south would be compelled to sever the ties which bound them to the north, or abolish slavery. He regarded slavery as a natural condition, and prophesied that to change the relations of master and slave would destroy the prosperity of the southern states and place two races in a state of conflict that would end only in the extirpation or expulsion of one or the other. Mr. Calhoun did not take part in the presidential election of 1836. He advocated the depositing of the surplus revenues in the treasuries of the different states, to be used by them for internal improvements. For the south he proposed a system of roads which should connect it with the west, and bring it, as he hoped, to an equal measure of commercial prosperity with the north. In the financial panic of the same year he was in favor of a total separation of the government from the banking interests, and favored the treasury plan. His attitude on the slavery question was actuated by a spirit of unswerving loyalty to the south and to the Union, of which he foresaw the disruption should the north persist in a determination to limit slavery to the states in which it already existed, and deny to the south

equal privileges in the territories. He denounced the efforts of the abolitionists as "a war of religious and political fanaticism, mingled, on the part of the leaders, with ambition and the love of notoriety," and in defence of slavery which he so consistently defended, said, "The relation now existing between the two (races) is, instead of an evil, a good — a positive good." On March 4, 1840, he introduced in the senate a set of resolutions condemning the action of the English government in refusing to recognize as property and deliver to their owners certain negroes from vessels driven by stress of weather into English ports. In a speech delivered Aug. 5, 1842, Senator Calhoun discussed the tariff question and advanced with force the theory of duty for revenue as opposed to a duty for protection of manufacturers, and claimed that the popular party of the future would be for free trade, low duties, no national debt, a banking system separated from the control of the general government, economy in administering the affairs of state, retrenchment in all departments and a strict adherence to the constitution. At the end of 1842 he resigned his seat in the senate, the resignation to take effect from the close of the 27th Congress, March 3, 1843. The legislature of South Carolina immediately named him as candidate for President of the United States. On March 6, 1844, President Tyler appointed Mr. Calhoun as secretary of state, to succeed Secretary Upshur, who had met his death by the bursting of a gun on the steamer *Princeton*. On Oct. 16, 1843, Upshur had proposed to the republic of Texas a treaty of annexation, and before the people of Texas, composed of emigrants from all parts of the Union, but largely of slaveholders from the south, who had brought with them their slaves, would consent to accept the treaty, they insisted on being assured of military and naval protection, not only against Mexico, but as well against England, who had threatened to prevent the consummation of the treaty unless the people would agree to frame a state constitution abolishing slavery. Mr. Calhoun reluctantly agreed to the conditions imposed, but, before signing the treaty, exposed the scheme of England in a series of papers which so changed the opinion of the senate, that when the treaty came before that body it was rejected. The presidential campaign of 1844 was pivotal on the question, and after Polk was elected it was accepted by the people that Texas was to be treated as any other territory; that is, the question of the admission of slavery was to be dependent on the popular will of the sovereign people of the state under the Missouri compromise act. His judicious diplomatic correspondence with Great Britain, in regard to the possession of Oregon,

resulted in the vindication of the rights of the United States and the adjustment of the matter by the treaty of 1846. On March 4, 1845, he retired from the cabinet upon the inauguration of the new administration, and on December 1 again took his seat in the senate, where he did all he could to prevent a war with Mexico, fearing that the acquisition of more territory by the United States would only keep up the agitation of the question of slavery as new states were admitted. Mr. Calhoun, on Feb. 19, 1847, presented to the senate resolutions concerning the slave question in the territories, in which he asserted, "Congress has no right to do any act whatever that shall directly, or, by its effects, deprive any state of its full and equal right in any territory." This expression was drawn from him by a petition from inhabitants of New Mexico against the introduction of slavery into the territory. On March 4, 1850, his last extended speech was read by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, though he afterwards spoke in debate in that body, closing with these words: "Having faithfully done my duty to the best of my ability both to the Union and to my section, throughout the agitation; I shall have the consolation, let what will come, that I am free from all responsibility." Two friends led him out of the senate chamber and he was not to pass its threshold again. Three colleges conferred on him the degree of LL.D.: Hamilton in 1821, Yale in 1822, and Columbia in 1825. In 1849 he wrote his *Address to the People of the South, A Disquisition on Government, and A Discourse on the Constitution and Government of the United States*. His complete works were published by R. K. Cralle (6 vols. 1853-'54). He died in Washington, D. C., March 31, 1850.

CALHOUN, John Erwin, senator, was born probably in western Virginia in 1749, and in 1756 was one of the members of the Calhoun settlement of South Carolina. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1774, was admitted to the bar and achieved distinction in the practice of his profession in Charleston, S.C., where he located in 1789. He was a commissioner of estates confiscated during the revolutionary war, a member of the popular branch of the South Carolina legislature for several years, and was elected a United States senator in 1801, serving from Dec. 11, 1801, until his death, which occurred in Pendleton district, S. C., Nov. 3, 1802.

CALHOUN, Simeon Howard, missionary, was born at Boston, Mass., Aug. 15, 1804. After graduating at Williams college in 1829, he studied law, and then returned to Williams as tutor. In 1837 he went to the Levant as agent of the American Bible society, subsequently serving under the American board, and then with the Presby-

terian board. His work was in connection with the seminary on the slopes of Lebanon, at Abein. He bore the name of the "Cedar of Lebanon." Williams conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1864. In 1869 he published in Arabic *Scripture Helps*, done on the press at Beirut. It was a work of 650 pp., and reached several editions. He died at Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1876.

CALHOUN, William Barron, representative, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 29, 1796. He received a classical education, was graduated at Yale in 1814, and practised law at Springfield, Mass. He was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives from 1825 to 1835, during two years of which time he was speaker. In 1834 he was elected a representative to the 24th Congress, retaining his seat through four congresses. He was president of the state senate in 1846-'47, secretary of state for Massachusetts from 1848 to 1851, state bank commissioner from 1853 to 1855, and mayor of Springfield in 1859. In 1861 he was again returned to the state legislature. Amherst conferred upon him the degree LL.D. in 1858. He died at Springfield, Mass., Nov. 8, 1865.

CALKINS, Norman A., educator, was born at Gainesville, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1822. He received a classical education, and in 1840 began teaching at Castile, N. Y., later becoming principal of the central school at Gainesville, and superintendent of schools, 1845-'46. In 1846 he removed to New York city, and was engaged in establishing teachers' institutes in New York and adjacent states. He was appointed assistant superintendent of schools in New York city in 1862, giving his attention to the primary schools and holding the office up to the time of his death. He was instructor in methods and principles of education in the Saturday normal school from 1864 to 1871, and professor of methods and principles of teaching at the Saturday classes of the normal school of the city of New York from 1871 to 1882, when they were discontinued. He held important offices in the national educational association and became prominently identified with its work. He was treasurer of the American Congregational union from 1857 until 1883. He published: *Primary Object Lessons* (1861; new edition, 1870; Spanish edition, 1879); *Phonic Charts* (1869); *How to Teach, a Graded Course of Instruction and Manual of Methods* (with Henry Kiddle and Thos. F. Harrison, 1873), *Manual of Object-Teaching* (1881), and *From Blackboard to Books* (1883). He died in New York city, Dec. 22, 1895.

CALL, Richard Keith, soldier, was born in 1757. He resided in Virginia, where his brother, Daniel Call, practised law and published *Reports of the Virginia Court of Appeals* (1790-1818).

As major in the Continental army he was distinguished for having, at Charleston, S. C., May 6, 1780, cut his way with six others through the ranks of the British cavalry and escaped unharmed. He commanded a body of riflemen in the action at Spencer's Ordinary, and served under Lafayette at Jamestown, Va. In 1784 he was elected surveyor-general of Georgia. He died in 1792.

CALL, Richard Keith, governor of Florida, was born near Petersburg, Va., 1791; a nephew of Richard Keith Call. He entered the United States army in 1814 as 1st lieutenant of the 44th infantry, was appointed aid to General Jackson in April, 1818, was promoted captain in July, and subsequently became major-general of Florida militia. He served a term in the Florida assembly in 1822-'23 as delegate to the 18th Congress, and in 1835 became governor of the territory of Florida, retaining the office until 1840. While governor he led the troops against the Seminole Indians, 1835-'36, after which a controversy with the secretary of war relative to his conduct of the Seminole campaign led to his removal. He was re-appointed governor of Florida in 1841 by President Harrison, holding the office until 1844. In 1845, upon the admission of Florida to the Union as a state, he stood for an election to the governorship, but was defeated, owing to popular prejudice against him for his action in turning Whig in 1840. He died at Tallahassee, Fla., Sept. 14, 1862.

CALL, Wilkinson, senator, was born at Russellville, Logan county, Ky., Jan. 9, 1834; a nephew of Richard Keith Call, governor of Florida. He went to Florida at an early age, and became a lawyer in Jacksonville. During the civil war he served as adjutant-general in the Confederate army, and in 1865 he was elected U. S. senator from Florida, but owing to the subsequent passage of the reconstruction act he was not allowed to take his seat. In 1872 and 1876 he was presidential elector for the state at large, and in 1876 he was a member of the national Democratic executive committee, and a delegate to the national convention at St. Louis, Mo. In 1879 he was elected U. S. senator to succeed Simon B. Conover, and was re-elected in 1885 and in 1891, his term of service expiring March 3, 1897.

CALLENDER, Frank D., soldier, was born in New York about the year 1817. He was graduated at West Point in 1839, and spent the following year at Watervliet arsenal as assistant ordnance officer. From 1840 to 1842 he was engaged in the Florida Indian war, receiving a brevet lieutenantcy for "highly meritorious services." In the Mexican war of 1846-'47 he commanded a howitzer and rocket battery,

which he had organized, and received a brevet captaincy for meritorious conduct. The years from 1861 to 1866 were spent in ordnance duty at various arsenals, and in April, 1866, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of ordnance, having received the intervening grades and several brevets. He was promoted colonel of ordnance in June, 1874, and was retired in May, 1879. He died in Daysville, Ill., Dec. 13, 1882.

CALLENDER, John, historian, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1706; son of John Callender and a grandson of Rev. Ellis Callender. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1723, and was licensed to preach by the Baptist church in 1727. From 1728 to 1730 he had pastoral charge of the Baptist church at Swansea, Mass., and from 1731 over the First Baptist church in Newport, R. I. In addition to his pastoral duties, Mr. Callender aided in the conduct of town and colonial affairs of Newport, his name frequently appearing in the colonial records. In 1739 he published *An Historical Discourse on the Civil and Religious Affairs of the Colony of Rhode Island from the First Settlement to the end of the First Century*, for over a century the only history of the colony in existence. It was reprinted by the Rhode Island historical society in 1838, with notes and a memoir of the author, by Rev. Romeo Elton, D.D. Mr. Callender also published several of his sermons and addresses, and collected a number of valuable papers referring to the history of the Baptist church in America, which were used by Dr. Backus in his *History of New England, with Special Reference to the Baptists* (3 vols., 1777-'96). He died in Newport, R. I., Jan. 26, 1748.

CALLENDER, John Hill, physician, was born near Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1831; grandson of James Thompson Callender, a native of Scotland, who came to America as a political exile in 1792. He attended a classical school at Nashville until his seventeenth year, when he entered the University of Nashville and remained there until its suspension in October, 1850. He studied law in Louisville, Ky., engaged with a mercantile house in St. Louis, Mo., and was graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1855. He was joint proprietor and editor of the *Nashville Daily Patriot*, 1855-'58. In 1858 he was made professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Shelby medical college, Nashville. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon to the 11th Tennessee regiment, which position he resigned in 1862. From 1865 to 1869 he was a political writer on the *Nashville Union and American*. He was a delegate from the state at large to the Union national convention in 1860 which nominated Bell and Everett, and again in 1868 to the Democratic convention which nom-

inated Seymour and Blair. In 1868 he was made professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the medical department of the University of Nashville, and in 1870 was appointed superintendent of the Tennessee hospital for the insane. The same year he was transferred to the chair of diseases of the brain and nervous system in the University of Nashville, and in 1880 to the chair of physiology and psychology of that institution and of Vanderbilt university. In 1879 he was elected president of the American medico-psychological association, and in 1881 of the association of medical superintendents of American institutions for the insane. He was one of the witnesses summoned to give expert testimony in the trial of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield. In 1887 he was chosen president of the section on physiology in the 9th international medical congress, which met in Washington, D. C. In 1889 the University of Nashville conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. He died Aug. 3, 1896.

CALTHROP, Samuel Robert, clergyman, was born at Swineshead Abbey, Lincolnshire, England, Oct. 9, 1829. His early education was acquired at St. Paul's school, London, and at Trinity college, Cambridge. He became a Unitarian minister in 1860 and removed to the United States, where he was installed pastor of the Unitarian society in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1868. He is the author of *Physical Development and its relation to Mental and Spiritual Development* (1859); *Cambridge and Kingsley on American Affairs* (1863); *English Colleges and Schools* (1865); *Religion and Science* (1874); *The Rights of the Body* (1879); *Father, Son and Holy Ghost* (1880); *The Fullness of God* (1888); *Gold and Silver as Money* (1896), and *The War of 1898*.

CALVERLEY, Charles, sculptor, was born in Albany, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1833; son of Charles and Elizabeth (Charlton) Calverley. After studying under Palmer in Albany for some years, he removed to New York in 1868, where he opened a studio. In 1872 he was made an associate of the national academy and three years later academician. He executed a bas-relief of Peter Cooper in 1876, which was shown in the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia, attracting much favorable comment. A bronze bust, heroic size, of John Brown, which is owned by the Union League club, was exhibited at the same time. Among his other works may be noted: "Little Ida," a medallion; "The Little Companions," and busts of Horace Greeley (at Greenwood), Charles Loring Elliott, the Rev. John MacLean, of Princeton, Elias Howe, and a bronze statue of Robert Burns.

CALVERT, George (See Baltimore, Lord).

CALVERT, George Henry, author, was born in Prince George county, Md., Jan. 2, 1803. He was a lineal descendant of Lord Baltimore, the first proprietor of Maryland. He was graduated at Harvard in 1823, and subsequently studied at the University of Göttingen. On his return to the United States he for a time edited a newspaper in Baltimore, but in 1843 removed to Newport, R. I. He was a member of the Newport school committee and its chairman, and was mayor of the city, 1853-'54. His publications include: *Illustrations of Phrenology* (1832); *A Volume from the Life of Herbert Barclay* (1833); *Don Carlos* (1836); *Count Julian* (1840); *Cabiro* (1840-'64); *Scenes and Thoughts in Europe* (1846-'52); *Poems* (1847); *Comedies* (1856); *Joan of Arc* (1860); *The Gentleman* (1863); *Anyta and other Poems* (1863); *Arnold and André* (1864); *Ellen* (1869); *Goethe, his Life and Works* (1872); *Brief Essays and Brevities* (1874); *Essays Aesthetic* (1875), and *Wordsworth, a Biographic Aesthetic Study* (1875). He died in Newport, R. I., May 24, 1889.

CALVERT, Leonard, governor of Maryland, was born about 1606, second son of George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore, and brother of Cecil Calvert, second Lord Baltimore. He was sent as first governor of Maryland by his brother, Cecil, who had obtained a charter for the colony from Charles I. on June 20, 1632. The expedition set sail from Cowes on Nov. 22, 1633, in two ships, called the *Ark* and the *Dove*, and consisted of two hundred persons, part Catholics and part Protestants. They arrived at Point Comfort, Va., Feb. 27, and a few days later sailed up the bay and Potomac river, where they purchased from the Indians a tract of land about April, 1634, and laid out St. Mary's. Before the arrival of Calvert, William Claiborne, a Virginian, had established a trading post on Kent island, within the bounds of Maryland, but had obtained no grant of the land. Lord Baltimore instructed Calvert to make friendly overtures to Claiborne. These were rejected and Claiborne sent an armed vessel against St. Mary's which the Marylanders captured after some bloodshed. Claiborne then sailed for England and in February, 1638, Calvert took possession of Kent island without resistance. In February, 1645, while Calvert was in Virginia, an armed English ship seized St. Mary's and about the same time Claiborne re-established himself on Kent island. Calvert re-entered the province in 1646, and proclaimed a general pardon on April 16, 1647. He died June 9, 1647.

CALVIN, Delano Chipman, lawyer, was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1824; son of Alpheus R. and Minerva Calvin. He was educated at the Black river institute, Watertown;

Professor Dewey's academy, Rochester; Professor Fowler's law school, Cherry Valley; and the law school at Ballston Spa, N. Y., where he was graduated in July, 1849, and admitted to the bar. He was district attorney of his native county, 1852-'55. In 1866 he removed to New York city, and not long after was associated with Richard O'Gorman, the corporation counsel, and Henry H. Anderson in the celebrated dock litigation, which successfully established the right of the city to prevent the obstruction of the docks of New York city by the erection of structures for the convenience of private traffic. On the death of Surrogate Van Schaick in April, 1876, Mr. Calvin was chosen to fill that office, and in the following autumn was elected to serve the unexpired term which closed with December, 1881. His published opinions occupy the greater part of the 2d, 3d and 4th and a part of the 5th volumes of Redfield's *Surrogate's Reports* which included the decisions concerning the wills of A. T. Stewart, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Frank Leslie. After the termination of his official term as surrogate, Mr. Calvin engaged in the active practice of his profession. In June, 1881, Hobart college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

CALVIN, Samuel, geologist, was born in Wigtonshire, Scotland, Feb. 2, 1840. He emigrated to America in 1851 and settled in Iowa. He was educated at Lenox college, Hopkinton, Iowa. In 1863 he joined the Union army, and served as a private until the close of the war. In 1873 he was acting professor of natural science, and curator of the university cabinet in Iowa state university, and the following year was made full professor. He was state geologist from 1892; an editor of the *American Geologist* from 1888, and author of reports, including: *On Some Dark Shale recently Discovered below the Devonian Limestones, at Independence, Iowa; with a Notice of New Species* (1878).

CAMBRELENG, Churchill Caldom, representative, was born in Washington, N. C., in 1786. He received an academical education, removed to New York city in 1802, and, after acquiring a varied experience in business, became associated with John Jacob Astor in the management of his large interests. In 1820 he was elected a representative from New York to the 17th Congress and served continuously in nine congresses. He was chairman of the committees on foreign affairs, ways and means, and commerce and navigation. In 1840 he was appointed minister to Russia by President Van Buren, and served until July, 1841. His report on *Commerce and Navigation* (1830) passed through several editions in America and one in London. He died at West Neck, N. Y., April 30, 1862.

CAMDEN, Johnson Newton, senator, was born in Lewis county, Va., March 6, 1828; son of John S. and Nancy (Newton) Camden. He entered West Point in 1846, but resigned in 1848, and after studying law was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was appointed prosecuting attorney for Braxton county in the same year, and prosecuting attorney for Nicholas county in the following year. In 1854 he became engaged in the banking business, and subsequently entered largely into business enterprises at Parkersburg. He was a delegate to every Democratic national convention from 1868 to 1892, was nominated for governor in 1872, and was a United States senator from West Virginia from 1881 to 1887, and again from Jan. 28, 1893, to March 3, 1895, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Kenna.

CAMERON, Angus, senator, was born in Caledonia, Livingston county, N. Y., July 4, 1826. He was graduated at the national law school at Ballston Spa, N. Y., and in 1857 removed to La Crosse, Wis., where he engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a member of the Wisconsin senate in 1863-'64, and a member of the legislative assembly in 1866-'67, officiating in the latter year as speaker. In 1871 he was returned to the state senate, and in 1875 was elected to the United States senate, receiving a re-election in 1881, as successor to M. H. Carpenter, deceased, for the unexpired term ending March 3, 1885. He was regent of the University of Wisconsin from 1866 to 1875, and died in Milwaukee, Wis., March 30, 1897.

CAMERON, Henry Clay, educator, was born in Shepherdstown, Va., Sept. 1, 1827. He was graduated at Princeton in 1847, subsequently taking a course in theology, which he finished in 1855. During 1851 he was principal of the Edgemoor school. From 1852 to 1855 was an instructor at the college of New Jersey; 1855-'60 he was adjunct professor of Greek; was associate professor during 1860; in 1861 was given the full chair; and in 1877 he was made professor of the Greek language and literature. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1863. He was made Ph.D. by the College of New Jersey in 1866, and in 1875 Rutgers college and the University of Wooster conferred upon him the degree of D.D. Besides editing the catalogue of the college of New Jersey, he published *Princeton Roll of Honor* (1865), and *The History of the American Whig Society* (1871).

CAMERON, James, soldier, was born in Maytown, Pa., March 1, 1801; brother of Simon Cameron. In 1820 he removed to Harrisburg, Pa., to learn the printing business in the office of his brother, who was editor of a Democratic

newspaper. In 1827 he became editor of the *Political Sentinel* at Lancaster, Pa. He served during the Mexican war as sutler. In 1861 he was appointed colonel of the 79th regiment, New York state militia, "Highlanders," and was killed at the battle of Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861.

CAMERON, James Donald, statesman, was born at Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa., May 14, 1833; son of Simon and Margaretta Cameron. He was graduated at Princeton in 1852, and entering the Middletown bank as clerk, soon became cashier, and ultimately president of the institution. He was president of the Northern central railroad company from 1863 to 1874, and in this capacity rendered effective service to the Union cause during the civil war. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1868, to that at Cincinnati in 1876, to that at Chicago in 1880, and he was chairman of the Republican national committee in the latter year. From May, 1876, to March, 1877, he was secretary of war in President Grant's cabinet, and was then elected to the seat in the United States senate made vacant by the resignation of his father. He was re-elected for a full term in 1879, in 1885, and in 1891, the last term expiring in March, 1897, when he was succeeded by Boies Penrose.

CAMERON, Robert Alexander, soldier, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1828; son of Robert A. Cameron. He removed with his parents to Indiana in 1842, and was graduated at the Indiana medical school in 1850, after which he studied for a time at the Rush medical school at Chicago. He practised his profession, published the *Valparaiso Republican* and served a term in the Indiana legislature. In 1861 he raised the 9th Indiana volunteers, served as captain, was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy and to a colonelcy in the 34th Indiana, and took part in the engagements at Philippi, Carrick's Ford, Island No. 10, New Madrid, Fort Gibson, Memphis and Vicksburg. He was promoted brigadier-general in 1863, and commanded the 13th army corps in the Red river expedition of 1864, after General Ransom was wounded. From this time until the close of the war he commanded the district of La Fourche, La., and in March, 1865, received the brevet of major-general. After the war he became actively engaged founding colonies in the west — Greeley, Manitou, and Colorado Springs being among the number. In 1885 he was appointed warden of the Colorado penitentiary at Cañon City, and in 1888 became commissioner of immigration of the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth railroad, and directed public attention to the rich resources of the southwest. He died in Carson City, Col., March 15, 1894.

CAMERON, Roderick William, Sir, capitalist, was born in Glengarry county, Canada, July 25, 1825; second son of Duncan and Margaret (McLeod) Cameron. He was educated in Canada, and in 1849-'50 was a member of the Canadian delegation which visited Washington to advocate a reciprocity treaty. In 1852 he removed to New York, and, establishing a line of packet ships between that port and Australia, soon made for himself a great name in Canada, Australia and the United States. As an honorary commissioner from Australia to the International exhibitions at Philadelphia in 1876, at Paris in 1878, and from Canada to the Sydney-Melbourne exhibitions of 1880 and '81, he did much to bring the commercial importance of those countries to the attention of the business world, and to encourage the breeding of thoroughbred stock in the United States, importing many well-known horses. In 1883, while on a visit to England, he was knighted by the Queen, on the recommendation of the Marquis of Lorne. He died in New York city, Oct. 19, 1900.

CAMERON, Simon, statesman, was born in Donegal, Lancaster county, Pa., March 8, 1799; son of Charles Cameron, a country tailor, whose ancestors of the third generation had immigrated to Pennsylvania from Scotland. Charles Cameron's life was a continual struggle with poverty, and at last his failure in business caused a dispersion of his family. Simon, then but nine years of age, was adopted by a physician, whose idea of fitting the boy for a medical career determined him, at the age of ten years, to apprentice himself to a printer, and after learning the trade he worked as a journeyman at Lancaster, Harrisburg and in the government printing-office, Washington. While employed in the office of the *Harrisburg Republican* he met Samuel D. Ingham, then secretary of state for Pennsylvania, and owner of the *Doylestown Democrat*, which had fallen on evil days. He was invited by Ingham to undertake the editorship of the paper, and so cleverly did he fulfill the requirements of the position that the journal was shortly restored to popular favor, and he became a prominent figure in local political circles. In 1821 he purchased the *Harrisburg Republican*, which he renamed the *Intelligencer*. This paper he conducted with great



Simon Cameron

ability, and his bold and vigorous advocacy of high tariff, and of John C. Calhoun as a candidate for the presidency, commanded the attention of statesmen and politicians everywhere. With increasing fame came increasing profits, and after five years he had command of sufficient funds to enable him to undertake large business operations, which soon netted him a handsome fortune. He was cashier of a bank, president of two railroad companies, and adjutant-general of the state. In 1845, upon the resignation of James Buchanan as United States senator, he was elected to fill the unexpired term, and as senator acted with the Democratic party. He retired from the senate, March 3, 1849. In 1854, upon the repeal of the Missouri compromise bill, Mr. Cameron left his party and helped to form the People's party. In 1857 the new party controlled the state legislature and elected Mr. Cameron to the senate, to succeed Richard Brodhead. During his second term he took a conspicuous part in the discussion of the vital question of the hour, and he was so pronounced in his advocacy of peace and conciliation that his loyalty to the Union was at the time questioned. He was one of the presidential candidates who had a strong support in the convention of 1860, and he failed of securing the nomination of vice-president on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln, through a lack of harmony in the Pennsylvania delegation. Immediately upon Mr. Lincoln's election, Mr. Cameron was called to a place in his cabinet, and, resigning his seat in the senate, March 4, 1861, became secretary of war. After the attack upon Fort Sumter, realizing that war was inevitable, Secretary Cameron advocated strenuous war measures, and went so far as to favor a proclamation of emancipation to all slaves who would desert their masters and enlist in the Union army. In this he stood alone among his associates, and feeling that his usefulness would be impaired by their opposition, he resigned his portfolio in January, 1862, and was at once appointed by President Lincoln minister to Russia. In November, 1862, he resigned this office as well, but during the short term of his occupancy he had succeeded in enlisting the friendship of Russia in the Federal cause. He was a delegate to the Baltimore convention of 1864, and to the Loyalists' Philadelphia convention of 1866, and he was again returned to the senate in 1867, succeeding Edgar Cowan. In 1873 he was elected to the senate for the fourth time. Not being in sympathy with the civil service policy inaugurated by President Hayes, and feeling inadequate to the undertaking of a conflict of such magnitude at his advanced age, he resigned his seat in 1877, and his son, James Donald Cameron, was at once elected his succes-

sor. Simon Cameron's control of his party in his own state was wellnigh absolute, and his consummate ability as a political leader was universally acknowledged. He became known as the "czar of Pennsylvania politics." He died at his home in Lancaster county, Pa., June 26, 1889.

CAMMERHOFF, John Frederick, Moravian bishop, was born near Magdeburg, Germany, and educated at Jena. He was consecrated a bishop in London Sept. 25, 1746, and shortly afterward came to America, where he assisted Bishop Spangenberg in his work in New York and Pennsylvania. He gained many converts among the Indians, by whom he was greatly revered, and the missionary, Zeisberger, says the Indians spoke of him with veneration more than thirty years after his death. Hardships and exertions incident to a journey of sixteen hundred miles, which he made in 1750 on a mission to Onondaga, N. Y., to visit Indians of the Six Nations, resulted in his death, April 28, 1751.

CAMP, David N., educator, was born at Durham, Conn., Oct. 3, 1820; son of Elah and Orit (Lee) Camp. His early life was passed on the farm of his father, when not pursuing his studies. He taught school a few years, and on the incorporation of the Connecticut state normal school became a teacher in that institution. He was appointed associate principal in 1855, and in 1857 was elected principal and state superintendent of schools. Feeble health forced him to resign in 1866, and he went to Europe, where he visited the educational institutions of England, Scotland, Ireland and the continent. While in Paris



D. N. Camp

he was appointed to a professorship in St. John's college, Maryland. He held this position until the establishment of the national bureau of education, when he resigned to engage in its service under Dr. Henry Barnard, with whom he had been previously associated in educational work. In 1870 he founded the New Britain seminary, and was its principal until 1880, when failing health again compelled him to give up teaching. He was for several years editor and manager of the *Connecticut Common School Journal* and the *New Britain Herald*. From 1877 to 1879 he was mayor of New Britain, represented the town in the general assembly in 1879, and was chairman of the committee on education. He subsequently

became auditor of the national council of the Congregational churches of the United States, auditor and chairman of the finance committee of the Connecticut missionary society, president or vice-president of several corporations in New Britain. Yale college conferred on him the degree of A. M. in 1853. He revised *Mitchell's Outline Maps*, and the *Government Instructor*; compiled and edited *The American Year Book*, a series of geographies and school maps, and a *Globe Manual*. He is the author of the *History of New Britain*, and contributed to other histories and to periodicals.

CAMP, Hiram, inventor, was born at Plymouth, Conn., April 9, 1811; son of Samuel and Jennette (Jerome) Camp. He was educated at the common school, and at the age of eighteen entered the employ of his uncle, Chauncey Jerome, in the manufacture of clocks in Bristol, Conn. In 1845 the shop was destroyed by fire, and was rebuilt in New Haven. He made numerous improvements and designed an ingenious clock intended for the use of schools, for calisthenics or military exercises. In 1851 he began the manufacture of clock movements. Two years later he organized the New Haven clock company, of which he was made president. He served in the city council, as selectman of the town, as a member of the state legislature, and in numerous local offices. His philanthropic work included: supporting two missionaries in Nebraska, a city missionary in another state, founding the Mount Hermon boys' school at Gill, Mass., under the auspices of D. L. Moody the evangelist, and co-operating with Mr. Moody in establishing the Northfield seminary for young ladies. His donations to the Moody institution amounted to nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and in his will he left a like sum to various charitable organizations. He died at New Haven, Conn., July 8, 1893.

CAMP, William Augustus, financier, was born at Durham, Conn., Sept. 23, 1822. He was educated in the private schools of his native place, and when eighteen years old entered the store of his father at Middletown, being admitted as a partner in the business on arriving at the age of twenty-one. Two years later he engaged in the hosiery business in New York city, but on the organization of the Importers and traders bank he accepted the appointment of discount clerk in that institution, which, however, he soon relinquished for that of first teller in the Artisans bank. In 1857 he was given the responsible appointment of assistant manager of the New York clearing-house, which he held until Aug. 20, 1864, when he succeeded George D. Lyman as manager of that association, and resigned July 11, 1893. He was a member of the New York

chamber of commerce, the New England society, and the Union League club. He died Dec. 10, 1895.

CAMPBELL, Alexander, senator, was born in Virginia in 1779. His father removed to Kentucky in 1785, where the son was educated as a physician, and was a representative in the Kentucky legislature, 1800. He removed to Ohio in 1803, settled in Adams county, was a representative in the Ohio legislature from Adams county, 1807-'09, from Clermont county, 1819-'20, and from Brown county, 1832-'33; a U.S. senator elected as successor to Edward Tiffin, resigned, 1809-'13; a presidential elector voting for James Monroe in 1820; and state senator, 1822-'24. He died in Ripley, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1857.

CAMPBELL, Alexander, theologian, was born in the county Antrim, Ireland, Sept. 12, 1788; son of Thomas and Jane (Corneigle) Campbell. He was educated at the University of Glasgow. In 1809 he came to America and settled in western Pennsylvania, where he joined the Baptist denomination, refusing, however, to subscribe to any creed or articles of faith other than the Bible. A few years later he and his father withdrew from the Baptists, because of ecclesiastical opposition, and with their adherents formed the sect known as "Campbellites." In 1823 Alexander Campbell began to publish *The Christian Baptist*, a monthly religious magazine, which, in 1830, changed its name to *The Millennial Harbinger*. In 1829 he was elected to the Virginia constitutional convention, his only political office. In 1840 he founded Bethany college, Virginia, and was president of that institution until his death. He died at Bethany, W. Va., March 4, 1866.

CAMPBELL, Alexander Augustus, clergyman, was born in Amherst county, Va., Dec. 30, 1789. He received a common-school education, and was graduated at the Philadelphia medical school in 1811. He practised medicine in North Carolina, Alabama and Virginia. He was an infidel during his younger days, but became convinced of the truths of Christianity during an attack of yellow fever. He studied theology, was licensed by the North Alabama presbytery in 1822, and ordained in 1823. He was stationed over churches at Tuscumbia, Russellville and Florence, Ala., and engaged in missionary labors in West Tennessee. In October, 1833, he became pastor of a church at Jackson, Tenn., his pastorate continuing during the remaining years of his life. He was a lecturer, practised medicine, especially among the Indian missions, and was the editor of the *Jackson Protestant*. He was the author of a treatise on *Scripture Baptism*, which was published in 1844. He died at Jackson, Tenn., May 27, 1846.

CAMPBELL, Alexander William, soldier, was born in Nashville, Tenn., June 4, 1828. He was prepared for college in the schools of his native city, and in 1847 was graduated from the West Tennessee college. He finished a course of study at the Lebanon law school in 1851, and was admitted to the bar. He enlisted in the Confederate service in 1861, was placed on the staff of Gen. B. F. Cheatham, and was promoted colonel of the 34th Tennessee infantry in October of that year. After gaining promotion to the rank of brigadier-general he was given command of a cavalry brigade, under General Forrest, in September, 1864. He died in Jackson, Tenn., June 13, 1893.

CAMPBELL, Allen, engineer, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1815. He was employed as chief engineer of a railroad, and as civil engineer on the Erie canal and the Ohio river improvement from 1836 to 1850, when he went to Chili, where he constructed the first railroad in South America. About 1856 he returned to New York city and became chief engineer, and, later, president of the New York and Harlem railroad, holding the latter office for six years. During the civil war he was employed as engineer of the harbor defences of the port of New York, and later became chief engineer of construction of the Union Pacific railroad. On Jan. 21, 1876, he was appointed commissioner of public works of New York city. In 1880 he was appointed comptroller of the city, and in 1882 was an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of New York on the citizens' ticket. He died in New York city, March 18, 1894.

CAMPBELL, Andrew, inventor, was born near Trenton, N. J., June 14, 1821. He worked on a farm and with a carriage-maker, and learned to make brushes in Trenton, his first invention being a brush-drawer's vice, afterwards generally used. He worked as a carriage-maker at Alton, Ill., from 1835 to 1842, and as a brushmaker at St. Louis, Mo., from 1842 to 1850. While in St. Louis he built the first omnibus used in the city, and constructed a mammoth omnibus to carry one hundred persons. He built a single-span wooden bridge, of 558 feet, over Cedar river, Iowa. In 1853 he visited New York city to exhibit at the World's fair a lathe for turning metal boxes, and there submitted his plans for an improved printing-press and folding machine. He entered the employ of A. B. Taylor & Co., press builders, and built for Harper & Brothers presses with table distributions, and for Frank Leslie, the first automatic press ever built in the United States, which was first operated in 1857. In 1858 he went into the business of manufacturing printing machines on his own account. In 1861 he invented the Campbell country press,

and in 1869, the two-revolution printing press on which illustrated magazines are printed. In 1875 he invented, as he believed, the first stereotype perfecting press, with continuous folder, paster, inserter, and cutter combined, for general newspaper work. His claim was disputed, however, and his patents transferred to another manufacturer. His rapid self superimposing press, on which seven million impressions were taken from one form without apparent wear to the plates, was a great advance in printing machines. His long list of devices, only a few of which were patented, comprise labor-saving machinery relating to hat manufacture, steam engines, machinists' tools, lithographic machinery, and electrical appliances. He died in a Brooklyn (N. Y.) ambulance, April, 1890.

CAMPBELL, Bartley, playwright, was born in Allegheny city, Pa., Aug. 12, 1843. After two years of legal study he became a reporter, and in 1863-'64 made Democratic speeches. He started the *Evening Mail* at Pittsburg in 1868, and the *Southern Magazine* in New Orleans, 1869. A year later he was official reporter of the Louisiana house of representatives. He began writing plays, in 1871, with *Through Fire, Peril, Risks, Fate* and *The Virginian* (1872); *Gran Uale* (1874); *On the Rhine* (1875); *The Big Bonanza* (1875); *A Heroine in Rags*, and *How Women Love* (1876); *Clio* (1878); *Fairfax* (1879); *The Galley Slave* (1879); *Matrimony* (1880); and *White Slave, My Geraldine, Siberia, Paquita*, make his list only partially complete. In 1886 he was obliged to give up active work as his brain became affected and he died at Middletown, N. Y. July 30, 1888.

CAMPBELL, Charles, historian, was born in Petersburg, Va. May 1, 1807; son of John Wilson Campbell, the historian, who, in 1813, published a *History of Virginia to 1781*. He was educated at Princeton, and upon his graduation in 1825 commenced teaching. From 1842 to 1855 he conducted a classical school, which he had established at Petersburg, and in the latter year became principal of the Anderson seminary in that city. He was the editor of the famous *Bland Papers* (1840-'43), and of the *Orderly Book of Gen. Andrew Lewis* (Richmond, 1860), and he was the author of *An Introduction to the History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia* (Richmond, 1847; Philadelphia, 1859); *Some Materials for a Memoir of John Daly Burk* (Albany, 1868), and *Genealogy of the Spotswood Family* (Albany, 1868). He was a contributor to the *Historical Register* and to the *Southern Literary Messenger*. He died in Staunton, Va., July 11, 1876.

CAMPBELL, Charles Thomas, soldier, was born in Franklin county, Pa., Aug. 10, 1823. He received his education at Marshall college. At the outbreak of the Mexican war, in 1847, he entered the army as 2d lieutenant in the 8th U. S. infantry, and was promoted to the rank of captain in August, 1847, and was mustered out of the service in 1848. He was elected a member of the lower house of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1852. In the civil war he was commissioned colonel of the 1st Pennsylvania artillery, May, 1861, and transferred to the 57th infantry in December of the same year. At Fair Oaks he had his horse shot under him and received two severe wounds. He was taken prisoner with his whole regiment, but turned upon his captors and succeeded in carrying two hundred of them into the Federal lines as prisoners. His wounds prevented any further active service, and he was promoted a brigadier-general on March 13, 1863, and removed to Dakota.

CAMPBELL, Cleveland J., soldier, was born in New York city in July, 1836. After his graduation from Union college he went abroad and took a course of study at the University of Göttingen, returning at the beginning of the civil war. He joined the Union army, and fought bravely, rising from a private through the ranks of lieutenant, captain and lieutenant-colonel to that of colonel. He rendered distinguished services at the mine explosion at Petersburg, where he led his regiment into the fight, and was seriously wounded by a shell, four hundred of his men being killed or wounded by the explosion of the mine. He received the brevet rank of brigadier-general in March, 1865, and died in Castleton, N. Y., June 13, 1865.

CAMPBELL, David A., librarian, was born at Miller's Station, Harrison county, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of his native state and at Hopedale college, removed to Kansas in 1877, and in 1878 went to Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska. In 1885 he was elected treasurer of Cass county, and was re-elected in 1887. In 1890 he was appointed state librarian for a term of four years, and was reappointed in 1895.

CAMPBELL, Douglas, lawyer, was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, N. Y., in 1839; son of Judge William M. Campbell of New York. At the age of twenty-one he was graduated from Union college, and the following year, when the civil war broke out, he enlisted in the Union army as a private, reaching by promotion the rank of major. In 1866, after taking a course in the law school of Harvard college, he obtained admission to the New York bar, and began to practice in that city. He was deeply interested in historical research, and finally retired from

active professional labors to give his undivided attention to study and writing. In 1892 he issued two volumes, entitled, "The Puritan in Holland, England and America, an Introduction to American History," an attempt to investigate and expound the origin of American history upon entirely new lines and from a new point of view. The book is a remarkable production and of great value to historians. He also published, *Historical Fallacies Regarding Colonial New York* (1879), and *The Origin of American Institutions as Illustrated in the History of the Written Ballot* (1891). He died in Schenectady, N. Y., March 7, 1893.

CAMPBELL, Duncan R., clergyman, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, Aug. 14, 1814. He presided over a parish in Nottingham, England, for a time, and was later a Presbyterian missionary in London. In May, 1842, he came to the United States, and joined the Baptist church in Richmond, Va. In the fall of the same year he became pastor of the Leigh street church in Richmond, where he remained three years. He then preached for four years in Georgetown, Ky., and in 1850 became professor of Hebrew and biblical literature in the Covington (Ky.) theological seminary. From 1852 until the time of his death he was president of Georgetown college. He was given the degree of LL.D. He died at Covington, Ky., Aug. 16, 1865.

CAMPBELL, George Washington, statesman, was born in Tennessee in 1768. He was graduated at Princeton in 1794, and after studying law entered into practice at the Knoxville bar. He was a representative from Tennessee, in the 8th, 9th, and 10th congresses, from 1803 to 1809, serving during the last two years as chairman of the committee on ways and means; was a judge of the United States district court for a term, and a United States senator from 1811 to 1814, when he resigned to accept the position of secretary of the treasury in President Madison's cabinet. He was returned to the senate in 1815, and retained his seat until 1818, when he again resigned, this time to accept from President Monroe an appointment as minister to the court of St. Petersburg. Upon his return to the United States in 1821, he resumed the practice of his profession, and in 1831 was one of the board of commissioners appointed to settle the French spoliation claims. He died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 17, 1848.

CAMPBELL, Helen (Stuart), author was born in Lockport, N. Y., July 4, 1839, daughter of Homer H. Stuart. The family removed to New York city in her infancy, where she afterwards chiefly lived. She received a seminary education. At an early age she commenced writing children's stories. She was deeply interested in the problem of reducing the labor of

housekeeping and cooking, and of alleviating the miseries of the poor and ignorant. In 1877 she wrote *The Problem of the Poor*, and later *Mrs. Herndon's Income* (1885), in which she embodied her conclusions on these subjects. In 1886, she was appointed by the New York *Tribune* to investigate the condition of wage-earning women in New York, the results appearing in the *Tribune*, in a series of papers entitled, *Prisoners of Poverty*, which led to legislative enactments for the amelioration of the condition of women wage-earners in the metropolis. Mrs. Campbell's *Prisoners of Poverty Abroad* was written after some eighteen months' study of the condition of wage-earners in England, France, Italy, and Germany. She was literary editor of *The Continent*, from 1881 to 1884. Besides several volumes published between 1864 and 1880 her books include: *The Easiest Way in House-keeping and Cooking* (1881); *The Problem of the Poor* (1882); *The American Girl's Home-Book of Work and Play* (1883); *Under Green Apple Boughs* (1883); *The What-to-do Club* (1884); *Miss Melinda's Opportunity* (1886); *Prisoners of Poverty Abroad* (1889); *Roger Brook-ley's Probation* (1890); *In Foreign Kitchens* (1892); *Darkness and Daylight* (1892); *Some Passages in the Practice of Dr. Martha Scarborough* (1893); *John Ballantyne, American* (1893); *Women Wage-Earners* (1893); *Household Economics* (1896); *Work; an Anthology* (1897); *Ballantyne* (1901).

CAMPBELL, Jabez Pitt, African M. E. bishop, was born at Slaughter's Neck, Delaware, Feb. 6, 1815, of free-born African parentage. His two grandfathers fought in the revolutionary war. His father, a Methodist preacher, mortgaged the boy in part payment for a fishing boat, and the mortgagee being about to foreclose, Jabez fled to Philadelphia, where he acquired an education. In 1837 he was licensed to preach and in 1856 became editor and publisher of the *Christian Recorder*, the official organ of the African M. E. church. In 1864 he was made a bishop and assigned to the special work of organization in Louisiana and California. In 1876 he attended the Wesleyan conference in England. He was appointed bishop of North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland in 1887, and travelled extensively in the interest of the church in Great Britain, France, Central America, Mexico, and California. In 1884 he was president of the centennial conference of the A. M. E. church, and was president of the educational department of that denomination as a member of the evangelical alliance. He was a trustee of Wilberforce university from 1863, and received from that institution the degrees of D. D. and LL. D. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 9, 1891.

CAMPBELL, James, statesman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1, 1812. His father was born in Ireland and emigrated therefrom to America in the early years of the nineteenth century. James was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1834, after receiving a thorough education, and in 1841 was elected judge of the court of common pleas, retaining the office until 1851. In 1852 he became attorney-general of the state, and on March 7, 1853, entered the cabinet of President Pierce as postmaster-general, serving through the entire administration and resuming the practice of his profession upon his retirement from public life. He was a trustee of the Girard estate, and in 1863 opposed C. R. Buckalew before the state legislature for United States senator. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 27, 1893.

CAMPBELL, James Edwin, governor of Ohio, was born at Middletown, Ohio, July 7, 1843; son of Dr. Andrew and Laura (Reynolds) Campbell, and grandson of Samuel and Mary (Small) Campbell. He received an academical education and served in the United States navy, enlisting in 1863 and taking part in the Mississippi and Red river expedition in the civil war, after which he taught school to raise money for the prosecution of his legal studies and was admitted to the bar, after which he established himself in his profession in Hamilton, Ohio. In 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Butler county, Ohio, and held the office four years, when he was defeated as state senator by twelve votes. In 1882 he was elected on the Democratic ticket as a representative to the 48th Congress, and was re-elected to the 49th and 50th congresses. His seat in the 48th congress was unsuccessfully contested by Henry L. Morey. In 1889 he was elected governor of Ohio, defeating Joseph B. Foraker after an exciting gubernatorial canvass. As governor he called an extraordinary session of the 69th general assembly, Oct. 14, 1890, to consider the affairs of the city of Cincinnati, and the act that was passed reorganizing the municipal government was subsequently declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. In 1891 he was defeated in the gubernatorial canvass by William



James Edwin Campbell

McKinley, Jr., although he ran 9000 votes ahead of his associates on the state ticket. In 1895 he was again a candidate for the office of governor of Ohio and was defeated by Asa S. Bushnell.

CAMPBELL, James H., diplomatist, was born at Williamsport, Pa., Feb. 8, 1820. He received a classical education and was graduated at the Carlisle (Pa.) law school in 1841, gaining admission to the bar in the same year. In 1844 he was a member of the national Whig convention at Baltimore. In 1854 he was elected a representative to the 34th Congress, and was afterwards elected to the 36th and 37th congresses. In 1864 President Lincoln appointed him United States minister to Sweden, where he remained until November, 1866, when he was appointed minister to the United States of Colombia. Upon reaching home, however, he declined the mission, and resumed his law practice. He died April 12, 1895.

CAMPBELL, James Valentine, jurist, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1823, son of Henry Munroe and Lois (Bushnell) Campbell. In his infancy his parents removed to Detroit, Mich. He was graduated at St. Paul's college, Long Island, N. Y., in 1841, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He was master of chancery in the state and federal courts, was elected to the supreme court of Michigan in 1857, and re-elected in 1863. He filled a chair in the law school of the University of Michigan from 1859 to 1884, and was instrumental in furthering the cause of education throughout the state. He edited Walker's *Chancery Reports* (1845), and published *Outlines of the Political History of Michigan* (1876). He was a frequent contributor of historical sketches and poems describing pioneer life in the west, and of essays on questions in jurisprudence, and on the polity of the Protestant Episcopal church to periodical literature. He died at Detroit, Mich., March 26, 1890.

CAMPBELL, Jesse H., clergyman, was born in McIntosh county, Ga., Feb. 10, 1807, son of Jesse H. Campbell. He was educated at Sunbury under a private tutor, and at the University of Georgia. He began to preach at the age of seventeen, and was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1830. He preached at Macon, Ga., and later at various places throughout the south. For five years he was the agent for foreign missions in Georgia, and afterwards became an evangelist for the state at large. During the civil war he was a voluntary missionary in the army. He was a member of the board of trustees of Mercer university, and was instrumental in establishing colleges for women at Lumpkin and Cuthbert, and the Georgia deaf and dumb institution at Cave Spring. He is the author of *Georgia Baptists: Historical and Biographical*. He died at Columbus, Ga., April 16, 1888.

CAMPBELL, John, publisher, was born in Scotland about 1653. He was a bookseller on Cornhill, Boston, and was appointed postmaster of Boston and New England about 1702. On April 24, 1704, he began the publication of the weekly *News Letter*, the first successful paper in America. In the great fire of 1711 his establishment was burned. He was removed from the postoffice in 1718. In 1727-'28 he was president of the Scots' charitable association which he had joined in 1684. He had two daughters: Sarah, who was married to James Bowdoin, and Elizabeth, who became the wife of William Foye, both his sons-in-law being councillors of Massachusetts. He died in Boston, Mass., in March, 1728.

CAMPBELL, John, army surgeon, was born in New York in 1821; son of Archibald and Mary Campbell. He was commissioned assistant-surgeon in the U.S. army, Dec. 13, 1847; captain and assistant surgeon, Dec. 13, 1852; major and surgeon, May 21, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 8, 1877; colonel, Dec. 7, 1884; and was retired Sept. 16, 1885. His son, Joseph Randolph (born in Delphi, Ohio, March 12, 1872, died at Chelsea naval hospital, Mass., May 30, 1898), was graduated from Annapolis in 1891 and was ensign on the ram *Katahdin* at the time of his death.

CAMPBELL, John Allen, soldier, was born in Salem, Ohio, Oct. 8, 1835. He began his business life as a printer, and in 1861 he entered the Federal army as 2d lieutenant of volunteers. He was promoted major and assistant adjutant-general, Oct. 27, 1862, and in 1865 was given the brevet rank of brigadier-general of volunteers "for courage in the field and marked ability and fidelity" at Red Mountain, Shiloh, Perrysville, Murfreesboro, and through the Atlanta campaign. After being mustered out on Sept. 1, 1866, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he became editorially connected with the *Leader*. In October, 1867, he joined the regular army, received the commission of 2d lieutenant in the 5th artillery, and was at once brevetted 1st lieutenant, captain, major and lieutenant-colonel. He served on the staff of General Schofield, and later when that officer served as secretary of war in President Johnson's cabinet, Colonel Campbell was his assistant secretary. In 1869 President Grant made him the first governor of the territory of Wyoming, to which office he was re-appointed in 1873. In 1875 he was made third assistant secretary of state, and served in the state department at Washington up to the time of his death, which occurred July 14, 1880.

CAMPBELL, John Archibald, jurist, was born at Washington, Ga., June 24, 1811; son of Col. Duncan G. Campbell, and grandson of a revolutionary soldier on the staff of General

Greene. He was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1826, and in 1829 was admitted to the bar. He began to practise law at Montgomery, Ala., whence he was several times elected to the state legislature. In 1853 he was appointed associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, and remained on the bench until the secession of his state in 1861. He was made assistant secretary of war of the Confederate states, and in this capacity conferred with President Lincoln and Secretary Seward at Fort Monroe in 1865. Judge Campbell was taken prisoner at the close of the war and was for a short time confined in Fort Pulaski. He was released on parole and removing to New Orleans, La., he resumed his law practice. He died at Baltimore, Md., March 12, 1889.

CAMPBELL, John B., soldier, was born in Kentucky; a nephew of General William Campbell. On March 12, 1812, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 19th infantry, and on Dec. 18, 1812, was brevetted colonel for gallant conduct in the campaign against the Mississine-way Indians. In 1814 he was promoted colonel and transferred to the 11th infantry. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Chippewa, Canada, July 5, 1814, and died Aug. 28, 1814.

CAMPBELL, John Lyle, chemist, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., Dec. 7, 1818; brother of Alexander Paxton Campbell. His grandfather, Alexander Campbell, was one of the trustees of Liberty hall academy, from 1782 to 1807. John Lyle was graduated from Washington college in 1843, and taught school first in Staunton, Va., and later in Richmond, Ky. From 1851 to 1886 he was professor of chemistry and geology in Washington and Lee university, which institution conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He made exhaustive researches in geology, especially of the Appalachian mountain region. From 1870 to 1882 he was superintendent of schools for Rockbridge county. He was a frequent contributor to various scientific journals, and published among other works, *A Manual of Scientific and Practical Agriculture for the School and Farm* (1859); *Geology and Mineral Resources of the James River Valley, Virginia* (1882); and with Dr. W. H. Ruffner, *A Physical Survey in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi along the Line of the Georgia Pacific Railway* (1883). He died at Lexington, Va., Feb. 2, 1886.

CAMPBELL, John Nicholson, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 4, 1798. His maternal grandfather, Robert Aitkin, was the publisher of the first English edition of the Bible printed and bound in America. After studying under James Ross, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, but did not complete his collegiate course. Under the direction of Dr. Ezra Stiles Ely, he pursued his theological studies, and sub-

sequently continued them in Virginia, becoming temporarily connected with Hampden-Sidney college as tutor, and on May 10, 1817, he was licensed to preach by the Hanover (Va.) presbytery. He was chosen chaplain to the U. S. house of representatives in 1820, and afterwards returned to Virginia. He preached in Petersburg, and in Newbern, N. C., establishing in the latter place the First Presbyterian church. During 1823 and 1824 he was assistant pastor to Dr. Balch of Georgetown, D. C., and in 1825 took charge of the New York avenue church in Washington. In January, 1825, he was elected a manager of the American colonization society, holding the office six years. He was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Albany, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1831, where he remained until the year of his death. In 1836 he was made a member of the Princeton theological seminary board of directors, and for many years was a regent of the University of the state of New York. Many of his sermons and addresses were published in pamphlet form. He died in Albany, N. Y., March 27, 1864.

CAMPBELL, John Poage, clergyman, was born in Augusta county, Va., in 1767. He was taken by his parents to Kentucky at the age of fourteen, and became a teacher at nineteen. In 1790 he was graduated from Hampden-Sidney college, and in 1792 was licensed to preach. He filled pulpits in several Kentucky towns, and in 1811 was chaplain to the state legislature. His published writings include: *The Passenger* (1804); *Strictures on Stone's Letters on the Atonement* (1805); *Vindex, in Answer to Stone's Reply* (1806); *Letters to the Rev. Mr. Craighead* (1810); *The Pelagian Detected* (1811); *An Answer to Jones, in Answer to Stone's Reply* (1812); and *Doctrine of Justification Considered*. He died near Chillicothe, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1814.

CAMPBELL, John Wilson, jurist, was born near Miller's iron works, Augusta county, Va., Feb. 23, 1782. In 1791 he was taken by his parents to Bourbon county, Kentucky, and he afterwards went to Ohio, and in 1808 was admitted to the bar and practised at West Union, Ohio. He was appointed prosecuting attorney for Adams and Highland counties, and was several times elected to the state legislature. In 1816 he was elected a representative to the 15th Congress, and was re-elected to the five succeeding congresses, declining after that to stand as candidate. In March, 1829, he was appointed United States district judge for the state of Ohio, and held the office until his death. In 1831 Augusta college conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. See *Biographical Sketches, with Other Literary Remains of the Late John W. Campbell* (1838). He died in Delaware, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1833.

CAMPBELL, Lewis Davis, diplomatist, was born at Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1811. When quite young he became assistant editor of the *Cincinnati Gazette*. In 1831 he removed to Hamilton, Ohio, where he edited a political paper. In 1836 he was admitted to the bar, and established himself in the practice of his profession at Hamilton. In 1848 he was elected a representative to the 31st Congress, and was three times re-elected. He claimed to have been again elected to the 35th Congress, but his seat was contested, and the house of representatives decided in favor of his opponent, C. L. Vallandigham. At the outbreak of the civil war he volunteered in the Federal army, and served one year with the rank of colonel, resigning on account of ill-health. He was appointed U. S. minister to Mexico by President Johnson, May 4, 1866, but he did not reach that country until November, remaining in the United States to attend the union convention, Philadelphia, and the soldiers' convention in Cleveland. In 1868 he returned from Mexico, and in 1870 was elected a representative to the 42d Congress. He died Nov. 28, 1882.

CAMPBELL, Richard, soldier, was born in the Virginia valley. In February, 1776, he was commissioned captain, and later served at Pittsburg as major under Col. John Gibson. In 1778 he was on the expedition led by McIntosh against the Indians in Ohio, and the following year led a relief party to Fort Laurens, which garrison he commanded until the evacuation. Shortly after joining General Greene with a regiment of Virginia regulars he served with the rank of lieutenant-colonel at Guilford, Hobkirk's Hill, Ninety-Six, and Eutaw Springs, where he received a mortal wound while leading his regiment in the final charge. He died at Eutaw Springs, S. C., Sept. 8, 1781.

CAMPBELL, Robert, soldier, was born in Augusta county, Va., May 25, 1755; brother of Col. Andrew Campbell. He removed to Holston, Va., in 1771, and in 1774 served in Christian's campaign. He was in the battle of Long Island Flats of Holston in July, 1776, and in the fall of that year volunteered on Christian's Cherokee campaign. He was an ensign at the battle of King's mountain, Oct. 7, 1780, and served conspicuously. In December following he was an adjutant to his brother. He served long as a colonel of a regiment, and for nearly forty years was a magistrate of Washington county, Va. He is the author of a manuscript diary, and of an account of the battle of King's mountain, published in the *Holston Intelligencer* in October, 1810, both of great historical value, and much quoted in Draper's *King's Mountain and its Heroes*. In 1825 he removed to Knox county Tenn., where he died, Dec. 27, 1831.

CAMPBELL, Thomas J., educator, was born in New York city, April 29, 1848. He graduated at the College of St. Francis Xavier in 1867, and entered the Society of Jesus. He was a professor of *belles lettres* and rhetoric at St. John's college and at the College of St. Francis Xavier and was ordained priest in Belgium in 1880. He was president of St. John's college, 1885-'89, and 1896-'99, and became provincial of the New York-Maryland province in 1889.

CAMPBELL, Thompson, representative, was born in Pennsylvania, received his education in his native state, and studied law. When quite young he engaged in mining in Galena, Ill., and became identified with state politics, being elected secretary of state by the Democrats. In 1850 he was elected to represent the Galena district in the 32d Congress. Soon after the expiration of his term in 1853 he removed to California, and was appointed by President Pierce, land commissioner. He died in California, Dec. 7, 1868.

CAMPBELL, Timothy J., representative, was born in county Cavan, Ireland, in 1840. He came to the United States when five years old, and attended the public schools in the city of New York. He learned the printing business, and worked on the *New York Times*, *Express*, *Tribune* and *Herald*. He was employed as a printer on the *Herald* when he was nominated in 1867 for the state assembly by the democracy of his district. He was elected to the assembly from 1868 to 1873, inclusive, and again in 1875. He studied law with Judge Flanagan, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1869. In 1875 he was elected justice of the fifth district civil court in New York city, and served six years in this capacity. In 1883 he was returned to the state assembly. Before his term expired a vacancy occurred in the eighth congressional district of New York, by the appointment of S. S. Cox as minister to Turkey, and Mr. Campbell was nominated and elected to the 49th Congress to fill the vacancy. He was re-elected to the 50th, 52d and 53d congresses.

CAMPBELL, William, soldier, was born in Augusta county, Va., in 1745. In 1767 he settled in the Holston valley, where he was justice of the peace and captain of militia. He participated in the campaign led by Colonel Christian against the Shawnees, and in 1775 joined Patrick Henry's regiment. He assisted in compelling Lord Dunmore's evacuation of Gwynne's Island, when, his home and property being endangered by threatened raids of the Cherokees, he resigned from the army, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of state militia. He was one of the commissioners who fixed the boundary line between Virginia and the Cherokee country in 1778. In 1779 he was actively employed against the Tories

of his neighborhood, and for his services was promoted colonel of his regiment. On Oct. 7, 1780, he was one of the six heroic frontier colonels who led the patriot troops at the battle of King's mountain. He commanded a corps of riflemen under General Greene in the battle of Guilford Court House, N. C., March 15, 1781. He married a sister of Patrick Henry. He died at Rocky Mills, Va., Aug. 22, 1781, and was eulogized by Washington; Lafayette, Greene and Jefferson.

CAMPBELL, William Bowen, governor of Tennessee, was born in Sumner county, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1807. He was admitted to the Tennessee bar, practising for a time in Carthage. He was chosen district attorney, and in 1835 was elected to the lower house of the state legislature. He fought in the Creek and Florida wars at the head of a company which he had enlisted, and in 1836 was elected a representative to the 25th Congress. He was major-general in the Tennessee militia, and at the beginning of the Mexican war was made colonel of volunteers. He took part in the battles of Monterey and Cerro Gordo, and after General Pillow was wounded commanded his brigade. In 1851 he was elected governor of Tennessee and served two years. He was made judge of the circuit court in 1857. President Lincoln appointed him brigadier-general of volunteers, in June, 1862, and he served until the end of the year, when ill-health necessitated his resignation. In 1864 he was elected a representative to the 39th Congress, but was not allowed his seat until the end of the first year of his term. He died at Lebanon, Tenn., Aug. 19, 1867.

CAMPBELL, William Henry, educator, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 14, 1808. He was graduated from Dickinson college in 1828, and from Princeton theological seminary in 1831. He was ordained by the Dutch Reformed classis of Cayuga as pastor of the church at Chittenango, N. Y. He resigned to accept the position of principal of Erasmus Hall at Flatbush, Long Island, N. Y., remaining there six years. In 1839 he resumed his pastoral labors, and preached for two years in East New York, and for seven years in Albany, N. Y. In 1848 he became principal of the Albany academy, resigning in 1851 to accept the chair of Oriental literature in the Dutch Reformed theological seminary, New Brunswick, N. J., where he remained twelve years. During this time he was also professor of moral philosophy at Rutgers college, and its president from 1863 to 1882, when he resigned and became professor of the evidences of Christianity, occupying the chair for three years. In 1885 he organized a church at New Brunswick, of which he was made pastor. During his administration of Rutgers college over two hundred thousand dollars

was raised, six new professorships were established, and the number of pupils doubled. He was the author of *Subjects and Modes of Baptism* (1844); *Influence of Christianity in Civil and Religious Liberty* (1873), and *System of Catechetical Instruction* (1876). He died at New Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 7, 1890.

CAMPBELL, William W., jurist, was born at Cherry Valley, N. Y., June 10, 1806. He was graduated at Union college in 1827; began the practice of law in New York city in 1831, was appointed master in chancery in 1841, afterward commissioner in bankruptcy, and was a representative in the 29th Congress, where he effected decided reforms in the consular system. In 1848 he was elected judge of the supreme court of New York city, and soon after the expiration of his term, in December, 1855, he returned to Cherry Valley, N. Y. In the fall of 1857 he was elected judge of the supreme court of New York for the sixth judicial district, also serving in the court of appeals. He was a frequent contributor to magazines and other periodical literature, his writings being principally historical sketches, especially of New York state. He received the degree of LL.D. from Union college, and was elected trustee in 1848, and a visitor of the Nott trust fund in 1853. In his last months he took special pleasure in studying the Bible and in religious conversation. He is the author of *Annals of Tryon County, New York* (1831); *Life of Mrs. Grant, Missionary to Persia* (1840); *Life and Writings of De Witt Clinton* (1849); *Sketches of Robin Hood and Capt. Kidd* (1853). He died at Cherry Valley, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1881.

CANBY, Edward Richard Sprigg, soldier, was born in Kentucky in 1817; son of Israel T. Canby. His parents settled in Indiana, where he received his early education. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in 1839, and was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 2d infantry. He served as a quartermaster in the Florida war from 1839 to 1842, and assisted in escorting the emigrating Indians to Arkansas. From 1842 to '45 he was on garrison duty, and in 1845 on recruiting service. In 1846 he was promoted to a 1st lieutenant, and served during the Mexican war, participating in the siege of Vera Cruz, in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, and Churubusco, and in the assault upon the Belen gate of the city of Mexico. For his services he was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel. From 1849 to 1851 he was attached to the Pacific division of the U. S. army as assistant adjutant-general. He was promoted captain in June, 1851, but resigned his rank in the line on being assigned to the adjutant-general's department as assistant adjutant-general. From March, 1855, to 1858 he was employed on frontier duty in

Wisconsin and Minnesota as major of the 10th U. S. infantry, and from 1858 to 1860 was in command of Fort Bridger, Utah. At the opening of the civil war he was in command of Fort Defiance, New Mexico. He was one of the most zealous and conspicuous defenders of the Union. He became colonel of the 19th regiment, U. S. infantry, May, 1861, and acted as brigadier-general of the forces in New Mexico, where he repelled the invasion of General Sibley, compelling his inglorious retreat. On March 31, 1862, he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, and transferred to the war department in Washington. During the draft riots in New York city, July, 1863, he had command of the United States troops. In 1864 he was promoted major-general of volunteers, and given command of the division of west Mississippi. He was severely wounded on White river, Ark., Nov. 4, 1864, while making a tour of inspection. He led an army of thirty thousand men against Mobile, which city was taken April 12, 1865, after which he received the surrender of General Taylor's army west of the Mississippi, which ended the hostilities in the southwest. General Canby was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general of the United States army, and continued in command of the military department of the south until 1866, when he was given the full rank of brigadier-general and transferred to Washington. He had charge of the military district with headquarters at Richmond, after the surrender, and accepted the services of General Lee's disbanded cavalrymen, whom he reorganized, to suppress bushwacking. He commanded the department of the Columbia from 1869 to 1873, when he endeavored to persuade the Modocs to agree to the terms proposed by the government. He was ardently desirous that justice should be rendered to the Indians, while recommending measures that would ensure peace and immunity to the whites from the depredations of the tribe. With two other officers he met Captain Jack, the Modoc chief, to confer upon a treaty of peace, but was, with his companions, treacherously killed by the Indians before the escort could come to their relief. Captain Jack and two of the tribe were captured, tried, and executed for the murder. General Canby received the degree of LL.D. from the Wesleyan university in 1870. He died in Siskiyou county, Cal., April 11, 1873.

CANDAGE, Rufus George Frederick, marine surveyor, was born in Blue Hill, Me., July 28, 1826; son of Samuel Roundy and Phoebe Ware (Parker) Candage. He was educated at the public schools and academy of his native town, and at the age of eighteen went to sea. In 1850 he became master of the brig *Equator*, and later commanded the ships *Jamestown* of New York

and the *Electric Spark* and the *National Eagle* of Boston, making voyages to the principal ports of Europe, Asia, Australia, and North and South America. He abandoned the sea in 1867, and settled in Brookline, Mass. He was appointed marine surveyor by the American shipmasters' association, and also for the Boston board of underwriters in 1867, and in 1882 became surveyor for Bureau Veritas of Paris, France. In 1861 he was elected a member of the Shipmasters' association of New York; in 1867, a member of the Boston marine society; and in 1891, of the New York marine society. In 1871 he was made a trustee of the Brookline public library; in 1876, a member of the New England historic genealogical society; in 1885, of the Bostonian society; in 1891, of Bunker Hill monument association; and in 1894, a corresponding member of the Maine historical society. He is the author of *Boston Harbor* (1881); *Settlement and Progress of the Town of Blue Hill, Maine* (1886); *Early Settlers in Blue Hill, and Their Families* (edited by him, 1889); *An Account of the Cavendish, Candish, or Candage Family* (1889), and a *Memoir of Rev. Jonathan Fisher* (1889).

CANDIDUS, William, opera singer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 23, 1840. He studied with Professor Erani of New York, and his voice, which in early manhood was a first bass, changed to tenor in the course of three years' military service in the U. S. artillery. After the war he went abroad and studied for the operatic stage, for some years under Konopazek at Berlin, and Prof. Rhonchetti di Montiviti in Milan. He made his debut at Weimar, in the title rôle of "Stradetta," later singing in the Royal opera house, Munich, and the grand opera houses of Berlin, Hanover, and Hamburg. Three successful seasons at the royal Italian opera, London, were followed by ten years at Frankfort-on-the-Main, during which time he sang for two seasons in America with the American opera company. Mr. Candidus had in 1896 a repertoire of forty-five operas.

CANDLER, Allen Daniel, representative, was born in Lumpkin county, Ga., Nov. 4, 1834, grandson of William Candler who came to America before 1760, and served as a colonel in the Georgia militia in the war of the revolution. He was graduated at Mercer university in 1859. He was the founder of Clayton high school, and was its principal, 1859-'61. He served in the Confederate army during the civil war, 1861-'65, as private, being promoted by regular gradations to the rank of colonel. He became vice-president of the Monroe female college, 1865-'66; principal of the Clayton high school, 1867-'69; president of the Bailey institute, 1870-'71; was elected a member of the Georgia legislature, 1872-'77, and served in

the state senate, 1878-'79. From 1879 to 1892 he was a railroad president; was elected a representative in the 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st congresses as a Democrat, 1883-'91, and was secretary of the State of Georgia, 1894-'98. He was governor of Georgia, 1899-1903.

CANDLER, Warren A., educator, was born in Carroll county, Ga., Aug. 23, 1857; son of Samuel C. and Martha (Beall) Candler. He was graduated from Emory college, Oxford, Ga., in 1875. In the same year he was received on trial into the North Georgia conference of the Meth-

odist Episcopal church, south, and served on various circuits until 1881, when he was made presiding elder of the Dahlonega district. He subsequently served as pastor of the church at Sparta, Ga., and the old church of St. John's at Augusta. He was appointed in July, 1886, associate editor of the *Christian Advocate*, Nashville, the official organ of the Methodist Episcopal



W. A. Candler

church, south, and continued in that work until June, 1888, when he was elected to the presidency of Emory college. He was a member of the general conference of the church in 1886 and 1890, and a delegate to the ecumenical conference of 1891. He was elected bishop in 1898. Emory college gave him the degree D.D. in 1888, and LL.D., 1897. He is the author of "The History of Sunday Schools," and "Christus Auctor" (1899).

CANFIELD, James Hulme, educator, was born at Delaware, Ohio, March 18, 1847; son of Eli Hawky and Martha (Hulme) Canfield. He was educated at the Brooklyn collegiate and polytechnic institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., and at Williams college, Mass., where he was graduated in 1868. He was employed in railroad construction in Iowa and Minnesota from 1868 to 1871; was admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1872; and practised law at St. Joseph, Mich., from 1872 to 1877, during three years of which time he served (gratuitously) as superintendent of public instruction. In 1877 he was made professor of history and English literature at the State university of Kansas; later he held the chair of history and political science, and then that of American history and civics until 1891, when he

became chancellor of the University of Nebraska. He was president of the Kansas state teachers' association, and of the same association in Nebraska; for four years acted as secretary of the National educational association, and for one year as its president; was a member of the American economic association, and of the American historical association. He received the degree LL.D. from Williams, 1893; was president of the Ohio State university, 1895-'99, and librarian of Columbia university from 1899. He published *The College Student and His Problems* (1902).

CANNON, Frank Jenne, senator, was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 35, 1859, son of George Q. and Sarah (Jenne) Cannon. He was graduated from the University of Utah in 1878 and became a printer and newspaper writer. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis in 1892, was defeated for delegate to the 53d congress in 1892, was a delegate to the 54th congress in 1894 and was elected United States senator, serving from Jan. 22, 1896, to March 3, 1899.

CANNON, George Q., Mormon elder, was born in Liverpool, England, Jan. 11, 1827. He immigrated to the United States with his parents, who were Mormons, and settled in Nauvoo, Ill., where he was employed as a printer. He removed to Salt Lake city in 1847; was a missionary to the Sandwich Islands in 1850, became an apostle in 1859, and was a delegate to congress to ask that Utah be admitted as a state in 1862. He was president of the European mission, 1862-64, which resulted in the sending of 13,000 converts to Zion; served as a member of the legislative council, 1865-'66, and 1869-'72, and was sent to congress again in 1872, to urge the admission of Utah as a state. He was a delegate to the 43d, 44th, 45th and 46th congresses, 1873-'81, was appointed first councillor to President John Taylor in 1880; served as reagent of Deseret university and as editor of the *Deseret News*. He died at Monterey, Cal., April 12, 1901.

CANNON, Henry White, financier, was born in Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1850, son of George Bliss and Ann Eliza (White) Cannon. On his mother's side he is a direct descendant from Peregrine White of the *Mayflower*. He was educated at the Delaware literary institute, and was clerk and afterwards teller in the first national bank of Delhi. In 1870 he removed to St. Paul, Minn., as teller in the second national bank, and in 1871 he organized the Lumberman's national bank at Stillwater, Minn. He remained cashier and acting president of that bank for thirteen years and became prominently identified with the banking interests of the state, visiting New

York and Washington, D. C., in the interest of the sale of bonds of the cities of the northwest, and in purchasing government securities for the national banks of that section. In May, 1884, he was appointed by President Arthur comptroller of the currency, to succeed John Jay Knox. The financial crisis of 1884 began in the same month as Mr. Cannon's appointment, and his official position required great executive skill. By his prompt action he saved many banks from a receiver's hands, communicating his knowledge of the science of banking to the examiners he appointed. He reported to the senate finance committee the condition of New York city banks, and advised that no publicity be given to their condition as disclosed to the committee, in order that a further panic might be averted and the banks enabled, through the course advised by the comptroller's department, to regain their normal condition without resort to extraordinary legislative measures, which they in all cases did. The corporate existence of 971 national banks expired during his term of office, and as this represented a capital of over two hundred and seventy million dollars, the extension of these bank charters greatly added to his labors. Upon the accession of President Cleveland, in 1885, Secretary Manning and the President united in asking Mr. Cannon to continue his duties for the whole presidential term, but he resigned Feb. 1, 1886, to accept the vice-presidency of the national bank of the republic, New York city. On Oct. 3, 1886, he resigned, to become president of the Chase national bank. Mr. Cannon was prominently identified with the New York clearing-house association, as chairman of the clearing-house committee. President Harrison appointed him as one of the delegates from the United States to the International monetary conference held in Brussels in 1892. He was appointed by Mayor Strong one of the aqueduct commissioners for the city of New York, and was made a director in many financial institutions.

CANNON, James Spencer, clergyman, was born on the island of Curacoa, Jan. 28, 1776. He acquired an academic education at Hackensack, N. J., and, after studying theology, he was licensed to preach in 1796, and became pastor of the Dutch Reformed churches at Millstone and at Six Mile Run, N. J. Later he resigned his work at the former church, and from 1826 until his death he held the chair of pastoral theology and ecclesiastical history in the seminary at New Brunswick. He was also for a time professor of metaphysics at Rutgers college. He received the degree of D.D. from Union college in 1819. He is the author of *Lectures on Chronology* and *Lectures on Pastoral Theology* (1853). He died in New Brunswick, N. J. July 25, 1852.

CANNON, Joseph G., representative, was born at Guilford, N. C., May 7, 1836. He was educated for the bar in the schools of his native state, and commenced practice at Tuscola, Ill., removing subsequently to Danville. He served as state's attorney from March, 1861, to December, 1868, and as a representative from the fifteenth district of Illinois to the 43d and every successive Congress, including the 55th, except the 52d Congress, to which he failed of an election by reason of an ill-advised speech, which was made the instrument of his defeat. On the organization of the 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th Congresses he was made chairman of the committee on appropriations.

CANNON, Marion, representative, was born near Morgantown, Va., Oct. 30, 1834; son of James and Lucinda Cannon. After acquiring a district-school education he learned the trade of blacksmith, and in 1852 he started for California, driving an ox-team across the continent. He settled in Nevada county and mined until 1874, when he removed to Ventura county and purchased a farm. From 1869 to 1871 he was recorder of Nevada county. He was elected first state president of the Farmers' alliance, Nov. 20, 1890, and was re-elected in Oct. 1891. On Oct. 20, 1891, he organized the People's party of California, and was chosen a representative to the supreme council at Indianapolis in November. He was selected by that body to represent California in the industrial conference at St. Louis, Feb. 22, 1892, and was chosen temporary chairman of the conference. On July 4, 1892, he was made chairman of the California delegation to the national convention of the People's party at Omaha, and the same year was elected a representative to the 53d congress as a Democrat.

CANNON, Newton, governor of Tennessee, was born in Guilford county, N. C., about 1781. He was educated in the public schools and removed to Tennessee, where he served in the state legislature during 1811-'12. He enlisted in the war of 1812 as colonel of the Tennessee mounted rifles—three months men—and commanded the left column in the battle of Tallahatchee against the Creek Indians, November, 1813. He served as a representative in the 14th, 15th, 17th and 18th congresses. He was appointed by President Monroe one of a commission to treat with the Chickasaw Indians in 1819. He was elected governor of Tennessee in 1835, and served until 1839. He died at Harpeth, Tenn., Sept. 29, 1842.

CANNON, William, governor of Delaware, was born in Bridgeville, Del., in 1809. He was a Methodist class-leader and preacher from 1828 until his death. He served in the state legislature from 1845 to 1849, and for a time filled the office of state treasurer. He was a delegate to

the peace congress in 1861 and was a staunch advocate of the Crittenden compromise. He was elected governor of Delaware in 1862 and advised that body to emancipate the slaves in the state. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 1, 1865.

CAPEN, Edward, librarian, was born at Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 20, 1821, son of the Rev. Lemuel and Mary Anne (Whiting) Capen. He graduated from the Boston Latin school with the Franklin medal in 1838; from Harvard college in 1842, and in 1845 from the Cambridge divinity school. He engaged for one year as minister over the Unitarian society in Westford, but owing to his sympathy with the views of Theodore Parker he was obliged to abandon the ministry. In 1852 he became secretary of the school committee of Boston, and later in the same year was appointed librarian of the Boston public library. In 1853 he resigned the office of secretary of the school committee, and under direction of the library trustees prepared the first catalogue. He resigned in 1874; was librarian at Haverhill, Mass., 1874-'99 and librarian emeritus 1899-1901. He died at Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 20, 1901.

CAPEN, Elmer Hewitt, educator, was born in Stoughton, Mass., April 5, 1838, son of Samuel and Almira (Paul) Capen. In 1856 he entered

Tufts college, and while still an undergraduate the people of his native town elected him to the Massachusetts legislature, where he served during 1859-'60, being by some years the youngest representative in the house. He was graduated with his class in 1860, was admitted to the bar in 1864, and practised one year. He then studied

theology, and in 1865 was ordained a minister in the Independent Christian church of Gloucester, Mass. He subsequently occupied pulpits in St. Paul, Minn., and in Providence, R. I. In 1875 he resigned pastoral work to accept the presidency of Tufts college. Under his administration the financial resources of the college were greatly augmented, the number of instructors increased more than fivefold, the number of buildings more than threefold, and many beneficial changes were introduced. In addition to the work of administration, he conducted the department of political science and supplied the college pulpit. He was president of the New England commission on col-

lege admission examinations, from its establishment in 1885. He was for twenty years a trustee of the Universalist general convention, and from 1888 a member of the Massachusetts state board of education. He was president of the Citizens' law and order league, and in 1888 was a delegate to the Republican national convention. He wrote the articles on the *Atonement* in the Universalist section of the Columbian congress of religions; was the orator at the unveiling of the John Boyle O'Reilly monument June 20, 1896, and received the degree D.D. from St. Lawrence university 1876 and LL.D. from Buchtel college 1899.

CAPEN, Nahum, author, was born in Canton, Mass., April 1, 1804. In 1825 he began business in Boston as a publisher, with the firm of Marsh, Capen & Lyon. He was among the first to agitate the matter of an international copyright, his memorial to Congress on the subject being one of the first presented to that body; a letter of his, printed by the senate, led to the organization of the census bureau at Washington, and he established the custom of collecting letters from street boxes. He was postmaster of Boston from 1857 to 1861. He contributed to the press many articles on history and political economy. He edited a translation of the *Works of Dr. Gall* (6 vols.); the *Annals of Phrenology* (2 vols.); the *Writings of Hon. Levi Woodbury, LL.D.* and the *Massachusetts State Records* from 1847 to 1851 (5 vols.). He published *The Republic of the United States* (1848); *Reminiscences of John G. Spurzheim and George Combe*, and a *Review of the Science of Phrenology* (1881). At the time of his death he was engaged on a *History of Democracy*, one volume of which was published in 1874. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 4, 1886.

CAPERS, Ellison, 7th bishop of South Carolina and 169th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 14, 1837; son of William and Susan (Magill) Capers. His father was one of the bishops of the southern Methodist church. He was graduated at the South Carolina military academy in 1857, was appointed assistant professor of mathematics in that college, and resigned in 1861 to serve in the Confederate army. He continued in the service until the close of the war, rising to the rank of brigadier-general. In May, 1867, he was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church, and was priested Sept. 13, 1868, by Bishop Thomas F. Davis. He was rector of Christ church, Greenville, S. C., from 1867 to 1887, with the exception of one year spent as rector at St. Paul's, Selma, Ala. In 1887, he became rector of Trinity church, Columbia, S. C., where he remained until his elevation to the episcopal office. He was secretary and treasurer of the diocesan board of



Elmer H. Capen.

missions, 1879-'93, and deputy to the general convention, 1880, 1883, 1886. He received the degree of D.D. from South Carolina university in 1888, and from the University of the south in 1893. He was consecrated coadjutor bishop of South Carolina, July 20, 1893, and on the death of Bishop Howe, Nov. 24, 1894, became sole administrator of the diocese.

CAPERS, William, M. E. bishop, was born in St. Thomas parish, S. C., Jan. 26, 1790, son of a revolutionary soldier of Huguenot descent. He was educated at an academy in Statesburg, S. C., and at South Carolina college. He was not graduated, but in 1808 entered a law office, and after a few months of study decided to become a Methodist preacher, and was licensed Nov. 25, 1808. In 1816 he started a school in Georgetown, S. C., and after two years resumed his work in the church. For a time he was missionary to the Creek Indians, and later was editor of the *Wesleyan Journal*. In 1827 he was chosen presiding elder of the Charleston district, which he represented at the conference in England the following year. He refused in 1829 a professorship in Franklin college, Georgia, and later the presidency and professional chairs of several southern colleges. He edited the *Southern Christian Advocate*, and in 1840 was elected secretary of the southern missionary district, holding the office four years. In May, 1846, he was consecrated bishop of the southern branch of the Methodist Episcopal church. He wrote a *Catechism for Methodist Missionaries in instructing the Negroes*; an autobiography published after his death, to which was appended a memoir by the Rev. Dr. Wightman (1858), and *Short Sermons and Tales for Children*. He died Jan. 29, 1855.

CAPERTON, Allen Taylor, senator, was born near Union, Monroe county, Va., Nov. 21, 1810. He was educated at Huntsville, Ala., and in the university of Virginia, and after his graduation at Yale college in 1832 he studied law at Staunton Va., and there engaged in its practice. He was a member of the Virginia house of delegates and of the state senate, his last senatorial term ending in 1860. As a member of the Virginia state convention, which met in 1861 to consider the impending troubles, he stood for the Union, but when the state seceded he espoused the cause of the Confederacy. He was a member of the Confederate states senate from 1863 to 1865, and after the close of the war he resumed his law practice. He rendered valuable service to the new state of West Virginia in bringing its rich coal, timber and grazing lands to the notice of the capitalists. His political disabilities were removed by President Johnson, and in 1875 he was elected to the U. S. senate from West Virginia. He died in Washington, D. C., July 26, 1876.

CAPPA, Carlo, Alberto, bandmaster, was born at Alessandria, Sardinia, Dec. 9, 1834, son of a major in the Sardinian army. He attended the Royal academy at Asti, 1844-'9; enlisted in the band of the 6th lancers and afterward in the U. S. navy, making a two years' cruise in the *Congress*, and becoming leader of the ship's band. He joined Kendall's band in 1858, and later Shelton's New York band of which Grafulla was leader. He continued with Grafulla when he became leader of the 7th regiment band 1860-'81, and succeeded him as leader in 1881; played first trombone in the Theodore Thomas orchestra 1869-'76; the euphonium with the Mapleson opera company, three years; and with the Philharmonic society in New York and Brooklyn five years. He filled engagements in the principal cities in the United States and Canada as leader of the 7th regiment band. He was knighted by the King of Italy and the Venezuelan government and received various medals. He died in New York city, Jan. 6, 1893.

CAPRON, Adin Ballou, representative, was born in Mendon, Mass., Jan. 9, 1841; son of Carville W. and Abby (Bates) Capron. He was educated at Woonsocket high school and subsequently attended Westbrook seminary, Maine. He enlisted as a sergeant in the 2d Rhode Island infantry in May, 1861, and was promoted successively sergeant-major, July 11, 1861, lieutenant, September, 1861, and 1st lieutenant in the U.S. signal corps, March 3, 1863. He served through the war, and received the brevets of captain and major. He was representative in the state legislature, 1887-'92; speaker of the house, 1891-'92; and a Republican representative from Rhode Island in the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1895-1905.

CARDENAS, Luis Penalver Y, first R. C. bishop of New Orleans, was born in Havana, Cuba, April 3, 1749; son of Don Diego Peñalver and Maria Louisa de Cardenas. He entered the Jesuit college of St. Ignatius, in Havana, to pursue his theological course, and there remained until the Jesuits were expelled from the Spanish dominions by Charles III.; he then passed to the University of St. Jerome, where he obtained his doctor's degree in 1771, and in the same year was appointed vicar-general to the bishop of Santiago de Cuba. In 1793, when New Orleans was made an independent see, he became its first bishop. The papal bulls appointing him bear date April 25, 1793; he was consecrated at Havana in the same year, but did not take formal possession of his diocese until 1795. In 1802 he was transferred to the see of Guatemala, where he was archbishop for four years, when he in 1806 returned to Havana, where he devoted himself to charitable works, and died July 17, 1810.

CARDOZO, Isaac Newton, journalist, was born in Savannah, Ga., June 17, 1786. His parents removed in 1794 to Charleston, S. C., where he received his education. In 1816 he became the editor of the *Southern Patriot*, a Charleston paper, of which he also became proprietor in 1823. He sold this journal in 1845 and established the *Evening News*, on which he served for several years as commercial editor. He was a close student of political economy, and numerous articles from his pen on that subject appeared in various periodicals of the time. He was an able and enthusiastic advocate of free trade, and a fearless opponent of the nullification movement. His *Notes on Political Economy* were published at Charleston in 1826. He was drowned in James river, Va., Aug. 26, 1850.

CAREY, Henry Charles, political economist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 15, 1793;



Henry Carey.

son of Matthew Carey, publisher. He was a bookseller in his father's store and was sent to New York to attend a trade-sale when only nine years old and when eleven had charge of a branch book-store carried on by his father in Baltimore. On Jan. 1, 1817, he became a partner with his father as M. Carey & Son; subsequently the firm became Carey,

Lea & Blanchard. He retired from business in 1836 leaving Lea & Blanchard to continue the publishing business. In 1835 meeting with the lectures of Nassau W. Senior, and thinking Senior in error, he published in refutation his *Essay on the Rate of Wages*. This was followed in 1836 by *The Harmony of Nature*, which when printed he found that he could not publish as a presentation of his then actual views, and the entire edition, with the exception of, perhaps, less than a dozen copies, was destroyed. His *Principles of Political Economy* was published between 1837 and 1840. The first volume, in which he promulgated his theory of value, immediately attracted the attention of the economists of Europe, and especially of Professor Ferrara, of Turin, where the whole treatise was translated into Italian and published. *The Credit System in France, Great Britain, and the United States* (1838), taken from the second volume, has been characterized as "his masterly theory of the banking system." Mr. Carey regarded the financial panic of 1837-'42 as

the result of Mr. Clay's compromise tariff act of 1833, forced upon the country by the nullification movements of South Carolina. "Up to this time," says Dr. Elder, "Mr. Carey had been, as he supposed, a free trader; but, in the closing months of 1842, seeing the wonderful change effected by the protective tariff then in operation, he became a practical protectionist and voted for Mr. Clay in 1844, but was still unable to reconcile protection with any economic theory. In 1848 he published *Past, Present and Future*, a book that marks an era in the history of political economy. He did an immense amount of almost continuous work in newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and books from this time forward to the close of his life. In 1857, and again in 1859, Mr. Carey made extended tours in Europe, where he made the personal acquaintance of many of the eminent men of the time, including Humboldt, Liebig, Cavour, Count Sclopis, Professor Ferrara, Sir John Barnard Byles, J. Stuart Mill and others. In 1856 he assisted in the organization of the Republican party, and was a member of the convention that nominated Fremont and Dayton. During the war he was repeatedly in consultation with President Lincoln and Secretary Chase. For many years he was a member of the Wistar club, and in the winter of 1862-'63 he was one of the organizers and original members of the Union club, which superseded the Wistar parties, at the same time taking part in the organization of the Union league, which grew out of the Union club. In 1863 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of the city of New York. In his greatest work, *Principles of Social Science* (1858-'60), Mr. Carey places the crown upon his system in the demonstration of the fact of the over-mastering necessity of man's association with his fellow-men; money he recognizes and treats as the instrument of association, and hence his determined opposition to, and condemnation of, the policy of resumption of specie payments by contraction, and his urgent advocacy of the remonetization of the silver dollar in 1878. His last production, written within a year of his death, was entitled *Reputation: Past, Present, and Future*, and was published in the *Penn Monthly Magazine* in 1879. His chief works have been translated into French, German, Italian, Swedish, Russian, Magyar, Japanese and Portuguese. The complete copy of his works in all the different languages, bequeathed by him to the University of Pennsylvania, is comprised in forty-two volumes, mostly octavos. In 1854, at the commencement of the Crimean war, he put the *New York Tribune*, to which he was then a constant contributor, into the attitude of siding with Russia, which indirectly resulted in Russia

siding with the United States government in the civil war. He was a member of the Société des économistes, Paris, of the American philosophical society and of the Pennsylvania historical society, Philadelphia. Among his publications not before mentioned are: *The Harmony of Interests* (New York, 1852); *The Slave-Trade, Domestic and Foreign: Why it Exists and How it may be Extinguished, Letters on International Copyright* (Philadelphia, 1853, 1868); *Letters to the President on the Foreign and Domestic Policy of the Union, and its Effects as Exhibited in the Condition of the People and the States* (1858); *A Series of Letters on Political Economy* (1860, and another in 1865); *The Way to Outdo England without Fighting her* (1865); *Review of the Decade 1857 to 1867* (1867); *Review of Wells' Report* (1868); *Shall we have Peace?* (1869); and *The Unity of Law* (1872). He died Oct. 13, 1879.

CAREY, Joseph, clergyman, was born in New York city, Dec. 23, 1839. He came of English and Scotch ancestry, his mother being a descendant of the Gordons of Aberdeen, Scotland. He was fitted for college at Newburgh academy, and was graduated at St. Stephen's college, Annandale, N. Y., in 1861, when he entered the general theological seminary of the P. E. church in New York city. He was ordained a deacon in October, 1864, and a priest in the following February. He was rector of Grace church, Waterford; Christ church, Ballston Spa; and from 1873 of Bethesda church, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. He received the degree of S.T.D. from St. Stephen's college in 1878.

CAREY, Joseph M., senator, was born in Sussex county, Del., Jan. 19, 1845; son of Robert H. and Susan (Davis) Carey. He was educated at the Fort Edward collegiate institute and at Union college, New York, and in 1867 finished his law course at the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar and practised for two years in Philadelphia, removing in 1869 to Wyoming, where he was appointed U. S. district attorney for that territory. From 1871 to 1876 he was associate judge of the Wyoming supreme court, and from 1872 to 1876 he was a member of the United States centennial commission. He was elected mayor of Cheyenne in 1881, and was twice re-elected, serving until 1885, when he took his seat as territorial delegate in the 49th Congress. He was re-elected delegate to the 50th and 51st congresses, and introduced the bill which admitted Wyoming as a state. On Nov. 15, 1890, he was elected to the U. S. senate as the first senator to represent the state in Congress, his term of service expiring March 3, 1895. In 1894 Union college conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

CAREY, Matthew, philanthropist, was born in Ireland Jan. 28, 1760. He was liberally educated, and at the age of fifteen he adopted the printer's trade, and two years later published an address to the Irish Catholics, which was so offensive to the authorities that, to escape arrest, he was obliged to flee to France. He there met Benjamin Franklin, who befriended him and gave him such advice as influenced his entire subsequent career. Returning to Ireland at the age of eighteen, he became a power, and contributed largely to the subsequent liberal legislation respecting Ireland; but for a violent attack upon the ministry, Mr. Carey was brought before parliament and imprisoned until 1784. On his release he immigrated to the United States, landed in Philadelphia in November, 1784, and soon afterwards engaged in the publication of the Philadelphia *Herald* and the *American Museum*, the latter a monthly magazine, which he continued through thirteen half-yearly volumes. He also wrote numerous pamphlets on the topics of the day, all of which had a marked influence on public opinion. In 1791 he opened, in connection with his printing business, a small book store, which gradually grew into one of the largest and most important publishing houses in the country. Mr. Carey, in connection with Bishop White, organized the first Sunday-school society that was formed in the United States, and he was, throughout his life, active in all public enterprises that were calculated to promote the interests of the city and state of his adoption. He set on foot the system of internal improvements that resulted in the construction of the Pennsylvania canals, and himself established many of the charitable institutions for which Philadelphia is so justly celebrated. His friend, John Sargeant, wrote of him: "He has given more time, money and labor to the public than any man I am acquainted with, and in truth he has founded in Philadelphia a school of public spirit." He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 16, 1839.

CARHART, Henry Smith, physicist, was born in Coeymans, Albany county, N. Y., March 27, 1844; son of Daniel S. and Margaret (Martin) Carhart. He supported himself at school by teaching, and was graduated at the Wesleyan university as valedictorian of the class of 1869, and then taught Latin in the Hudson river institute, Claverack, N. Y., for two years. After one year spent at Yale he became instructor of civil engineering and physics at the Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill.; in 1873 he became professor of physics in the same institution. He served on the international jury of awards at the Paris electrical exhibition in 1881, and then pursued a course of study at the University of Berlin. He remained at the Northwestern university

until 1886, during which time a laboratory was erected and furnished with modern apparatus. In 1886 he accepted the chair of physics in the University of Michigan. He was elected a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, a foreign member of the (London) institution of electrical engineers, and a fellow of the American institute of electrical engineers. He was one of the official delegates chosen to represent the United States at the Chicago world's electrical congress, and was president of the board of judges of award for the department of electricity at the Columbian exposition in 1893. He was married in 1876 to Ellen M. Soulé, dean of the woman's college of the Northwestern university. He has published, besides numerous contributions to scientific and technical journals, *Primary Batteries* (1891); *Elements of Physics* (with H. N. Chute, 1892); *University Physics Part I., Mechanics, Sound, and Light* (1894); *Electrical Measurements* (with Geo. W. Patterson, Jr., 1895), and *University Physics, Part II., Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism* (1896).

CARHART, Jeremiah, inventor, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in September, 1813. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, and worked at his trade for some years. Between 1836 and 1846 he secured patents on several inventions, among them being the exhaustion bellows and tubular reed board, afterwards used in all reed instruments. In partnership with E. P. Needham, he began the manufacture of organs and melodeons at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1846, and the firm, afterward removing to New York, enlarged its business to include the manufacture of several ingenious machines invented by Mr. Carhart, for use in making reeds and reed boards. He died in New York city, Aug. 16, 1868.

CARLETON, Henry (born Coxe), jurist, was born in Virginia in 1785. He was graduated at Yale in 1806, after which he went to Mississippi, where he was engaged in various occupations until 1814, when he removed to New Orleans, La. He served as a lieutenant of infantry under General Jackson in the 1814-'15 campaign, which resulted in the capture of New Orleans, and after the war he engaged in the practice of law. He was United States attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana, and judge of the supreme court of the same state in 1832-'39. He then travelled extensively, and finally settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in biblical and metaphysical studies. He was a staunch supporter of the Union during the civil war, notwithstanding his property in the south. He was twice married; first, to Mlle. d'Avezac de Castera, and after her death to Miss Vanderburgh. He was the

author of *Liberty and Necessity* (1857), of an *Essay on the Mill* (1863), and, in collaboration with Mr. L. Moreau, of a translation of such portions of *Las Siete Partidas*, a celebrated Spanish code of law, as obtained in Louisiana. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 28, 1863.

CARLETON, Henry Guy, playwright, was born at Fort Union, New Mexico, June 21, 1855. He was graduated from Santa Clara college, San Francisco, Cal., and, removing to New Orleans in 1876, began writing acceptable verses, stories and sketches. In 1881 he wrote his first play, *Memnon*, an Egyptian tragedy, which was purchased for five thousand dollars by John McCullough, who regarded it as one of the best tragedies produced since Shakespeare's time, but did not present it. In 1882 Carleton removed to New York city, and in 1883 became editor of *Life*. He resigned in 1884, to devote his entire attention to dramatic authorship. In that year he produced *Victor Durand*, a society drama. Then followed *The Pembertons*, and, in 1889, *The Lion's Mouth*, played over five hundred times by Frederick Warde. *Ye Earlie Trouble*, *The Princess Erie*, and *The Gilded Fool* met with pronounced success. In 1892 he wrote *A Bit of Scandal*, and in 1893 *The Butterflies*. In 1894 *Lem Kettle* was brought out in New York, and *Ambition*, a political comedy, was written.

CARLETON, James Henry, soldier, was born in Maine in 1814. He took part in the "Aroostook war," which arose from a dispute in regard to the northeastern boundary of the United States, and in 1839 received a commission as 2d lieutenant of the 1st U. S. dragoons. March 17, 1845, he was promoted 1st lieutenant and assigned to commissary duty in Kearny's expedition to the Rocky mountains in 1846. He served in the Mexican war, was promoted to a captaincy in 1847, and obtained the brevet rank of major for his services at Buena Vista. He was employed in exploring, and in keeping the Indians in check, and in 1861 was advanced to the rank of major and ordered to California in command of the 6th cavalry. In 1862 he raised and organized the "California Column," and conducted it to Mesilla on the Rio Grande. He was made commander of the department of New Mexico with the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. In March, 1865, he was promoted brigadier-general of the regular army, passing the intermediary ranks by brevet, for his services in New Mexico; and for his gallantry during the civil war was brevetted major-general, U. S. A. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel 4th cavalry, July 31, 1866; colonel of 2d cavalry, June 1870, and ordered to Texas. He published *The Battle of Buena Vista* (1848). He died in San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 7, 1873.

CARLETON, Will, author, was born at Hudson, Lenawee county, Mich., Oct. 21, 1845. He was graduated from Hillsdale college in 1869, and entered the journalistic field, first in Chicago, and later in Brooklyn, N. Y. He became well known as a lecturer in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. His first and most noted poem, *Betsy and I are Out*, was sent anonymously to the *Toledo Blade* in 1871; its authorship being afterwards claimed by another. His publications are *Poems*: (1871); *Farm Ballads* (1873); *Farm Legends* (1875); *Young Folks' Centennial Rhymes* (1876); *Farm Festivals* (1881); *Geraldine: a Romance in Verse* (1881); *City Ballads* (1880); *City Legends* (1890); and *City Festivals* (1892); *The Old Infant* and similar stories (1896); *Young Folks Centennial Rhymes*.

CARLILE, John Snyder, senator, was born in Winchester, Va., Dec. 16, 1817. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, and practised his profession at Beverley, Va. He was a member of the state senate from 1847 to 1851; was a delegate in 1850 to the state constitutional convention. He was elected as a representative to the 34th Congress by the Unionist party, of which he was a prominent member. In 1861, as a member of the Virginia convention, he persistently opposed secession, and after the passage of the secession ordinance he became a leader of the Unionists in Virginia. Later he was a delegate to the Wheeling convention. He was elected as a representative to the 37th Congress, but served in the house for a few days only, being elected to the U. S. senate, to succeed R. M. T. Hunter, where he served throughout the 37th and 38th congresses. He died in Clarksburg, W. Va., Oct. 24, 1878.

CARLIN, John, painter, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 15, 1813, a deaf mute. He entered the Pennsylvania institute for the deaf and dumb in 1821, and was graduated in 1825, after which he studied art in Philadelphia. In 1833-'34 he studied drawing in New York city under J. R. Smith, and portrait painting under John Neagle. He went to London in 1838, and studied the antique in the British museum. Thence he went to Paris and became a pupil of Paul Delaroche. In 1841 he made his permanent residence in New York city, devoting his time to miniature painting and afterwards to genre subjects and landscapes. He also won some success as a magazine writer. Among his paintings: *The Flight into Egypt*, *Red Riding Hood*, *Pulpit Rock*, *Nahant*, *The Village Gossips* (1880); *The Twin Grandchildren* (1881); *Old and Young* (1882); *Solid Comfort* (1884), and *The Grandfather's Story* (1885), were sent to the exhibitions of the artists' fund society, and *An Autumn Afternoon* (1871); *A View*

of Trenton Falls (1873); *The Toll-Gate* (1875); *After Work* (1878), and *The Orphaned Grandchild* (1886), were exhibited at the National academy of design. He died in New York city, April 23, 1891.

CARLIN, William Passmore, soldier, was born in Greene county, Ill., Nov. 24, 1829. He was graduated at West Point with the rank of brevet 2d lieutenant of infantry in 1850, and assigned to duty at Fort Snelling, Minn. He was in active service during the Sioux expedition, and also in the Cheyenne and Utah campaigns, as 1st lieutenant, which rank he received in March, 1855. In 1858 he marched to California, where he remained in service for two years. In 1861 he received the rank of captain, and entered the volunteer service as colonel of the 38th Illinois volunteers. He was present at the defeat of Gen. Jeff Thompson at Frederickton, Mo., after which he commanded the district of southeastern Missouri. In October, 1862, he won, at Perryville, Ky., the promotion to brigadier-general of volunteers. He took part in the Tullahoma campaign, and the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. In November, 1863, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for distinguished service at Chattanooga; and in February, 1864, as major of the 16th United States infantry, was engaged in the Georgia campaign and at the surrender of Atlanta. On Sept. 1, 1864, at Jonesboro, Georgia, he won the brevet of colonel in the regular army; and for his faithful and efficient service in the march to the sea, the surrender of Savannah, and the invasion of the Carolinas, he was made, in March, 1865, brevet major-general U. S. volunteers, and in the same month received the rank of brevet brigadier-general U. S. army. At the close of the war he was brevetted major-general of the regular army. He left the volunteer service in August, 1865, and was engaged in frontier duty during the Indian troubles, and in April, 1882, was made colonel. He was retired as brigadier-general, 1893. He died on a train in Montana, Oct. 4, 1903.

CARLISLE, James Henry, educator, was born in Winnsboro, S. C., May 4, 1825; son of William and Mary Amy (Buchanan) Carlisle, and grandson of James and Mary Carlisle, who emigrated from Ireland in 1820. He was graduated from South Carolina College in 1844, and became professor of mathematics at Wofford college, Spartanburg, S. C., in 1854, and was president, 1875-1902. He received the degree of LL.D. from Southwestern university in 1868, and is the author of the *Lives of Ascham and Arnold* (1886). *The Young Astronomer* (1890).

CARLISLE, James M., educator, was born in Coffee county, Tenn., May 11, 1851, son of James M. and Mary (Bird) Carlisle. He was educated

at Cumberland university; graduated at Beech Grove college, Tennessee, A.B., 1876, and was professor of mathematics in that institution, 1876-'78. He had charge of an academy in Lincoln county, Tenn., for a short time and then removed to Texas, where he became principal of a private normal school at Whitesboro. He occupied this position for more than seven years, and in 1887 was elected superintendent of the Corsicana city schools. He was elected in 1890 superintendent of Fort Worth city schools and in 1891 was chosen superintendent of public instruction for the state of Texas, and successively re-elected by popular vote to that position.

CARLISLE, John Griffin, statesman, was born in Campbell (now Kenton) county, Ky., Sept. 5, 1835. He was the son of a farmer, was educated at the common school and for a time employed himself with farm work and in teaching school at Covington. He was admitted to the



bar in March, 1858, and within two years he acquired a large practice. During 1858-'61 he was a member of the state house of representatives. In 1864 he was nominated for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket but declined to run. He was elected to the state senate in 1867 and again in 1869. He served as a delegate-at-large from Kentucky to

the national Democratic convention at New York, in July, 1868. In June, 1871, he resigned his seat in the state senate, and was elected lieutenant-governor of Kentucky, serving until 1875. In 1876 he was chosen alternate presidential elector for the state and the same year was elected a representative to the 45th Congress, being re-elected to every succeeding Congress up to and including the 51st. He immediately acquired prominence as a legislator, and made a notable speech on revenue reform in which policy, as well as in the revival of American shipping, he was greatly interested. The Carlisle internal revenue bill, introduced in the house during the 46th Congress, made him the recognized leader of the Democratic party on the tariff question. He was elected speaker of the house of representatives upon the assembling of the 48th Congress, Dec. 3, 1883, over Samuel J. Randall, and served during the 48th, 49th and 50th congresses. He obtained the respect of the house by the impartial manner

in which he performed his duties in the midst of much confusion and opposition, and he became an authority on parliamentary law. He was an advocate of tariff for revenue, though in no sense a free-trader, and he successfully headed the several campaigns against the Republican party on the issue of protection. He was elected to the United States senate as a Democrat, to fill the unexpired term of James B. Beck, deceased, and took his seat May 26, 1890. He resigned his seat in March, 1893, on his appointment as secretary of the treasury in President Cleveland's cabinet, and entered upon the duties of his office March 7, 1893. In February, 1895, the depletion of the gold reserve made it necessary for the government to issue \$62,300,000 worth of thirty-four-year 4 per cent bonds, and through Mr. Carlisle an arrangement was made with a syndicate of New York bankers to take the whole loan at 104½. The bonds were soon after quoted on the market at 118, which result greatly alarmed the people as to the wisdom of the financial policy of the administration, and when in 1896 it was announced that there would be another issue of bonds to supply a further necessity for gold, and that Mr. Carlisle intended to again sell the bonds to the New York syndicate, the public journals took up the matter and demonstrated that the people could be depended on to take all the issue if they were permitted to do so. This led the government to invite a popular subscription to the loan, which resulted in establishing a much higher market price and called from the same syndicate a bid by which they bought the larger part of the issue at 110.6877, a saving to the country of \$20,000,000, principal, and accruing interest for thirty years. Mr. Carlisle in this seemingly unbusiness-like transaction was severely criticised and the majority of his party repudiated his action. He retired from the cabinet in March, 1897, and resumed the practice of his profession in New York city.

CARLL, John Franklin, civil engineer, was born in Bushwick, Long Island, N. Y., May 7, 1828. He was educated at the Union Hall academy at Flushing, N. Y., and in 1849 purchased an interest in the Newark *Eagle*, of which he was associate editor. In 1853 he abandoned journalism and became a civil engineer and land surveyor in Flushing, N. Y. He removed to Pleasantville, Pa., in 1864, and remained there ten years, engaged in the oil industry. Meanwhile he produced several valuable inventions for developing oil, including a static pressure sand pump, and an adjustable sleeve for piston rods. As a member of the Pennsylvania geological survey he contributed several papers descriptive of petroleum districts to the annual reports of 1874-'85, known as I (1874); I² (1877); I³ (1880); I⁴ (1883), and I⁵ (1885).



Andrew Carnegie

CARMACK, Edward Ward, representative, was born near Castalian Springs, Tenn., Nov. 5, 1858; son of F. M. and Catherine Carmack, and grandson of Cornelius Carmack. He attended Webb's school, Tenn., and Jacinto academy, Miss., was admitted to the bar in 1879 and practised in Columbia, Tenn. He was a Democratic representative in the state legislature, 1884; joined the editorial staff of the *Nashville American* in 1886; founded the *Nashville Democrat* in 1888; became editor-in-chief when the two papers were combined under the name of the *Nashville American*, and was subsequently editor of the *Memphis Commercial*. He was delegate for the state at large to the Democratic national convention in 1896, and was a representative from the tenth Tennessee district in the 55th and 56th congresses, 1897-1901, and U.S. senator, 1901-'07.

CARMALT, William H., educator, was born at Friendsville, Pa., Aug. 3, 1836, son of a Quaker. He studied medicine at the Boylston preparatory school, Cambridge, Mass., and at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York, 1857-'61; served as interne in St. Luke's hospital, New York, in 1862, and engaged in practice in that city in 1863. He was assistant surgeon and surgeon to the New York eye and ear infirmary; visiting ophthalmic surgeon to the Charity hospital and an assistant commissioner to the New York state agricultural society in 1867 to investigate the dairy cows of the state. In 1870, desiring to make some especial studies in pathological anatomy, he went to Europe, and after four years spent in Vienna, Breslau, Strasburg, and Paris, returned to the United States, and in the winter of 1876 was appointed to teach ophthalmology in the medical department of Yale college. In 1879 he was made professor of ophthalmology and otology, and in 1881 was transferred to the chair of the principles and practice of surgery.

CARMAN, Bliss, journalist, was born at Fredrickton, New Brunswick, April 15, 1861; son of William and Sophia (Bliss) Carman. He graduated from the University of New Brunswick, in 1881, and until 1888 studied at Edinburgh and Harvard. For a time he taught school, read law, and studied civil engineering. In 1890 he went to New York city, where, until 1893, he was office editor of the *Independent*. In 1894 he started the *Chap-Book*, and conducted it for a few months, disposing of his interest in the paper at the end of that time. His published writings include: *Low Tide on the Grande Pré* (1893, 2d ed., 1894); *Songs from Vagabondia* with Richard Hovey (1894); *A Seamark: a Threnody for Robert Louis Stevenson* (1895); *Behind the Arras* (1895); *More Songs From Vagabondia*, with Mr. Hovey (1897).

CARMICHAEL, Henry, chemist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 5, 1846, son of Daniel and Eliza (Otis) Carmichael. He was prepared for college at the academy and high school of Amherst, Mass., and was graduated at Amherst college in 1867. He studied chemistry, mineralogy, and geology at the University of Göttingen, Germany, from 1868 to 1872, receiving in the latter year the degree of Ph. D., and the highest rank in his class. In 1872 he was professor of chemistry in Iowa college, Grinnell, Iowa, and from 1872 to 1886 was professor of chemistry and allied sciences in Bowdoin college, at the same time teaching in the Maine medical school, and holding the position of assayer for the state of Maine. While at Bowdoin he invented "indurated fibre" which came into wide use in the manufacture of pails, tubs, and other fibre ware. In 1886 he removed to Boston, where he practised as an analytical chemist and chemical engineer, inventing several new processes of great value. He succeeded in converting common salt into chlorine by electricity, thus reducing the expense of the process.

CARMICHAEL, William, diplomatist, was born in Maryland, where he acquired a classical education. He went to Paris as secretary to the commissioners of the American states, Nov. 28, 1777, and on his return home was elected a delegate from Maryland to the Continental Congress, for the term 1778-'80. On Sept. 28, 1779, he went to Spain as secretary of legation, and on April 20, 1790, was appointed *chargé d'affaires*, serving until May, 1794. While holding this office he attempted to negotiate jointly with William Short, a treaty concerning the free navigation of the Mississippi river, but was unsuccessful. He died in Maryland in February, 1795.

CARNAHAN, James, educator, was born in Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 15, 1775. He was graduated from the college of New Jersey in 1800, and was licensed to preach in April, 1804. In 1805 he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, and officiated as pastor of the united churches of Whitesboro and Utica, N. Y., until 1814. From 1814 to 1823 he taught a school at Georgetown, D. C. From 1823 to 1854 he was president of the College of New Jersey, being the ninth in succession. In 1843 he was made president of the board of trustees of the Princeton theological seminary. Hamilton college conferred on him the degree of S.T.D. in 1821, and Princeton, that of LL.D. in 1854. Upon his retirement from the presidency of the college he was made a trustee. He died at Newark, N. J., March 2, 1859.

CARNEGIE, Andrew, manufacturer, was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835; son of William Carnegie. His father immigrated to the United States in 1847, and, after a short stay

in Allegheny, Pa., settled in Pittsburg. In Allegheny young Andrew was employed in a cotton factory, and when the family removed to Pittsburg he became a stoker. Shortly afterwards



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he was employed by the Ohio telegraph company as messenger, and soon rose to the position of an operator, then a clerk, and later the confidential clerk of the

superintendent and manager of the telegraph lines. When an operator for the Ohio company his spare time was employed by the Pennsylvania railroad company, and in their office he mastered the details of train despatching. This led to his subsequent appointment to the position of superintendent of the western division of the Pennsylvania railroad. At this time he became associated with Mr. Woodruff, inventor of the sleeping car, and in this venture obtained the nucleus of his fortune. He next joined the syndicate which purchased the Storey farm on Oil Creek for forty thousand dollars, and in one year the company made from its oil wells over one million dollars. A rolling mill was his next investment, and he added steadily to his possessions until he became master of the largest and most complete system of iron and steel industries in the world. The relations existing between Mr. Carnegie and the thousands of workmen in his employ were the subject of much interest to the public. He adopted at several works, the plan of paying the men on a sliding scale, based on production. In 1881 he offered to donate \$250,000 for a free library in Pittsburgh, on the condition that the city would appropriate \$15,000 annually for its maintenance. The gift was accepted in 1887, and in 1890 he notified the mayor that he would increase the amount to \$1,000,000, to provide more extensive buildings which would contain reference and circulating libraries, accommodations for the exhibition of works of art, assembly rooms for scientific societies, and branch libraries, conditioned on the city increasing its appropriation to \$40,000 annually. The gift was accepted in 1890, and was afterwards increased by \$100,000. In 1895 he endowed the art gallery with \$1,000,000, the interest to be used for the purchase of works of art. In 1890 Mr. Carnegie gave \$300,000 to Allegheny for a public library. He gave his employees at Braddock, Pa., a library of 10,000 volumes in 1889, and a building in 1894. He ex-

pended several million dollars in free public libraries in the United States and Scotland, and received the degree LL.D. from Glasgow in 1901. He published *An American Four-in-Hand in Britain* (1883); *Round the World* (1884), *Triumphant Democracy* (1886).

CARNOCHAN, John Murray, surgeon, was born in Savannah, Ga., July 4, 1817. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and studied medicine under Dr. Valentine Mott, a distinguished New York physician. He decided to devote his attention entirely to surgery, and in view of this he again visited Europe, studying at several of the large European hospitals. Returning to the United States in 1847, he began to practise in New York, and soon won a wide reputation as a skilful surgeon, performing many remarkable operations which had not hitherto been attempted. He was professor of surgery at the New York medical college, and was surgeon-in-chief of the state immigrant hospital. Among his publications are: *Elephantiasis Arabum Successfully Treated by Ligature of the Femoral Artery*; *A Treatise on the Etiology, Pathology, and Treatment of the Congenital Dislocations of the Head of the Femur* (1850); *Address on the Study of Science* (1857); *A Case of Exsection of the Entire Os Calcis* (1857); and *Contributions to Operative Surgery and Surgical Pathology* (1877-'86). He died in New York city, Oct. 28, 1887.

CARPENTER, Benjamin, patriot, was born at Swansea, Mass., May 17, 1725; son of Edward and Elizabeth (Wilson) Carpenter. He removed in early life to Rhode Island, where he was a magistrate in 1744, and where he was married, Oct. 3, 1745, to Annie, daughter of Abial and Prudence Carpenter. He settled in Guilford, Vt., in 1770, and was the first delegate from that town to a Vermont convention. He was a member of the Westminster convention in 1775, of the Dorset and Westminster conventions in 1776, and of the Windsor convention, which framed the constitution of the state. In 1776 he was chairman of the Cumberland county committee of safety, and was made lieutenant-colonel of militia. In 1779 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the new state, and was re-elected the following year. He was a member of the council of censors in 1783. He died at Guilford, Vt., March 29, 1804.

CARPENTER, Charles C., naval officer, was born in Leyden, Mass., Feb. 27, 1834; son of David N. and Maria P. (Newcomb) Carpenter. He was appointed midshipman from Massachusetts, Oct. 1, 1850, and from 1851 to 1855 was attached to the sloop *Portsmouth* of the Pacific squadron. During 1855-'56 he was at the naval academy, and June 20, 1856, he was promoted passed midshipman. Until 1858 he was with the home squadron

He was promoted lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1858; served on the *Mohawk* off Cuba, 1859-'60, and on the *Flag* and the *Catskill* of the South Atlantic squadron, 1862-'63; participating in the attacks on Charleston, S.C. He was promoted lieutenant commander, July 16, 1862; served at the naval academy, 1864-'65; on the flagship *Hartford* of the Asiatic squadron, 1866-'67, and commanded the *Wyoming* 1868. He was stationed at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., 1868-'69, and in 1871; was promoted commander in March, 1869; served on the North Atlantic squadron, 1871-'72 and 1875-'76, and was promoted captain March 25, 1880. He was at the Boston navy yard 1880-'2; commanded the *Hartford* 1882-'4; the receiving ship *Wabash* 1888-'90, and the Portsmouth navy yard 1890-'94. He was promoted commodore, May 15, 1893; rear admiral 1894; commanded the Asiatic squadron 1894-'96, and was retired, Feb. 27, 1896. During the Spanish-American war he served as commandant of the Portsmouth navy yard. He committed suicide at Jamaica Plain, Mass., April 2, 1899.

CARPENTER, Cyrus C., governor of Iowa, was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1829. He attended a district school and apprenticed himself to a tailor. He later removed to Iowa, where he engaged in surveying government lands, and was teacher of the first school at Fort Dodge, Iowa. He then became land agent, and was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1858. He served as commissary of subsistence in the Civil war, and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was elected register of the state land office in 1866 and 1868 and was governor of Iowa, 1872-'76. He died at Fort Dodge, May 29, 1898.

CARPENTER, Ellen M., artist, was born at Killingly, Conn., Nov. 28, 1836; daughter of Oliver and Amy (Smith) Carpenter. She commenced her art education under the tutelage of Thomas Edwards of Worcester, Mass., in 1858. Later she attended the classes at the Lowell institute, and in 1867 went to Paris to continue her studies. On her return to the United States she opened a studio in Boston, where she became noted as a teacher. In 1873 she accompanied some of her students on a European tour for the purpose of sketching. In 1878 she studied figure painting under Gusson in Berlin, and under Julien and Carlo Rossi in Paris. Among her commissions were several portraits for Masonic hall, Boston, Mass. In 1890 she visited Europe, having received commissions to copy *The Immaculate Conception* and *The Holy Family* by Murillo, and several of the noted paintings in the Luxembourg. She visited Algiers in the same year, where she made sketches of eastern scenes, and later went to Spain, where she painted bits from the interior of the Alhambra and from the palace in Seville.

CARPENTER, Francis Bicknell, painter, was born at Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1830; son of Asaph H. Carpenter and grandson of Noah Carpenter, a nephew of Ethan Allen. He early evinced a talent for drawing, which he persistently cultivated in the face of his father's opposition. For five months he was a pupil of Sanford Thayer of Syracuse, N. Y., and, returning to Homer, he opened his first studio in 1846, where he painted many portraits. In 1847 he sent an ideal female head, entitled "The Jewess," to the exhibition of the American art union of New York city, which was purchased by the union. In May, 1851, he removed to New York, and his first important work in that city was a full-length portrait of David Leavitt, president of the American exchange bank, which was exhibited at the National academy of design in 1852, and the young artist was elected an associate academician. His portraits of Presidents Fillmore and Pierce, and of Ex-President Tyler brought him into prominence. The year 1855 he spent in Washington, where he painted Cass, Marcy, Seward, Chase, Houston and Cushing. On his return to New York, eminent people from all parts of the country flocked to his studio; some of the more prominent of those whose portraits he painted were Charles Sumner, Henry Ward and Lyman Beecher, Schuyler Colfax, James Russell Lowell and Ezra Cornell. In 1864 Mr. Carpenter was invited by President Lincoln to the White House to paint the historic group, *The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation*, which was afterwards placed at the head of the stairway in the national capitol, a gift to the government from Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson. In 1871 he commenced, and in 1891 he completed, his second historical composition, the *First International Court of Arbitration*, which hangs in Windsor castle, a gift to Queen Victoria from the women of America, through the beneficence of Mrs. Wm. W. Carson. In 1874 he completed a full-length portrait of Lincoln for the capitol at Albany, and in 1885 painted a portrait of President Garfield, which was presented to Dartmouth college by H. C. Bullard of New York. His portrait of President Lincoln, the original study from which the face in the emancipation group was painted, is the accepted portrait of the great emancipator. Mr. Carpenter published "Six Months in the White House with Abraham Lincoln" (1886). He died in New York city, May 23, 1901.

CARPENTER, Frank George, journalist, was born at Mansfield, Ohio, in 1865; son of George Frank and Jeannette (Reid) Carpenter. He was graduated at the University of Wooster (Ohio) in 1877, and in 1878 became the legislative correspondent of the *Cleveland Leader* at Columbus.

In 1881 he travelled extensively in Europe and Egypt, and in 1882 went to Washington, D. C., as correspondent of the *Cleveland Leader*. Shortly after this he became connected with the American press association and the *New York World*. In 1888 he organized a combination of twelve leading journals for which he was to furnish one letter per week during a trip around the globe. He spent the years of 1888 and 1889 in Asia; returning to Washington, he next made a tour of Mexico for his combination of newspapers, and following this went to Russia to write up the great famine there. In 1894 he again visited Asia, sailing from America with the avowed object of travelling twenty-five thousand miles for twenty-five letters, and having what is perhaps one of the biggest newspaper assignments ever made. He spent 1898 in South America, and 1900 in the Philippines, China, Australia, New Zealand and Java. He became especially noted as an interviewer, having published interviews with the most famous of Americans, and such foreigners as the King of Corea, the King of Greece, the Khedive of Egypt, Prince Otto Von Bismarck, and others. He is the author of *South America: Social, Industrial and Political* (1900), and of other books of travel.

CARPENTER, George Moulton, jurist, was born at Portsmouth, R. I., April 22, 1844; son of George and Sarah (Lewis) Carpenter. At an early age he removed to New Bedford, Mass., where he attended the common schools. He was graduated at Brown university in 1864, and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1867. He established himself in Providence, R. I., and in 1880 was appointed a commissioner for the revision of the public laws of the state. He was elected associate justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island in 1882, and resigned in 1885 to become U. S. district judge for the district of Rhode Island. He was a 33d degree Mason; first vice-president of the Rhode Island historical society, and president of the Providence art association, the Providence art institute, and of the Providence homœopathic dispensary. He died at Katwyk, Holland, July 31, 1896.

CARPENTER, George O., merchant, was born near Copp's Hill, Boston, Dec. 26, 1827, son of George and Mary Bently (Oliver) Carpenter. He attended the Eliot school and had one year at the English high school. He served in several business houses in various capacities, and in 1847 became connected with the firm of Pratt, Rodgers & Co.; in 1849 he was made a partner, and two years later the firm name was changed to Banker & Carpenter; in 1864 the style was again changed, to Carpenter, Banker & Morton, and in 1893 was incorporated under the title of the Carpenter-

Morton Company, with Mr. Carpenter as president. In 1876-'77 he was president of the Boston fire underwriters union; was vice-president of the Home savings bank; for forty years a director of the national bank of South Reading, and for twenty-five years a director in the Eliot national bank. He held various municipal and local offices, and belonged to many social organizations. He was married in 1850 to Josephine Emerson, and left two sons, George O. and Frederick B. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 26, 1896.

CARPENTER, George Thomas, educator, was born in Nelson county, Ky., March 4, 1834. In 1842 he was taken to Bureau county, Ill., where his early education was acquired. He was prepared for college in the Princeton academy, where he supported himself by manual labor. He taught school until 1855, when he entered Abingdon college, and was graduated with valedictory honors in 1859. He removed to Iowa, where he was largely instrumental in establishing Oskaloosa college, with which he was connected during twenty years. In 1873 he was appointed a United

States honorary commissioner to the World's fair at Vienna, Austria. For several years he was editor-in-chief of the *Christian Evangelist*, and in 1879 declined the nomination for governor of Iowa on the Prohibition ticket. In 1881 he aided in founding Drake university in Des Moines, Iowa, and was elected its chancellor. Under his management the university greatly prospered. He died at Des Moines, Iowa, July 29, 1893.

CARPENTER, George W., scientist, was born in Germantown, Pa., July 31, 1802. He engaged in commerce, in which he was very successful, and employed his leisure in scientific pursuits. He attained celebrity as a geologist, was for thirty-six years treasurer of the Academy of natural sciences in Philadelphia, and a member of numerous scientific societies in the United States and Europe. His more important publications are: *Experiments and Remarks on Several Species and Varieties of Cinchona Bark* (1825); *Observations and Experiments on Opium* (1828); *Remarks on the Use of Piperine* (1828); *On the Mineralogy of Chester county, with an Account of some Minerals of Delaware, Maryland, and other localities* (1828);



Observations on the Inefficiency of the Cathartic Power of Rhubarbarine (1828); *On the Muriate of Soda or Common Salt, with an account of the Salt Springs of the United States* (1829); *Observations and Experiments on Peruvian Bark* (1829); *Observations on a new variety of Peruvian Bark* (1831); *The Vesicating principle of Cantharides* (1832), and *Notice of New Medical Preparations* (1832). He died in Germantown, Pa., June 7, 1860.

CARPENTER, Louis George, educator, was born at Orion, Mich., March 28, 1861; son of Charles Ketchum Carpenter. In 1879 he was graduated at the Michigan agricultural college; studied at Johns Hopkins university, 1879-'81, and from 1881 to 1883 was a student in the literary department of the University of Michigan. He received the degree of M.S. from the Michigan agricultural college in 1883, and was for several years a teacher of mathematics in that institution. In 1888 he accepted the chair of engineering and physics in the Colorado state agricultural college. He was elected a member of the British and American associations for the advancement of science. He was connected with the Colorado experimental station from 1888; was decorated by the French government, 1895, and received a gold medal from the Paris exposition, 1900. He edited geological reports.

CARPENTER, Gilbert Saltonstall, soldier, was born in Medina, Ohio, April 17, 1836. He was graduated from Western Reserve university in 1859; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He entered the volunteer army as 2d lieutenant in the 19th Ohio infantry, April 22, 1861, serving till Aug. 31, 1861, when he entered the regular army as a private in the 18th infantry Sept. 14, 1861, attaining the rank of 1st lieutenant, Nov. 25, 1862. He was brevetted captain, Dec. 31, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn.; was promoted captain, Dec. 21, 1866; transferred to the 45th infantry, Jan. 22, 1867, and to the 14th infantry, July 22, 1869; was promoted major and assigned to the 4th infantry, March 1, 1894, and lieutenant-colonel of the 7th infantry, July 7, 1897. He served in the Spanish-American war at the battle of El Caney, July 1-2, 1898; was commissioned colonel in the regular service and brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 21, 1898, commanded the 18th infantry in the Philippines from June to December, 1899, when he was detached from service in the field and ordered home. He was retired Dec. 27, 1899, with the rank of brigadier-general in the regular army.

CARPENTER, Matthew Hale, senator, was born in Moretown, Vt., Dec. 22, 1824; son of Ira and Esther Ann (Luce) Carpenter. His parents

gave him the name Decatur Merritt Hammond, which he afterward changed to Matthew Hale. He was a student at West Point, 1843-'45; studied law in the office of Paul Dillingham at Waterbury, Vt., and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He studied law in the office of Rufus Choate in Boston, Mass., 1847-'48; removed to Beloit, Wis., in 1848; engaged in practice, and in 1855 married Caroline, daughter of Paul Dillingham, governor of Vermont. He removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1858; served as judge advocate of Wisconsin during the Civil war, and after the slaves became free insisted upon their being enfranchised and protected in their newly accorded rights. He was employed as government counsel in the McCord case in 1868, a test case involving the legality of the reconstruction act. He also acted as counsel for William W. Belknap, secretary of war under President Grant, who was impeached by the houses of representatives, and secured his acquittal, and represented Samuel J. Tilden before the electoral commission in 1877. He was elected to the U.S. senate as a Democrat, serving 1869-'75, and 1879-'81. His most notable speeches in the senate were those in defence of President Grant against the attack of Charles Sumner; on the Ku-Klux act; on Charles Sumner's second civil rights bill; on President Johnson's amnesty proclamation; on the bill to restore Fitz John Porter to his place in the army; and on the iron-clad oath. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 25, 1881.

CARPENTER, Rolla Clinton, civil engineer, was born at Orion, Mich., June 26, 1852; son of Charles Ketchum Carpenter. He was graduated at the Michigan agricultural college in 1873, and two years later finished a course in civil engineering at the University of Michigan. In 1875 he became professor of mathematics and civil engineering at the agricultural college. He invented among other devices a furnace for steam boilers and a level for draining; both of which came into extensive use; became secretary of the Michigan Engineering society in 1880, and professor of experimental engineering at Cornell in 1890. He is the author of *A Text-Book of Experimental Engineering* (1892).

CARPENTER, Stephen Haskins, educator, was born in Little Falls, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1831. He was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1852, when he removed to Madison, Wis., and served as a tutor in the University of Wisconsin. He did excellent service from 1858 to 1860 as assistant superintendent of public instruction for Wisconsin. In 1860 he was appointed professor of ancient languages in St. Paul's college, Palmyra, Mo. On the opening of the civil war the college was closed and he returned to Wisconsin, where for a time he earned his support as a com-

positor. He was city clerk of Madison from 1864 to 1868. Later he filled the chair of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Wisconsin, and afterwards that of logic and English literature. In 1871 he declined the position of president of the University of Kansas. He published many valuable treatises, including: *Moral Forces in Education*; twelve lectures on the *Evidences of Christianity*; *The Metaphysical Basis of Sciences*; *The Philosophy of Evolution*; *English of the Fourteenth Century* (1872); *An Introduction to the Study of Anglo-Saxon* (1875); and *The Elements of English Analysis* (1877). He died in Geneva, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1878.

CARPENTER, William Lewis, soldier, was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1844, son of William Lewis, and Frances (Bristol) Carpenter, and direct descendant from William Carpenter, who landed at Plymouth, Mass. from the ship *Bevis* in 1638. In 1861 he joined the U. S. navy as acting midshipman, serving as such until May, 1864, when he enlisted in the U. S. artillery. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, 9th U. S. infantry, April 5, 1867, and 1st lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1873. In 1873 he was made naturalist of the U. S. geographical survey and in 1875 was transferred to the U. S. geological survey. He was made fellow of the American association for the advancement of science in 1877, and was a member of the loyal legion and of the Sons of the American Revolution. On Oct. 2, 1887, he was promoted captain. He died at Madison Barracks, N. Y., July 10, 1898.

CARR, Caleb, colonial governor of Rhode Island, was born in 1623. He was third assistant under Gov. Cranston, and in May, 1695, was chosen governor, serving until his death, Dec. 17, 1695.

CARR, Dabney, patriot, was born in Virginia, Oct. 26, 1743; son of John Carr. He was graduated at William and Mary college in 1762, and entered the profession of the law. In 1773, he was elected a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, and was selected to move the resolutions for a committee of correspondence. On July 20, 1765, he was married to Martha, sister of Thomas Jefferson. He died at Charlottesville, Va., May 16, 1773.

CARR, Dabney, jurist, was born in Virginia, April 27, 1773; son of Dabney and Martha (Jefferson) Carr. He was chancellor of the Winchester district, 1811-'24, and judge of the court of appeals, 1824-'37. He died Jan. 8, 1837.

CARR, Dabney Smith, diplomatist, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 5, 1802, son of Peter and Hetty (Smith) Carr, and grandson of Dabney and Martha (Jefferson) Carr. He was for a long time editor and proprietor of the *Republican and Argus*, a leading Democratic daily in Baltimore. From 1826 to 1843 he was naval officer of the port

of Baltimore, and was appointed by President Tyler, in the latter year, minister to Constantinople, where he remained until 1850. He died in Charlottesville, Va., March 24, 1854.

CARR, Elias, governor of North Carolina, was born in Edgecombe county, N. C., Feb. 25, 1839, son of Jonas Johnston and Elizabeth (Hilliard) Carr. Among his ancestors were Jonas Johnston, of revolutionary fame, and the Hon. Richard Hines, a member of Congress. He attended school at the Oaks in Orange county, and subsequently completed his education at the universities of North Carolina and Virginia. He served in the Confederate army during the civil war, returning at its close to his private agricultural interests in Edgecombe county. He was connected with the first planters' clubs, and was an active member in the Farmers' alliance. In 1886 he was a delegate from North Carolina to the national farmers' convention at St. Paul, and in 1891 was appointed commissioner to the World's fair. He was governor of North Carolina, 1893-97. He died at Old Sparta, N. C., in 1900.

CARR, Eugene A., soldier, was born in Erie county, N. Y., March 20, 1830. He was graduated at West Point in 1850. In March, 1855, he was made 1st lieutenant in the 1st cavalry, and in 1858 received his commission as captain. The 1st became the 4th cavalry in 1861. During the civil war he was actively engaged in many important operations and battles, and was rewarded with several brevets in the regular service "for gallant and meritorious service" in the field, and in some notable engagements in the southwest. He was made major of the 5th cavalry, U. S. army, in 1862, and received numerous brevet ranks in the volunteer service, being mustered out of the volunteers in 1865 as brevet major-general. In 1873 he was made lieutenant-colonel in the 4th cavalry, being transferred later to the 5th cavalry, and in 1879 he was promoted to be colonel of the 6th cavalry. He was actively concerned in many of the Indian wars of the west, and proved himself an able and efficient soldier. The commission of brigadier-general was given him in July, 1892, and he was retired Feb. 15, 1893. He was awarded a congressional medal of honor for "having most distinguished himself in action" at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 7, 1862.

CARR, Joseph B., soldier, was born at Albany, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1828. His military career began in 1849, when he joined as a private the Troy Republican guards. At the close of a year he was commissioned as 2d lieutenant, and rose to the rank of colonel of the 24th regiment, N. Y. S. M., which position he held at the outbreak of the civil war. On May 18, 1861, he went to the front in command of the 2d N. Y. volunteers. The regiment arrived at Fort Monroe on the 24th of that

month, and was the first to encamp on the soil of Virginia. Colonel Carr commanded his regiment at Big Bethel, Newmarket Bridge, the Orchards, Fair Oaks and Glendale. At Malvern



Hill he commanded the 2d New Jersey brigade. On Sept. 7, 1862, he was commissioned a brigadier-general for "gallant and meritorious services in the field," and he subsequently served with conspicuous bravery in the battles of Bristow station, 2d Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, and Robin-

son's tavern. He afterwards served in front of Petersburg in command of the 1st division, 18th corps, and supported General Burnside in the Mine fight with the 1st division of the 18th corps, and the 3d division of the 10th corps (colored). On Oct. 1, 1864, he was given charge of the James river defences with his headquarters at Wilson's Landing. On the 20th of May he was transferred to City Point, and on the 1st of June was promoted by the President brevet major-general "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," to rank as such from the 13th of March, 1865. He was mustered out of the U. S. service in October, 1865, and in 1867 was appointed by Governor Fenton, major-general of the 3d division, N. Y. S. M. He commanded the forces that quelled the railroad riots at Albany, West Albany, and Troy in 1877, and was complimented by Governor Robinson. In 1887 he was placed upon the retired list of the state militia, after a service of more than twenty years. In 1879 he was elected secretary of the state of New York, and was re-elected in 1881, and again in 1883. He was a prominent candidate before the Republican state convention of 1885 for governor, but failing to receive the nomination, the convention nominated him for lieutenant-governor by acclamation, and he led his defeated ticket by fifteen thousand votes. He died at Troy, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1895.

CARR, Samuel, soldier, was born in Virginia, Oct. 9, 1771; son of Dabney and Martha (Jefferson) Carr. He was graduated at William and Mary college in 1793. He commanded the cavalry at Norfolk, in 1812-'15; was a member of the Virginia house of delegates from Albemarle in 1815; and later was elected to the state senate. He died in Albemarle county, Va., July 25, 1855.

CARRELL, George Aloysius, R.C. bishop, was born in the old mansion of William Penn, Philadelphia, Pa., June 13, 1803; son of John and Mary Judith (Moore) Carrell and grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth Mary (Clater) Carrell. He was a student at Mount St. Mary's, Emmittsburg, Md., 1813-'16, at Georgetown college, 1816-'20; a novice at Whitmarsh House, 1821-'23, attended the theological seminary of St. Mary's, Baltimore, 1823-'25, and the seminary at Mount St. Mary's college, 1825-'27. He was ordained in St. Augustine's church, Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1827, by Bishop Henry Conwell, and was assistant at St. Augustine's, 1827-'33, and pastor of Holy Trinity, 1833-'35. He again became a novice of the Society of Jesus in the western Province, Aug. 19, 1835; was a scholastic at St. Louis, professor at the university, and pastor of the college church, 1837-'45; rector of the university, 1845-'48; and president of Purcell Mansion college, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1851-'53. On July 23, 1853, the see of Covington was established and he was made its first bishop. He was consecrated by Archbishop Purcell, Nov. 1, 1853. He built St. Mary's, the cathedral church in Covington; organized twenty-eight churches; established St. Elizabeth's hospital and an orphan asylum, and founded St. Joseph's priory of the Benedictine order. He died in Covington, Ky., Sept. 25, 1868.

CARRICK, Samuel, educator, was born in Adams county, Pa., in July, 1762. He came from Scotch ancestors, who immigrated to Pennsylvania from the north of Ireland. He was educated at Augusta academy, Va., and entered the Presbyterian ministry. He was a trustee of Liberty Hall academy, 1784-'91; migrated to Knoxville, Tenn., in 1788, when he founded the First Presbyterian church, and organized Blount college, known as East Tennessee college after 1808, and of which he was president, 1794-1809. The inscription on his gravestone at Knoxville, near the graves of Gov. William Blount and Col. James White, founder of the city of Knoxville, reads as follows: "Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Samuel C.Z.R. Carrick, who died Aug. 17, 1809, aged 49 ys., 1 mo. He first planted the Presbyterian religion in the wilds of Tenn. He was the founder & the first pastor of the church and the first president of E. T. college."

CARRINGTON, Edward, soldier, was born in Charlotte county, Va., Feb. 11, 1748; son of George and Anne (Mayo) Carrington. He received an academic education, and served during the revolutionary war, first as lieutenant-colonel and later as quartermaster-general for the southern army under General Greene. He also served at Hobkirk's Hill and at Yorktown. In 1785-'86 he was a delegate from Virginia to the Continental Congress. He died at Richmond, Va., Oct. 28, 1810.

CARRINGTON, Henry Beebee, soldier, was born at Wallingford, Conn., March 2, 1824; son of Miles M. and Mary (Beebee) Carrington, and grandson of James Carrington, a partner of Eli Whitney. He was graduated from Yale in 1845. During 1846-'47 he was professor of natural science and Greek at the Irving institute, Tarrytown, N. Y. In 1847 he studied at Yale law school, and the following year removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he practised his profession in partnership with William Dennison. He was an active anti-slavery Whig, and helped in organizing the Republican party in 1854. He was appointed judge-advocate-general by Governor Chase in 1857. As adjutant-general he placed ten regiments of Ohio militia in West Virginia before volunteers could be mustered; organized the first twenty-six Ohio regiments. He was commissioned colonel of the 18th U. S. infantry, May, 1861; established Camp Thomas, Ohio; commanded a brigade at Lebanon, Ky., and in 1862 mustered 100,000 Indiana troops. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers Nov. 29, 1862, commanded the district of Indiana, exposed the Sons of liberty, raised the siege of Frankfort, Ky., and was mustered out of the volunteer service in 1865. In 1866 he was in command of Fort Kearny, Neb., and was in charge of the military operations in Colorado during 1869. In 1870 he was retired from active service on account of wounds, and was professor of military science at Wabash college, Ind., from 1870 to 1878, after which he made his home in Hyde Park, Boston, Mass. He received the degree of LL.D. from Wabash college in 1873. He published: *The Scourge of the Alps* (1847); *Russia Among the Nations and American Classics* (1849); *Ab-sara-ka, Land of Massacre* (1868); *Battles of the American Revolution, 1775-'81* (1876); *Crisis Thoughts* (1878); *Battle Maps and Charts of the American Revolution* (1881); *The Indian Question* (1884); *Battles of the Bible and Boston and New York, 1775 and 1776* (1885); *The Exodus of the Flat Head Indians* (1902).

CARRINGTON, Paul, statesman, was born in Virginia, March 16, 1733; son of George and Anne (Mayo) Carrington, and grandson of Dr. Paul and Henningham (Codrington) Carrington. About 1748 he went to the part of Lunenburg which afterwards became Charlotte county, Va., and studied law under Col. Clement Read. He began to practice in 1754, and was licensed in 1755. He was married, Oct. 1, 1755, to Margaret, daughter of Col. Clement Read, and in 1756 he was appointed king's attorney of Bedford county. He was made major of militia in 1761, and colonel in 1764. He represented Charlotte county in the house of burgesses from its formation in March, 1765, until 1775. In 1772 he became

county lieutenant and presiding justice of Charlotte county, and in the same year was clerk of Halifax county. He was a member of all the conventions from 1774 to 1776, and was chairman of the Charlotte county committee which endorsed the resolutions of the late Continental Congress. He was also a member of the first and second state committees of safety, 1775-'76. On Jan. 23, 1778, he was elected judge of the first general court, and filled the office until 1807. He died at Charlotte county, Va., Jan. 23, 1818.

CARRINGTON, Paul, jurist, was born in Charlotte county, Va., Sept. 20, 1764; youngest child of Paul and Margaret (Read) Carrington. He served in the army of the revolution, being present at the battles of Guilford and Greenspring. His two brothers, George and Clement, also fought in the war of the revolution. He was graduated at William and Mary college in 1783, and practised law. He was elected a member of the house of delegates of Virginia, and subsequently became judge of the court of appeals. He died in Charlotte county, Va., Jan. 8, 1816.

CARROLL, Anna Ella, military genius, was born in Somerset county, Maryland, Aug. 29, 1815; daughter of Thomas King Carroll, governor of Maryland. When but three years of age she would listen with great gravity to readings from Shakespeare. Alison's History and Kant's Philosophy were her favorites at eleven, and Coke and Blackstone at thirteen. Her literary career began early in life, when she contributed political articles to the daily press. In 1857 she published *The Great American Battle or Political Romanism*, and in 1858 *The Star of the West*, a work describing the exploration and development of our western territories. In 1858 she rendered valuable assistance in electing Thomas H. Hicks governor, and her influence held Maryland loyal to the Union. She freed her own slaves and devoted tongue and pen to upholding the Union. In July, 1861, when Senator Breckinridge made his speech in favor of secession, Miss Carroll issued a pamphlet in which she refuted each of his arguments, and a large edition was published and circulated by the war department. Her ability was now recognized, and she was requested by the government to write on topics bearing on the war. She published in 1861 *The War Powers of the Government*, and for her next pamphlet, *The Relation of the National Government to the Revolted Citizens Defined*, President Lincoln furnishing the theme. In the fall of 1861 Mr. Lincoln and his military advisers had planned a campaign to extend operations into the southwest, opening the Mississippi to its mouth by means of a fleet of gunboats descending the river. Miss Carroll, at the suggestion of government authorities,

personally investigated the scene of the proposed operations, and made a study of the topography of the country, and reported that the unfortified Tennessee river and not the Mississippi was the true key to the situation. Her letters, explanatory maps, and invaluable geographical and topographical information resulted in her plan being adopted, and the land and naval forces were massed on the Tennessee. Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Columbus, Bowling Green, Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, one after another, fell into the hands of the Federals; Missouri was saved, and Kentucky and Tennessee brought back into the Union. She also suggested the final plans adopted by the war department which resulted in the capture of Island No. 10, and the siege and capture of Vicksburg which opened the way to the gulf. It was deemed wise at the time to keep secret the fact that this campaign had been conceived by a civilian and a woman. Mr. Lincoln's death prevented his acknowledgment of the credit, and though Miss Carroll had ample documentary proof of the validity of her claim, which was acknowledged by several congressional military committees to be "incontrovertible," no further action was taken in the matter, and Miss Carroll was dependent for support in her declining years upon her sister, a clerk in the treasury department at Washington. See *A Military Genius: Life of Anna Ella Carroll, the Great Unrecognized Member of Lincoln's Cabinet*, by Sarah Ellen Blackwell (1891). She died Feb. 17, 1894.

CARROLL, Charles, of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 19, 1737; son of Charles and Elizabeth (Brooke) Carroll. His grandfather, Charles Carroll, was of a good Irish family, and immigrated to Maryland in the year preceding the revolution in England, which terminated in the dethronement of James II. When about eleven years old he was sent by his father to the college of St. Omer in France, where he remained until 1753. He then spent a year in a college at Rheims, going thence to Paris, where he studied at the College of Louis le Grand. All these colleges were taught by Jesuits. In 1758 he went to England and studied law in the Inner Temple for a few years, returning to America in 1765. At the breaking out of the revolutionary troubles he took a decided stand in support of the rights of the colonists. In 1774 he was made a member of the committee of correspondence, and in the following year was appointed one of the committee of safety established by the legislature. He also served in the convention which formed the constitution of the state. In 1776, in conjunction with Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase, and his cousin, the Rev. John Carroll, afterwards

archbishop of Baltimore, he was sent to Canada to persuade the inhabitants of that section of America to unite with the provinces which had thrown off their allegiance to England. On his return he took his seat in the convention of Maryland. Finding that the convention had instructed their delegates in Congress not to vote for independence, Mr. Carroll exerted all his influence to change their decision, which they did, and they elected him a member of the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776. Two days later the state of Maryland was declared free and independent. Mr. Carroll took his seat in the Continental Congress on July 18, 1776, and, on August 2, he affixed his signature to the Declaration of Independence. His term in Congress ended on Nov. 10, 1776, and in the following month he became a member of the first senate convened in his native state. In 1777 he again served in Congress, and in 1788 was chosen the first U. S. senator from Maryland, under the constitution, taking his seat in New York, April 30, 1789. His short term expired March 3, 1791, and he was re-elected, and resigned in 1793, when he was succeeded by Richard Potts. He returned to Maryland, where he was elected to the state senate, and remained in that body ten years. He was one of the first directors of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, of which he laid the foundation-stone July 4, 1828. He was married in June, 1768, to Mary, daughter of Col. Henry Darnall, by whom he had one son, Charles Carroll, and two daughters, Mrs. Harper and Mrs. Caton. He was the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, and died in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 14, 1832.

CARROLL, Daniel, patriot, was born in Prince George's county, Md., in 1756. He acquired a classical education, and engaged in agricultural pursuits on his estate, which afterwards became a part of the city of Washington, D. C. From 1780 to 1784 he was a delegate from Maryland to the Continental Congress. He was also a delegate to the convention that framed the Federal constitution. In 1788 he was elected a representative from Maryland to the 1st U. S. Congress, and served from March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1791. He was active in securing the establishment of a seat of government, and in 1791 was appointed by President Washington a commissioner to locate the District of Columbia and the capital city. He died at "Duddington," his mansion house, near Washington, D. C., in 1829.

CARROLL, John, R. C. archbishop, was born at Upper Marlboro, Prince George's county, Maryland, Jan. 8, 1735; son of Daniel and Eleanor (Darnall) Carroll. His father and grandfather came from Ireland in the reign of James II. and settled in Maryland. His education was begun

at a grammar school established at Bohemia, where he had as classmates, his cousin Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and his relative, Robert Brent, and finished at the Jesuit college of



St. Omer in French Flanders, where he remained six years. In 1753 he began his novitiate in the Society of Jesus, and in 1755 entered the theological seminary at Liège. In 1761 he was ordained to the priesthood, and renounced his share of the family property in favor of his brothers and sisters. For some time he was employed as a professor at St.

Omer and at Liège, and in 1771 was received as a professed father in the society of Jesus. For two years he was employed as a tutor, and in 1773 was appointed prefect at Bruges, where the Jesuit fathers, driven from St. Omer by the parliament of Paris, had removed their college. In 1773 the Society of Jesus was suppressed by the brief of Pope Clement XIV., and Father Carroll retired to England, where he held the post of chaplain to the Earl of Arundel at Wardour castle. In 1774 he returned to Maryland and devoted himself to missionary duty in that state and in Virginia. In 1776 he accompanied Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase, and Charles Carroll to Montreal in order that he might endeavor to obtain the support of the Canadian clergy to the patriot cause. The mission proved fruitless and, Dr. Franklin falling ill, Father Carroll devoted himself to caring for him, and thus formed a friendship which was cherished through life. He continued his missionary work during the revolutionary war, and did good service to the cause of the colonists by means of his correspondence with friends in Europe regarding the events of the war. In 1784 he was appointed by the state of Maryland one of the commissioners to establish St. John's college at Annapolis, which institution was opened in 1789, and which afterwards conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was appointed superior of the clergy of the United States in 1784, and made his first visitation in 1785, which included Maryland, Pennsylvania, the Jerseys, and New York, and for five years promoted in that capacity the growth and welfare of the American church. On Nov. 6, 1789, the holy see issued a papal bull appointing Father Carroll the first

bishop of the United States, and selected the city of Baltimore as his episcopal see. He received consecration Aug. 15, 1790, at the hands of Rt. Rev. Charles Walmesley, vicar-apostolic of London, in the chapel of Lulworth castle, England. Returning to the United States, he reached Baltimore, Dec. 7, 1790. He had established the college at Georgetown in 1788, the buildings were erected in 1789, the first classes held in 1791, and in 1815 it was raised to the rank of a university. In 1790 the first Carmelite convent was established in Charles county, Md., and the Visitation nuns founded their first house at Georgetown. The rigors of the French revolution drove from France to America numbers of her clergy, and Bishop Carroll's diocese was enriched by a colony of Sulpitians and one of the Dominican priests. The Society of Jesus was restored by him, and the Jesuits were placed in charge of Georgetown college and of their former missions in Maryland and Pennsylvania. On Feb. 22, 1800, Bishop Carroll, at the unanimous request of Congress and the Protestant clergy, delivered the panegyric on Washington in the national capitol. In 1803 he visited Boston and consecrated the Church of the Holy Cross, the first R. C. church erected in that city, and in 1806 he laid the corner-stone of the cathedral at Baltimore. In 1809 he encouraged Elizabeth Ann Seton, who had established a school for girls in Baltimore, to found at Emmitsburg, Md., in 1809, a community called "Sisters of St. Joseph," which in 1811 adopted the rules and constitution of the order of St. Vincent de Paul, with some modifications, the community becoming the religious order known as the Sisters of Charity. Pope Pius VII. erected Baltimore into an archiepiscopal see April 8, 1808, and established four suffragan sees,—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Bardstown, Ky. Owing to the imprisonment and death of Bishop Concanon, who had been consecrated bishop of New York in Rome, the pallium of the archbishop and the bull conferring his office, which had been placed in his keeping to convey to the United States, did not arrive until 1810, when the new archbishop in the cathedral at Baltimore consecrated Bishops Egan, Flaget and Cheveras. The learned prelate wrote and published many controversial pamphlets and addresses, the chief of which are: *An Address to the Roman Catholics of the United States of America, A Concise view of the Principal Points of Controversy between the Protestant and Roman Churches; A Review of the Important Controversy between Dr. Carroll and the Rev. Messrs. Wharton and Hawkins, and A Discourse on General Washington*. Archbishop Carroll died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 3, 1815.

CARROLL, John Lee, governor of Maryland, was born at Homewood, near Baltimore, Md., in 1830; grandson of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. He was educated at Georgetown (D. C.) university, at Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md., and at Harvard law school. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and from 1859 to 1862 practised in New York city, meanwhile serving as U. S. commissioner. In 1862 he returned to his native place, and in 1867 was elected a member of the state senate, and was again elected in 1871. He served as governor of Maryland from 1876 to 1880.

CARROLL, Samuel Sprigg, soldier, was born in Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, 1832. He was graduated at West Point in 1856, and served on frontier duty, on the Utah expedition and as quartermaster at the military academy until November, 1861, when he was promoted captain of the 10th infantry. In December of that year he was promoted colonel and transferred to the 8th Ohio volunteers. He commanded a brigade in the operations in central Virginia from May to August, 1862; was engaged in the northern Virginia campaign, in the battle of Cedar mountain, and was wounded in a skirmish on the Rapidan, Aug. 14, 1862. He commanded a brigade at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, receiving for his services at Chancellorsville the brevet rank of major, May 3, 1863. In July, 1863, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for Gettysburg. In May, 1864, he was engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, receiving for his gallantry the brevet rank of colonel. He was twice wounded at the battles of Spottsylvania in May, 1864. On May 12, 1864, he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted major-general of volunteers for gallantry during the rebellion, and brigadier-general, U. S. A., for his services at Spottsylvania. He was mustered out as a volunteer, Jan. 15, 1866, and from June, 1866, to April 1, 1867, was on recruiting service. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 21st infantry, Jan. 22, 1867. He was retired as major-general, June 9, 1869, "for disability from wounds received in battle." He died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 28, 1893.

CARROLL, William, soldier, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1788. He removed to Nashville, Tenn., in 1810, and in 1813 was appointed captain and brigade inspector in Jackson's division. He fought gallantly at the battles of Enotochopco and Horseshoe Bend, being severely wounded in the latter engagement, March 27, 1814. In November, 1814, he was appointed major-general of Tennessee militia, of which state he was elected governor in 1820. He remained in office until 1827, and was again elected in 1828, serving until 1835. He died in Nashville, Tenn., March 22, 1844.

CARRUTH, James Harrison, botanist, was born at Phillipston, Mass., Feb. 10, 1807. He was graduated at Yale in 1832, attended the Auburn theological seminary in 1837, and in 1838 was graduated at Yale theological seminary. After preaching for four years he removed to Kansas, and in 1863 accepted a call to the chair of natural sciences at Baker university, Baldwin, Kan., where he remained until 1866. He again preached in various parishes until 1873, when he was made state botanist of Kansas. He published the results of his botanical research and lectured on spiritualism and in opposition to woman's rights. He died in Van Buren, Ark., Sept. 15, 1896.

CARRUTHERS, William A., author, was born in Virginia about 1800. He acquired his education in the schools of his native state, and attended Washington college for a time. Later he practised medicine in Virginia, and in Savannah, Ga. He contributed numerous articles to periodical literature, and was the author of *The Cavaliers of Virginia* (1832); *The Kentuckian in New York: The Knights of the Horseshoe: a Traditionary Tale of the Cocked-Hat Gentry in The Old Dominion* (1845), and *Life of Dr. Caldwell*. He died in Savannah, Ga., about 1850.

CARSE, Matilda B., philanthropist, was descended from Scotch ancestors who fled from Scotland during the time of religious persecution in the 17th century. In 1858 she removed to Chicago with her husband, Thomas Carse, a railroad manager. In 1869 they went abroad, and Mr. Carse died in Paris, France, in June, 1870, leaving Mrs. Carse with three boys. On her return to Chicago she became prominent in temperance work, and in 1878 was elected president of the Chicago central woman's Christian temperance union. She established, under the auspices of the union, the Bethesda day nursery, the first institution of the kind in Chicago. Among the other results of

her labor are kindergartens, gospel temperance meetings, Sunday schools, missions, employment bureau, a reading-room, dispensaries, industrial schools, and mothers' meetings, the annual cost being upwards of ten thousand dollars. In 1880 she founded, and became president of, the woman's temperance publishing association, and



Matilda B. Carse

CARSON.

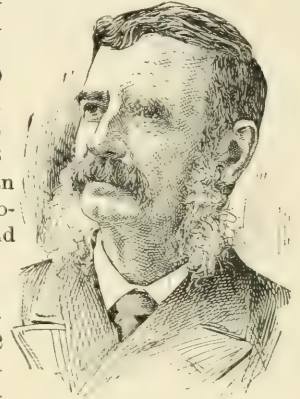
in January they published the first number of the *Signal*, a sixteen-page weekly paper. In 1882 *Our Union* was merged into it. The publishing association was the first stock company composed entirely of women. In 1885 she began to plan the woman's temperance temple at Chicago, the national headquarters of the W. C. T. U., which was completed in 1894 at a cost of \$1,200,000. Mrs. Carse was president and founder of the woman's dormitory association of the World's Columbian exposition, established for the purpose of erecting dormitories for working women who attended the exposition. She aided in establishing the Chicago founding's aid society, and in building and maintaining the home. She was president of the society from its foundation.

CARSON, Christopher, "Kit Carson," soldier, was born in Madison county, Ky., Dec. 24, 1809. In early childhood he was taken to Missouri by his parents who settled in Howard county, then an almost unbroken wilderness. During his childhood he lived out of doors, becoming an expert hunter and fisherman, but acquiring no knowledge of books. In 1824 he was apprenticed to a saddler, but after serving two years he joined an exploring expedition. The following eight years he spent in hunting and trapping, meanwhile acquiring a knowledge of French, Spanish, and about ten Indian dialects. The depreciation in the value of furs led him to abandon the occupation of trapper, and from 1832 to 1840 he was engaged as hunter for Fort Bent, a trading post belonging to American merchants. While thus employed he was married to a beautiful Indian girl, who died shortly after the birth of a daughter. In 1842, when the child was six or seven years old, her father placed her in a school at St. Louis, Mo., and while returning from this visit he met Lieut. John C. Fremont, who had been commissioned by the government to explore the country between the frontiers of Missouri and the Rocky mountains. Carson was engaged as guide to the expedition, and proved invaluable on account of his knowledge of the territory and his acquaintance with the Indians. He also accompanied Fremont on his second expedition to the west, the party reaching Fort Lawson, on the Sacramento river, while the Mexican war was in progress. On two occasions during the war, Carson was directed to carry despatches to Washington. The first journey, a distance of four thousand miles, he accomplished in three months, and while he was in Washington, President Polk appointed him lieutenant in the U. S. rifle corps. On his second expedition he learned that the senate had refused to ratify his appointment. About 1853 he was appointed Indian agent by the U. S. government, an office for which he was peculiarly adapted and in which he rendered great service

CARTER.

to the country. For his gallant and efficient services in the Union army during the civil war he was made brevet brigadier-general of volunteers in 1835. From the close of the war to his death he was employed as an Indian agent. See *Life of Kit Carson* (1869), by Charles Burdett. He died at Fort Lyon, Col., May 23, 1868.

CARTER, Franklin, educator, was born at Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 30, 1837; son of Preserve Wood and Ruth Wells (Holmes) Carter. He was fitted for college at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and entered Yale in 1855. In 1857, in consequence of ill-health, he left college and after three years of travel and study resumed college work at Williams in 1860 and was graduated in 1862. He went abroad early in 1863 and in 1865 began his duties as professor of Latin and French in Williams college, to which position he was elected in 1863. In 1872 he was elected professor of the German language and literature in Yale



Franklin Carter

college and spent another year in study in Berlin, preparatory to beginning the duties of this position. In 1881 he was elected president of Williams college, giving most of his time to executive work but teaching the doctrines of natural religion one term in senior year. He received the degree of LL.D. from Union college in 1881. He was elected a trustee of the Andover theological seminary and of the Clark school for the deaf at Northampton, and became president of the latter in 1896. He was the first president of the Modern language association of America, and also of the Berkshire Congregational club. He was made president of the Massachusetts home missionary society, a member of the colonial society of Massachusetts and of the American oriental society, and a corporate member of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. He was elected a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. In 1896 he was the presidential elector of the first district of Massachusetts. He resigned as president of Williams college in 1901, but continued to serve as acting president until 1902. He received the degree LL.D. from Yale in 1901. He published an edition of *Goethe's Iphigenie* (1877) and *Life of Mark Hopkins* (1892) and contributed to magazines and journals.

CARTER, James Coolidge, lawyer, was born in Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 14, 1827. He was prepared for college at Derby academy, Hingham, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard in 1850, and at the Harvard law school in 1853, LL.B., and practised law in New York city. In 1875 he was appointed by Governor Tilden a member of the commission to devise a form of municipal government for the cities of the state of New York. He prepared numerous monographs on legal subjects, one of the best known being *The Attempted Codification of the Common Law*. Among his most noted addresses are the *Provinces of the Written and Unwritten Law*, delivered before the State bar association of Virginia in 1889, and *The Ideal and the Actual in Law*, before the American bar association in 1890. He was one of the counsel for the United States, in the Behring sea controversy. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard, 1885, of which institution he was elected an overseer in 1892. He was elected president of the American bar association in 1894, and received the degree LL.D. from Yale in 1901.

CARTER, James Gordon, educator, was born at Leominster, Mass., Sept. 7, 1795. In 1820 he was graduated from Harvard college, and for ten years was occupied as a teacher in his native town. His papers, entitled, *Essays on Popular Education*, contributed to the *Boston Patriot* in 1823, drew attention to him as an educational reformer. He was the first to advance the idea of seminaries for the instruction of teachers in his *Letters to William Prescott on the Free schools of New England, with Remarks on the Principles of Instruction* (1823). He was instrumental in founding the American institute of instruction, in 1830, and was active in furthering its interests. He was a member of both branches of the state legislature during the years 1835-'40. He was chairman of the legislative committee on education, and in 1837 drafted the bill establishing the board of education, of which he was appointed the first member by Governor Everett. He published *Geography of Massachusetts*, a work on Middlesex and Worcester counties (1830); and the *Geography of New Hampshire* (1831). He died in Chicago, Ill., July 22, 1849.

CARTER, John C., naval officer, was born in Virginia in 1805. He entered the naval service in 1825 as midshipman, and served in the Mediterranean squadron until June 4, 1831. He was promoted lieutenant Feb. 9, 1837, and as such served throughout the Mexican war. He was commissioned commander Sept. 14, 1855, and in 1865 was stationed on the receiving ship *Vermont* at San Francisco, Cal. On April 4, 1867, he was retired with the rank of commodore, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1870.

CARTER, Nathaniel Hazletine, author, was born at Concord, N. H., Sept. 17, 1787. He attended Phillips Exeter academy, was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1811, and was employed as a teacher at Salisbury, N. H., and Portland, Me. About 1818 he removed to New York state, and in 1819 assumed the editorship of the *Albany Register*, of which he was also proprietor. The name of his periodical was later changed to that of *New York Statesman*, and in 1822 he removed to New York city and entered into partnership with G. W. Prentiss, they combining their respective papers as the *Statesman*. He travelled extensively in Europe, contributed to the *Statesman*, and embodied his reminiscences of his tour in two volumes, published in 1827. He withdrew from the editorship in 1828, and made a voyage to Southern France in the autumn of 1829. He died at Marseilles, France, Jan. 2, 1830.

CARTER, Peter, publisher, was born in Earls-ton, Berwickshire, Scotland, July 19, 1825, son of Thomas and Agnes (Ewing) Carter. He was brought to the United States at the age of seven, and settled in Galway, N. Y. After attending the public schools he obtained employment in a bookstore. There he mastered the details of the business, and in 1848 was admitted with his brother Walter into partnership with his older brother, Robert Carter, who had established a bookstore in New York city in 1834. He is the author of *Crumbs from the Land o' Cakes* (1851); *Scotia's Bards* (1853); *Bertie Lee* (1862); *Donald Frazer* (1867), and *Little Effie's Home* (1869).

CARTER, Robert, publisher, was born at Earls-ton, Berwickshire, Scotland, Nov. 2, 1807, son of Thomas and Agnes (Ewing) Carter. His father was a prosperous weaver, and the son was taken from school at the age of nine and put at the loom. All his spare time was employed in reading, and at an early age he acquired an excellent knowledge of Latin and Greek under the tutelage of a cousin. In 1824 he taught a small school near his home, and in 1825 opened a school at Earls-ton, where he had seventy day and twenty evening pupils. In 1830 he entered Edinburgh college, where he remained one year. In 1831 he came to the United States and was elected classical instructor in the New York city high school. In 1834 he opened a bookstore in Canal street, and afterwards began to publish books, his first publishing venture being *Symington on the Atonement*. In 1848 he admitted his two brothers, Walter and Peter, into partnership, the firm becoming Robert Carter & Brothers, and removing to a new store on Broadway, where they remained eight years. In 1856 they purchased the building on the corner of Broadway and Spring street, and the prosperity of the business steadily increased.

Mr. Carter was a manager of the American Bible society; a member of the board of directors of Princeton seminary; for fifty years a member of the board of foreign missions; an earnest temperance worker, and a prominent abolitionist. In later years much of his time was spent in foreign travel. See *Robert Carter: His Life and Work* (1891). He died in New York city, Dec. 28, 1889.

CARTER, Robert, editor, was born in Albany, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1819, of Irish parentage. He was educated at the Jesuit college of Chambly in Canada. In his sixteenth year his guardian, who was librarian of the New York state library, made him his assistant. In 1841 he removed to Boston to undertake some literary work in the interest of the Swedenborgians, whose faith he had adopted, and two years later he joined James Russell Lowell in editing the *Pioneer*, which was short-lived. Mr. Carter then found employment with book publishers as editor and literary adviser. He also held small government positions, and in 1847 became secretary to William H. Prescott, the historian, with whom he worked for more than a year, in the meantime gathering material for his sketch on the character and literary habits of Prescott. In 1848 he became active in the Free Soil party, and in 1850 wrote for the Boston *Atlas* a series of articles in reply to Prof. Francis Bowen, who attacked the Hungarian revolutionists in the *North American Review*. He then became an editorial writer on the staff of the Boston *Daily Commonwealth*, and later sole editor. In 1854, as secretary of the Massachusetts state committee of the Free Soil party, he personally called the Worcester convention of July 20, which founded the Republican party, by adopting that name chosen by him, and approving a platform which he had prepared. In 1855 he became an editor of the *Telegraph*, and in 1856 was made editor of the *Daily Atlas*. In 1857 the *Telegraph* and *Atlas* were united with the *Traveller*. After the failure of the *Traveller* he removed to Washington, where he was special correspondent to the New York *Tribune* until 1859. He then became connected with Charles A. Dana and George Ripley in editing the *New American Cyclopaedia*. From 1864 to 1869 he was editor of the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat*, and in the latter year became editor of *Appleton's Journal*. In 1873 he resigned this position to become an associate editor of *The American Cyclopaedia*. His published writings include *The Hungarian Controversy* (1852), and *A Summer Cruise on the Atlantic Coast of New England* (1858; new ed., 1888). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 15, 1879.

CARTER, Russel Kelso, educator, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 19, 1849. He was educated at the Pennsylvania military academy, graduating in 1867. In 1869 he was appointed instructor;

in 1872, professor of chemistry and natural sciences; and in 1881, professor of civil engineering and higher mathematics in that institution. He was connected with the "Holiness" schism of the Methodist church. He contributed to the *Microcosm* (N. Y.), and in 1886 began at Chester, Pa., the publication of *The Kingdom*. He published: *Miracles of Healing* (1880); *Pastor Blumhardt* (1882); and several pamphlets on Faith cure.

CARTER, Samuel Powhatan, naval officer, was born in Carter county, Tenn., Aug. 6, 1819. He attended Washington college, Tenn., studied at Princeton, and was appointed a midshipman in the U. S. navy in 1840. In 1846 he was on duty at the naval school in Philadelphia, when he was promoted passed midshipman. He served in the Mexican war, participating in the taking of Vera Cruz. During 1847-'48 he was attached to the U. S. naval observatory in Washington; 1851-'53 was assistant instructor at the U. S. naval academy; was promoted master in 1854, and lieutenant in 1855. During 1855-'57 he was attached to the *San Jacinto* of the Asiatic squadron, and participated in the taking of the Barrier forts in the Canton river. He was assistant instructor in seamanship at the naval academy from 1858 to 1860, and on July 11, 1861, was ordered on special service with the army in east Tennessee. He was commissioned acting brigadier-general Sept. 16, 1861, and brigadier-general May 1, 1862; was provost-marshal of east Tennessee during 1863-'64; was brevetted major-general of United States volunteers March 13, 1865; was mustered out January, 1866. He was distinguished for his gallantry in the engagements at Wildcat, Ky., October, 1861, Mill Spring, 1862, and in the capture of Cumberland Gap. He commanded the left wing of the army at Kinston, N. C., March 10, 1865, and defeated the Confederates at Goldsboro. At the close of the war he returned to naval duty, was promoted commander June 25, 1865; during 1869-'72 was commandant at the U. S. naval academy; was promoted captain, 1870; was a member of the lighthouse board, 1867-'80; was promoted commodore Nov. 13, 1878; was retired Aug. 6, 1881, and promoted rear-admiral on the retired list May 16, 1882. He died in Washington, D. C., May 26, 1891.

CARTER, Thomas Henry, senator, was born at Junior Furnace, Scioto county, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1854; son of Edward and Margaret Carter, who were born in Ireland, and first settled in the state of Maryland, moving to Ohio about 1849. The family removed from Ohio to Illinois in 1865. The son attended the public schools for a brief time and then engaged in railroading, farming and school-teaching. In 1875 he removed to

Burlington, Iowa, and later to the state of Kentucky. In 1882 he settled in Helena, Montana, where he practised law until 1888, when he was elected territorial delegate to the 51st Congress. In 1889, the territory having been admitted as a state, he was elected its first congressional representative. He was chairman of the committee on mines and mining in the 51st Congress, and in March, 1891, was appointed by President Harrison commissioner of the general land office. On July 16, 1891, he was elected chairman of the national Republican committee, and as such conducted the presidential campaign of 1892. He was U.S. senator from Montana, 1895-1901, and in 1900 was appointed U.S. commissioner to the St. Louis exposition.

CARTTER, David Kellogg, jurist, was born in Rochester, N. Y., June 22, 1812. He was admitted to the bar and practised first at Massillon, Ohio. He was twice elected to the state legislature, and in 1848 was elected a representative to the 31st Congress as a Democrat. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in the late fifties, and was active in the presidential canvass of 1860 as a Republican. During 1861 and 1862 he served as United States minister to Bolivia. In 1863 he was made chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. He died in Washington, D. C., April 16, 1887.

CARTWRIGHT, Peter, clergyman, was born in Amherst county, Va., Sept. 1, 1785. About 1790 his father, who was a soldier in the revolutionary army, moved to Logan county, Ky., then a wild and unsettled region. He received a meagre education, was converted at the age of

sixteen, and became a local preacher. In 1803 he became a regular preacher, and was ordained an elder in 1806 by Bishop Asbury. In 1823 he moved to Illinois, where he settled in Sangamon county, being twice elected to represent that district in the state legislature. He was a delegate at all the conferences for



Peter Cartwright

many years. He was a Democrat in politics and opposed slavery. In 1846 he was a Democratic candidate for representative in Congress, but was defeated by Abraham Lincoln. He was for fifty years a presiding elder of the Methodist church, his quaint and forcible style of preaching was suited to the times and to the people among whom he labored, and he was both feared and beloved. He published several pamph-

lets, of which his *Controversy with the Devil* (1853), and an *Autobiography of Rev. Peter Cartwright* were the most notable. He died near Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county, Ill., Sept. 25, 1872.

CARTWRIGHT, Samuel Adolphus, physician, was born in Fairfax county, Va., Nov. 30, 1793. He pursued his medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania, and practised his profession at Huntsville, Ala., and at Natchez, Miss. In 1848 he removed to New Orleans. He made a special study of epidemic diseases, and in 1862 he contracted an illness, which proved fatal, while improving the sanitary conditions of the Confederate soldiers at Port Hudson and Vicksburg. He died in Jackson, Miss., May 2, 1863.

CARUTHERS, Robert L., jurist, was born in Smith county, Tenn., in 1800. He was left an orphan at an early age, and worked hard to acquire the means for an education. He attended Greenville college, studied law in the office of Judge Samuel Powell, was admitted to the bar in 1823, and in September of the same year was elected clerk of the house of representatives of the general assembly of Tennessee. At the close of his term he practised his profession in Lebanon, Wilson county. In 1827 he was elected attorney-general for his circuit, serving until 1832, when he resigned. In 1835 he was the representative from Wilson county in the first general assembly held after the adoption of the new constitution. He served with distinction on the judiciary committee, and after the adjournment of the legislature made a compilation of the statutes of the state. In 1840 he was elected as a representative to the 27th Congress, succeeding John Bell. In 1852 he was appointed supreme judge to succeed Matthew Greene on his resignation. He was re-elected to the office by the legislature in 1853, and, on the adoption of the constitutional amendment, providing for election by the people, he was elected by them in 1854. In 1861 he was a delegate to the peace commission, and later served as a member of the provisional congress of the Confederate states. In 1863 he was elected governor, but the occupation of the state by the Federal forces prevented his induction into office. At the close of the war he formed a law partnership with Judge William F. Cooper at Nashville. A few years later he retired from practice, and became professor of law in Cumberland university, of whose board of trustees he had been president since 1842, which position he held until his death, Oct. 2, 1892.

CARVER, John, first governor of Plymouth, Mass., was born in England about 1590. He was a brother-in-law of Rev. John Robinson and a member of his church at Scrooby, Nottinghamshire. With the rest of the congregation he

accompanied his pastor to Holland, and settled in Leyden in 1609. There he became a deacon of the church and a man of influence, and was among those who urged the departure of the colony from Leyden, "lest their young men should enlist in foreign service, and the little community be lost in a foreign nation, its Eng-



lish speech being forgotten and its religious faith disturbed." In 1617 he was sent to England with Robert Cushman, to secure from the Virginia company the right to settle in its territory, and from the king security for religious freedom, should they go to Virginia. These agents were also empowered to secure transportation, and hired the *Mayflower* in London. His name stands at the head of those signed to the compact on board that vessel Nov. 11, 1620. [The illustration above represents the *Mayflower*, from a painting at Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, Mass.] He was chosen governor of the colony for the first year at the same time, and the policy he pursued in harmonizing the diverse elements among the colonists, encouraging the despondent, controlling the enthusiastic, and in conciliating the Indians, did much to secure the peace of the colony. He was re-elected governor, March 25, 1621, and died in April, 1621.

CARVER, Jonathan, traveller, was born in Canterbury, Conn., in 1732; grandson of William Joseph Carver of Wigan, Lancashire, England, an officer in the colony of Connecticut. The father of Jonathan was a justice of the peace, who gave the son as good an education as the locality and period afforded, and died about 1747. Until 1750 Jonathan studied medicine, and in that year was appointed an ensign in a Connecticut regiment. He served in the Canadian campaign in 1755, and in 1757 was a lieutenant in the Massachusetts battalion, raised by Colonel Partridge, to serve against Canada. He was promoted captain in 1760, and in 1762 led a company in Saltonstall's regiment. He retired from the service in 1763. In June, 1766, he set out from Boston for the purpose of exploring the portion of the American continent which was claimed by Great Britain. Travelling by the way of Albany

and Niagara he reached Mackinaw, where he was supplied with credit on the traders at Prairie du Chien for an assortment of goods, believing that he would thus be received by the Indians with less suspicion. From Prairie du Chien he proceeded down the Wisconsin river and arrived at Prairie du Sac, Oct. 8, 1766. From the Wisconsin river they went to the Mississippi. He paddled a canoe up the Mississippi to Lake Pepin, leaving the water at the mouth of the Minnesota and proceeding on foot to the Falls of St. Anthony. He then penetrated to the shores of Lake Superior and returned to Boston, arriving there in October, 1768, having been absent two years and seven months, and travelled nearly seven thousand miles. He went to England to communicate his discoveries, where he was subjected to a long examination before he was given permission to publish his papers. He was soon after obliged to repurchase his manuscript from his publisher at great expense, and deliver it to the council, they allowing him for it but a small sum, quite insufficient to meet the expense he had incurred. Ten years after the completion of his tour he received permission to publish his book, which appeared in London in 1778, under the title "Three years' Travels through the Interior Parts of North America." This book was translated into several languages and printed in about twenty-three editions. The following year he published a *Treatise on the Culture of Tobacco*. The proceeds from his books were small, and he died in London, according to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "absolutely and strictly starved." The benevolent Dr. Lettsom secured the publication of a new edition of his travels for the benefit of his widow and children, and this act led to the institution of the Royal literary fund of London. The date of his death is Jan. 31, 1780.

CARVER, Leonard Dwight, librarian, was born at LaGrange, Penobscot county, Me., Jan. 26, 1841. He received a high-school education, and attended Foxcroft academy for a short time, leaving school in April, 1861, to volunteer in the army. He served with his regiment in every skirmish and battle in which it was engaged, and was discharged in June, 1863. In August, 1864, he entered Colby university at Waterville, Me., and was graduated in 1868 with the highest honors. Until 1873 he taught school in Maine, removing then to Illinois, where for three years he taught school and studied law. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar in Maine, and until 1890 practised in Waterville, meanwhile holding various local offices. He was appointed state librarian at Augusta in December, 1890. He reorganized the library, procured the passage of various library laws, and organized free public libraries throughout the state.

CARY, Albigece Waldo, inventor, was born in Coventry, Kent county, R. I., May 23, 1801. He invented Cary's steam rotary force pump, which was used in mines, in the construction of railways, in raising sunken vessels, and on the first steam fire-engines built in the United States. He died in Brockport, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1862.

CARY, Alice, author, was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, April 20, 1820; daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Jessup) Cary. She received a limited education and early evinced literary ability. In 1835 her mother died, and two years later her father married again, and established a separate home for himself near the cottage where his children resided. Alice began to write at the age of eighteen, and from that time contributed largely to the periodical press, both prose and poetry. *The Child of Sorrow*, her first literary venture, appeared in the *Sentinel* (afterwards the *Star of the West*). The *Star* was for many years her only regular medium of publication. Her first prose work was contributed to the *National Era*, established at Washington by Dr. Bailey in 1847. She wrote stories for this periodical under the pen name of *Patty Lee*, and received as her first honorarium the sum of ten dollars from Dr. Bailey. In 1849 appeared the *Poems of Alice and Phæbe Cary*. Men of letters all over the United States had written to the sisters words of praise and encouragement on reading their poems in the corners of newspapers and magazines, and the reception of their first book determined them to visit the east. They went to New York, Boston and Amesbury, and the poet Whittier commemorated their visit to him in his poem of the *Singer*, the subject of which was Alice. In November, 1850, she started forth alone to make for herself a home in New York city. Of this venture she writes, "Had I known the great world as I have learned it since I should not have dared." She made friends from the first, and in 1851 wrote for her sisters to join her. In 1852 she published the *Clovernook Papers*, which sold largely in Great Britain as well as in the United States. This encouragement led to the publication of a second series in 1853. The influence of Alice Cary's beautiful character was felt in her home, and in her intercourse with others; the house on Twentieth street, where the sisters resided after 1855, as they attained literary distinction, became the centre of the New York world of letters, and to name all the distinguished men and women who met there for inspiration and refreshment would be to call the roll of the notable clergymen, publishers, authors and artists of the day. She was an indefatigable worker, writing for a great part of each day for twenty years, during which time she produced eleven volumes, in addition to

almost innumerable contributions to periodical literature. She left unfinished a novel entitled *The Born Thrall*. Her published works are: *Clovernook Papers* (1851-'53); *Hagar, a Story of To-day* (1852); *The Clovernook Children* (1854); *Lyra and other Poems* (1853); *The Maiden of Tusculum* (1855); *Married, not Mated* (1856); *Pictures of Country Life* (1859); *Lyrics and Hymns* (1866); *The Bishop's Son* (1867); *The Lover's Diary* (1867); *Snow Berries* (1869). She died in New York city, Feb. 12, 1871.

CARY, Annie Louise, singer, was born at Wayne, Kennebec county, Me., Oct. 22, 1842; daughter of Dr. Nelson Howard and Maria (Stockbridge) Cary. She was graduated at the Gorham (Me.) female seminary in 1862. After studying music in Boston under Lyman W. Wheeler she was sent to Milan, Italy, in 1866, and studied for two years under Giovanni Corsi. She engaged with an Italian opera company, and early in 1868 made her debut at Copenhagen as Azucena in "Il Trovatore," afterwards singing in Gothenburg and Christiania. During the summer she remained in Baden-Baden, pursuing her studies under Madame Viardot-Garcia. In the early fall of 1868 she sang in Italian opera in Stockholm under Ferdinand Strakosch, and later in the season sang in the royal Swedish opera. The summer of 1869 was devoted to study under Bottesini in Paris, and at the beginning of the fall season she sang in Brussels, and made a three years' engagement with Max and Maurice Strakosch to sing in the United States. She remained in Europe, studying in Paris and singing in London, until the autumn of 1870, when she made her American debut at Steinway Hall, New York, in concert with Nilsson, Brignoli and Vieuxtemps. She was received everywhere in her native country with enthusiasm. Returning to Europe in 1875 she sang during the season at St. Petersburg and Moscow, and again appeared at those cities in 1876-'77. The next two seasons she sang in America with Kellogg and Rose in opera. In the fall of 1879 she began an engagement with the Mapleson company, and remained with them during the two succeeding seasons, singing in concerts and festivals in the



principal musical centre of the United States. She also won success in oratorio, and sang frequently with the Brooklyn philharmonic society. Her professional career ceased after her marriage to Charles Monson Raymond of New York city, June 29, 1882.

CARY, George Lovell, educator, was born in Medway, Mass., May 10, 1830; eldest son of William Hiram and Lydia D. (Lovell) Cary. He was educated at Williston seminary, Leicester academy, and Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1852. In 1856-'57 he was professor of Greek, and 1857-'62 of Greek and Latin in Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio. In 1862 he was called to the chair of New Testament literature in the Meadville (Pa.) theological school, subsequently being instructor in philosophy and languages. He was elected president of the institution in 1890. He became a member of the New England historic-genealogical society, the American Oriental society, the American institute of civics, the American academy of biblical and social science, the American statistical association, the civil service reform association, and the American peace society. Harvard college conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1857, and Allegheny college gave him an L.H.D. in 1893. His published writings include, *Introduction to the Greek of the New Testament* (1878), and *The Synoptic Gospel* (1900).

CARY, Joseph Clinton, inventor, was born in Brockport, N. Y., in 1829; son of Albion Waldo Cary. For twenty years he operated as a speculator in Wall street, and in 1860 built two steam fire-engines, to which the Cary steam rotary force-pump, invented by his father, was attached. These powerful engines were used in New York city, and at large fires were very effective. He died at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Aug. 7, 1884.

CARY, Phæbe, poet, was born in Miami valley, near Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1824, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Jessup) Cary. One of nine children, with parents in but moderate circumstances, her early educational advantages were limited after the death of her mother in 1835. She was the constant companion of her sister Alice, and developed a literary talent scarcely less marked. The record of their lives is almost identical, and between them grew up a sympathy and love of peculiar strength. At the age of thirteen she began to write verses. In 1849, with her sister, she collected and revised all their poems, which were published in 1850 under the title, *Poems of Alice and Phæbe Cary*. She was called the "wittiest woman in America." Her published works are: *Poems and Parodies* (1854); *Poems of Faith, Hope, and Love* (1868), and in 1869, in collaboration with the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, *Hymns for all Christians*,

in which was included her beautiful hymn, *Nearer Home*, beginning *One Sweetly Solemn Thought*. A memorial of Alice Cary, published in 1871, was her last work, a labor of love. She died at Newport, R. I., July 31, 1871.

CARY, Samuel Fenton, representative, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1814, son of William and Rebecca (Fenton) Cary. He was graduated at Miami university in 1835, and at the Cincinnati law college in 1837, practising his profession in Cincinnati until 1844, when he became a lecturer in the interests of temperance reform. He lectured throughout the United States, Canada, and the British Isles. He edited at various times newspapers and magazines, and in 1847 was elected to the chief office of the Sons of temperance, at Baltimore, Md. In 1866 he was elected a representative to the 40th Congress, and after the expiration of his term in 1869 returned to the practice of law in Cincinnati. In 1876 he was nominated as vice-president of the United States on the Independent, or "Greenback," ticket. He is the author of *Cary Memorials* (1874). He died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1900.

CASE, Augustus Ludlow, naval officer, was born in Newburg, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1813. He entered the navy in 1828 as midshipman, was promoted passed midshipman, June 14, 1834, and lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1841. He served in the Mexican war, taking part in the battles of Vera Cruz, Alvarado, and Tabasco. At the head of twenty-five men he succeeded in holding the town of Palisada for two weeks. In 1852-'53, he was placed in command of the *Warren*, and for the four years following he was stationed in New York as inspector of light-houses. On Sept. 14, 1855, he was promoted commander, and in 1861, was made fleet-captain of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, taking part in the capture of Fort Clark on Aug. 28, and Fort Hatteras on Aug. 29, 1861. On Jan. 2, 1863, he was promoted captain and assigned to the *Iroquois*, and from 1865 to 1866 he was fleet-captain of the European squadron. He was promoted commodore Dec. 8, 1868, and rear-admiral, May 24, 1872. During the troubles with Spain in 1874 he commanded the fleet at Key West, Fla. He was retired Feb. 3, 1875, and died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, 1893.

CASE, Mary Sophia, educator, was born at Washington, Franklin county, Ohio, March 2, 1854; daughter of William Phelps and Fredonia Whiting (Burr) Case. Her early education was chiefly acquired at home. In 1867 she removed to Columbus, Ohio, and was graduated from the Columbus high school in 1869. In 1873 she was graduated from the Cleveland, Ohio, female seminary, and afterwards taught in Burlington, N. J., in Omaha, Neb., and in Worthington, Ohio. In the fall of 1880 she entered the University of

Michigan, graduating A. B. 1884. She was an instructor in Latin at Wellesley college, 1884-'86, in philosophy, 1886-'90; became associate professor of psychology and the history of philosophy there in 1890, and studied and travelled in Europe 1890-'92, resuming her duties at Wellesley in 1892.

CASE, Theodore Spencer, educator, was born in Jackson, Ga., Jan. 26, 1832; son of Ermine Case. He was graduated at Marietta college in 1851, and at Starling medical college, Ohio, in 1856. He engaged in practice in Kansas city, Mo., in 1857; attained the rank of colonel and quartermaster general of Missouri during the Civil war; served as curator of the University of the State of Missouri, 1866-'70, and as postmaster of Kansas city, 1873-'85. He was professor of chemistry in Kansas city medical college 1885-1900; became president of the city real estate and stock exchange in 1886; edited the *Medical Review*, 1860-'61, and the *Review of Science and Industry*, 1877-'85. He received the degree Ph.D. from the University Medical college of Kansas city in 1883, and published *The Quartermasters' Guide* (1865). He died in Kansas city, Mo., in 1900.

CASEY, Lyman R., senator, was born in York, N. Y., May 6, 1837; son of Lyman and Annie M. (Church) Casey; grandson of John Casey and of Samuel Church, and a descendant of Edward Casey, who settled in Rhode Island in 1652. He early removed to Ypsilanti, Mich., with his parents, and was prepared for the University of Michigan, but on account of ill health never entered. He engaged in the hardware business in Detroit, Mich., and on retiring in 1872 spent five years abroad in travel and study. He settled in Dakota in 1882, and became secretary and general manager for the Casey-Carrington land company, a large farming concern, and the owner of over 100,000 acres, having many thousand under cultivation. He was elected to the U. S. senate from North Dakota as a Republican in 1889, and drew the short term ending March 4, 1893.

CASEY, Silas, soldier, was born at East Greenwich, R. I., July 12, 1807; son of Wanton and Elizabeth (Goodale) Casey. He was graduated at West Point in 1826, and served on frontier duty in Iowa, and in garrison and on recruiting duty in New York state and Michigan until 1836, when he was promoted 1st lieutenant. From 1837 to 1841 he served in the Florida war, being advanced to the rank of captain in 1839. He served during 1847-'48 in the Mexican war; on Aug. 20, 1847, received the brevet rank of major for his conduct at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and on Sept. 13, 1847, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallantry in the battle of Chapultepec, in which engagement he was wounded. In 1855 he was promoted lieutenant-

colonel, and served on frontier duty until 1861, when he was made brigadier-general of volunteers. In October, 1861, he was promoted colonel, and he served with distinction during the civil war, winning the brevet rank of brigadier-general for Fair Oaks. On May 31, 1862, he was made major-general of volunteers, and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted major-general for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He was mustered out of the volunteer service Aug. 24, 1865, and later in that year was placed in command of troops at Fort Wayne and Detroit, Mich. He was retired from active service July 8, 1868, on his own application, after forty consecutive years of service. He is the author of *Infantry Tactics* (2 vols., 1861), and *Infantry Tactics for Colored Troops* (1863). He was married July 12, 1830, to Abby Perry, daughter of the Hon. Dutée Jerauld and Abigail Coggeshall (Perry) Pearce, of Newport, R. I. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1882.

CASEY, Silas, naval officer, was born in Rhode Island, Sept. 11, 1841; son of Silas and Abby Perry (Pearce) Casey. He was graduated from the naval academy at Annapolis in 1860, and was attached to the steam-frigate *Niagara* until 1862. He was promoted master in 1861, and lieutenant in July, 1862. In 1862-'63 he was executive officer on the gunboat *Wissahickon* of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and was present at the first attack on Charleston and the attack on Fort Fisher. On July 25, 1866, he was commissioned as lieutenant-commander, and from 1867 to 1870 was stationed at the naval academy. From 1870 to 1873 he was executive officer on the frigate *Colorado* of the Asiatic squadron, commanding a battalion of sailors in the Korean expedition and assault on Fort McKee, Séoul river in June, 1872. He was commissioned commander, Feb. 12, 1874; captain, Aug. 25, 1889, and commodore, Feb. 1, 1898. He was in charge of the training ship *Portsmouth*, Pacific station, 1875-'76; lighthouse inspector, 1876-'79; in command of the steamers *Wyoming* and *Quinnebaugh*, 1880-'82, equipment officer at Washington navy yard, 1882-'84; lighthouse inspector, 1884-'89; commanded the *Newark*, 1890-'93; on leave of absence, 1893-'97; commanded the *New York*, flagship, 1897-'98, and was made commandant of the League Island navy yard, Jan. 13, 1898.

CASEY, Thomas Lincoln, engineer, was born at Madison Barracks, Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., May 10, 1831; the eldest son of Gen. Silas and Abby Perry (Pearce) Casey, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Thomas and Sarah Casey of Newport, R. I. (1658). He was graduated at the military academy in 1852 at the head of his class, and received the appointment of brevet 2d lieutenant in the corps of engineers.

He was assistant engineer upon the harbor works of Delaware bay and river, and the construction of Fort Delaware until 1854; was assistant professor of civil and military engineering at the West Point military academy, 1854-'59, and in command of engineer soldiers on Puget Sound, Washington territory, 1859-'61. He was appointed a captain of engineers, Aug. 6, 1861, and served during the civil war as engineer on the staff of the general commanding the department of Virginia, as superintending engineer in the construction of forts and batteries on the coast of Maine, and on special duty with the North Atlantic squadron during the first expedition to Fort Fisher, N. C., in December, 1864. He was made major of engineers, Oct. 2, 1863, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, March 13, 1865. He was employed on the coast of Maine until 1867, when he was placed in charge of the division of fortifications in the office of the war department, Washington, D. C. In the summer of 1873 he was sent to Europe at the head of a board to examine the systems of torpedo construction adopted in Great Britain, Germany, Austria, and France. He was made lieutenant-colonel of engineers September, 1874. In 1877 he was given charge of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, the Washington aqueduct and the construction of the building for the state, war and navy departments, finished by him in 1888. In 1878 he was selected as the engineer and architect to complete the Washington national monument. This he accomplished Dec. 6, 1884, by first placing a new and enlarged foundation beneath the old one, by carrying the shaft from a height of 150 feet to 500 feet, and crowning it with a pyramidion 55 feet in height, in place of the flat terminal of the original design. He was promoted colonel, corps of engineers, March 13, 1884, and in 1886 became president of the board of engineers in New York city. He was a member of a board to advise upon the ventilation of the hall of the house of representatives in the capitol, 1877-'86, and a member of the lighthouse board from 1884 to 1892. On July 6, 1888, he was appointed brigadier-general and chief of engineers; by act of Oct. 2, 1888, was designated to erect the new building for the library of Congress; and by act of Sept. 27, 1890, made one of a commission to locate a large park in the suburbs of Washington. He was a member of the society of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts, the New England historic-genealogical society, the Rhode Island historical society, an officer in the Legion of honor of France, and a member of the national academy of science of the United States of America. He was married to Emma Weir, and left two sons.—Thomas Lincoln, who was gradu-

ated at West Point in 1879; and Edward Pearce, who was graduated at the Columbia college school of mines in 1886. Besides numerous official reports and articles upon engineering subjects, General Casey contributed several sketches to historical and genealogical magazines. He died in Washington, D. C., March 25, 1896.

CASILEAR, John William, landscape painter, was born in New York city, June 25, 1811. He developed a fondness for art at a very early age. At the age of sixteen he began the study of engraving with Peter Maverick, with whom he remained four years, when, upon the death of Maverick, he became a pupil of Asher B. Durrand, who was then engaged in banknote engraving. In 1832 he went into the same business on his own account, and continued in it until 1854, when he devoted himself to the more congenial pursuit of landscape painting. During this period he engraved only a single plate of any importance, *The Head of a Sibyl*, his time being chiefly occupied in designing and engraving banknote vignettes. For the purpose of study he visited Europe in 1840, and again in 1857. He was elected an associate of the national academy in 1835, and a full academician in 1851. Among his important pictures are: *Genesee Meadows* (1871); *September Afternoon* (1874); *View of the Rocky Mountains* (1881); *Genesee River* (1887); *Landscape with Cattle* (1888); *Roger's Slide, Lake George* (1891), and *Ullswater* (1892). He died suddenly while on a pleasure tour, and left, besides numerous examples of his own work, a valuable collection of foreign arts. His only son, John William Casilear, studied art and became a prominent marine painter and illustrator. He died at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1893.

CASS, Lewis, statesman, was born at Exeter, N. H., Oct. 9, 1782; son of Jonathan and Mary (Gilman) Cass. His father was a blacksmith who, in 1775, left his forge to enter the Continental army, and remained in active service until the close of the revolution, when he received a commission as major, and was assigned to duty under General Wayne in the northwest. Lewis, the eldest of six children, acquired his education during the years 1792-'99 at Phillips academy, Exeter, where Benjamin Abbot was the master. He subsequently taught at the academy. About the year 1800 Major Cass resigned his commission in the army and removed with his family to Ohio valley, settling first at Marietta, and the next year removing to near Zanesville, where he located forty 100-acre land warrants. Lewis had gone to Marietta in 1799, where he studied law under Return Jonathan Meigs. On the arrival of his father and family, he assisted them in building their first home in

the wilderness. In 1802 Ohio was admitted to the Union, and Lewis Cass was the first candidate admitted to the bar under the new constitution. The same year he went to Zanesville, where he practised law. In 1804 he was elected



Lewis Cass.

prosecuting attorney of the county. In 1806 he was married to Elizabeth Spencer of Virginia, and the same year was elected to the state legislature, and appointed by Governor Tiffin a member of the committee to inquire into the movements of Aaron Burr. He drafted the bill passed by the Ohio legislature ordering the arrest of the expedition. He also

framed and presented to the legislature the resolution expressing confidence in the administration of President Jefferson, abhorrence of rebellion and insurrection, and attachment to the Federal constitution, which was afterwards forwarded to the President. In 1807 President Jefferson appointed Mr. Cass U. S. marshal of the state of Ohio, and he continued in that office for six years. He was made colonel of the 3d Ohio volunteers in the war of 1812, and with an army of twelve hundred volunteers assembled at Dayton, Ohio. They were divided into three regiments under William Hull, governor of Michigan territory, who had been commissioned brigadier-general. When the troops crossed the river at Detroit in July, 1812, to conquer upper Canada, Colonel Cass was the first to land on the Canadian shore, where he made the attack on the enemy's outposts at Aux Canards. The misunderstanding with General Hull resulted in the surrender of the little army at Detroit without firing a gun. General Hull had included Colonel Cass's force in the capitulation, which action greatly incensed Cass, and he hastened to Washington, where he made his report of the affair to the government. He was appointed major-general of the Ohio militia, but by reason of his parole was not able to take the field. In January, 1813, he was instructed by the President to recruit two regiments of regular troops, and his parole being removed he, on Feb. 20, 1813, was commissioned colonel in the regular army, was subsequently brevetted brigadier-general, and commanded the 27th regiment of infantry in General Harrison's army. He was a participant in the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813, and at the end of the campaign commanded the troops in Michigan

with headquarters at Detroit. He succeeded Hull as governor of Michigan, by appointment of President Madison, Oct. 29, 1813. On the return of peace, Governor Cass devoted himself to relieving the distress of starving French settlers, encouraging immigration from the eastern states, negotiating treaties with the Indians, codifying the laws and opening roads. He was the first white man to ride over the Indian trail which became the great highway between Detroit and Chicago. He accompanied Schoolcraft's expedition along Lake Superior and up the Mississippi, traversing five thousand miles, investigating the mineral resources of the country and studying the customs of the Indians. He wrote an account of this journey, which was published in the *North American Review*. He so won the love of the Indian tribes as to be known among them as the "Great Father at Detroit." In 1827 he averted a general Indian war by his promptness and personal influence, making a voyage in a canoe up the Fox, and down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers to warn the troops at St. Louis. In 1831 President Jackson appointed him secretary of war. He suppressed the Indians in the Black Hawk war, and when South Carolina threatened secession he was prompt in seconding the President in his policy of taking active measures against the movement, ordering General Scott to hold the forts, but to use the utmost discretion and self-restraint. This action, followed by diplomatic legislation, averted civil war. He threatened to resign when the President proposed the removal of the public deposits from the United States bank, and was dissuaded only by the President assuming personally the whole responsibility. Experience had convinced him of the wisdom of isolating the Indian tribes, and he advocated the removal of the Creeks and Seminoles from Florida to reservations west of the Mississippi. In 1833 he accompanied the President on his tour through the north, and afterwards in a general report to Congress he recommended the building of coast defences, maintaining a strong navy, and a reasonably formidable army. He, in the report, carefully detailed the condition and resources of the military and naval defences of the nation. In 1836 his health failed, and he was appointed minister to France, with permission to leave Paris on a long trip for rest and recreation. Diplomatic intercourse between France and the United States had been suspended for over a year, on account of the failure to settle the French spoliation claims; Mr. Cass, however, secured the interest and a promise of speedy payment of the principal, and he was received with general cordiality, and soon won the friendship of Louis Philippe. He travelled through France, where he studied the condition

of the people, and visited England, where he witnessed the coronation of Queen Victoria. He made a long voyage in the frigate *Constitution* through the Mediterranean and adjacent seas, and his impressions were afterwards published in the *Southern Literary Messenger*, and are evidences of his superior scholarship. In 1841 the quintuple treaty for the suppression of the slave trade was negotiated by England, France, Prussia, Russia and Austria. By the treaty the contracting powers were authorized to detain and search one another's vessels on reasonable suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade. Mr. Cass detected in this an aggressive movement against the United States and immediately published a vigorous protest against the treaty, and urged the French government against the ratification. This action accomplished its purpose, and was afterwards sanctioned by the home government. His position was that a suspected vessel flying a foreign flag can be detained and examined only at the detainer's peril. On the ratification of the Ashburton treaty, without any renunciation by England of the right of search, Cass resigned as United States minister, and returned home in 1842, where he received flattering addresses and banquets in Boston, New York, Washington, and at every stage of his journey to Detroit. At the Democratic national convention of 1844, Mr. Cass, after leading the various candidates in many ballots, was defeated for nomination to the presidency by James K. Polk. In the canvass following, as well as in his administration, Polk received the hearty support of Mr. Cass, who, on Feb. 4, 1845, was elected United States senator from Michigan and given the second place on the committee on foreign affairs. In the great slavery controversy he deprecated the introduction of the Wilmot proviso as premature, and he formulated the compromise proposition that the internal concerns of the territories should be regulated solely by their inhabitants. At the Democratic national convention of May, 1848, Senator Cass was nominated as candidate for President on the fourth ballot, and at once resigned his seat in the senate. On the nation's choice falling on General Taylor, who carried the election largely through his personal popularity won in the Mexican war, aided by the division in the old parties caused by the defection of both Whigs and Democrats to Van Buren, the legislature of Michigan re-elected Mr. Cass to the senate to fill his own unexpired term. Here he disregarded the express instructions of his state, and throughout the 31st Congress was the main ally of Henry Clay, favored the doctrine of popular sovereignty and opposed the Wilmot proviso. He was present in the senate when the fugitive slave law was

passed but declined to vote. He urged the cessation of unnecessary agitation, and the importance of harmony with so much force and conviction that the legislature of Michigan finally revoked its instructions, and re-elected him to the senate in 1851 by an increased majority. In 1852 he was a prominent candidate before the Democratic national convention for President, when the nomination went to Franklin Pierce. In 1854 the Michigan senators were instructed to vote for the prohibition of slavery in the territories, and for the repeal of the fugitive law. Cass again disregarded his instructions, and in 1857 Zachariah Chandler was elected senator from Michigan, Cass receiving sixteen out of one hundred and six legislative votes. When James Buchanan became President, Mr. Cass was made secretary of state. He opposed the constitutional principle stated in President Buchanan's message that a state could not be coerced, and urged the further garrisoning of the Federal forts in the south. Finding that the administration differed with him, on Dec. 14, 1860, he handed his resignation to the President. Two years later, at Hillsdale, Mich., he made his last public address, calling for additional volunteers for the suppression of the rebellion, and declaring his "love and reverence for our glorious constitution." His last public act was to urge President Lincoln and his cabinet by telegraph to surrender Mason and Slidell. General Cass was president of the American historical society, and his published works include: *Inquiries Concerning the History, Traditions and Languages of the Indians living within the United States* (1823); *France, its King, Court and Government* (1840). Schoolcraft wrote his life in 1848, Young in 1852, Smith in 1856, and a memorial volume was issued in 1866. He died in Detroit, Mich., June 17, 1866.

CASSERLY, Eugene, senator, was born in Ireland in 1823, and was brought by his parents to New York in 1827. He was graduated at Georgetown college, D. C., and for about five years was connected with the New York newspaper press. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, and was corporation attorney for the city during 1846 and 1847. Removing to California in 1850 he settled in San Francisco. During 1850-'51 he published a daily paper, and in 1851-'52 was state printer, at the same time continuing to practise law. He was elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat in 1869, and resigned Nov. 29, 1873, on account of ill-health. He died in San Francisco, Cal., June 14, 1883.

CASSIDY, William, journalist, was born in Albany, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1815; son of John Cassidy. He was prepared for college at Albany academy, and was graduated at Union college in 1834. A

few years later he was admitted to the bar, in 1840 was appointed librarian of the New York state library, and held the office until 1843, when he purchased a share of the Albany *Daily Atlas*, of which he became editor. In 1856 the *Atlas* was joined to the *Argus*, both names being retained until 1865, when the name *Argus* was resumed, and a stock company organized. In 1868 he succeeded his brother-in-law, Peter Cagger, deceased, as secretary of the Democratic state committee. In 1867 he was made a member of the state constitutional convention, and in 1872 was one of a committee of sixteen appointed to revise the constitution. He died in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1873.

CASSIN, John, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1758, of Irish parentage. He was appointed lieutenant in the U. S. navy, Nov. 13, 1799, was promoted commander, April 2, 1806, and captain July 3, 1812. During the war of 1812-'15 he was stationed on the Delaware river, and placed in command of the forces which defended Philadelphia. He died in Charleston, S. C., March 24, 1822.

CASSIN, John, ornithologist, was born near Chester, Pa., Sept. 6, 1813. He removed to Philadelphia in 1834. Becoming deeply interested in natural history, he abandoned his business life in 1850 and gave his entire attention to ornithology. Among his published writings are: *Birds in Outlines of General Zoölogy* (1851); *Notes on North American Birds in the Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and the National Museum, Washington* (1856); *Mammalogy and Ornithology* (1858); *The Birds of North America* (with Spencer F. Baird and others, 1858); *Third Study of the Icteridæ* (1867); and in the U. S. government reports, *Ornithology of the U. S. Exploring Expedition* (1845); *Ornithology of Gillies's Astronomical Expedition to Chili* (1855); *Ornithology of the Japan Expedition* (1856), and *Rapacious and Wading Birds* (1858). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 10, 1869.

CASSIN, Stephen, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16, 1783; son of John Cassin. He was appointed a midshipman in the navy, Feb. 21, 1800, and was promoted lieutenant, Feb. 12, 1807. On Sept. 11, 1814, he was made master, and on March 3, 1825, captain. He received a gold medal for his gallant action at the battle of Lake Champlain. He was placed on the reserved list Sept. 13, 1855, and died in Georgetown, D. C., Aug. 29, 1857.

CASTLE, Frederick Augustus, physician, was born in Fabius, N. Y., April 29, 1842; son of Orvin E. and Clarinda O. (Pratt) Castle. His American ancestors were William Castle, an early settler near Stratford, Conn.; Thomas Cad-

well, one of the first settlers in Hartford, and Mathew Pratt, who appeared in Weymouth, Mass., in 1623. His great-grandfather, Selah Castle, was a captain; another great-grandfather, Phineas Cadwell, a corporal during the revolutionary war; and another great-grandfather, Mathew Pratt, of (Old) Braintree, was one of the "Boston tea-party." He studied medicine at the Albany medical college, and during 1862-'63, was a medical cadet in the U. S. army, at the Carver hospital in Washington. He was acting assistant surgeon in the navy from 1863 to 1865, and, at the close of the war, entered the Bellevue hospital medical college, where he was graduated in 1866. He began general practice in New York city, and held various responsible positions in the Bellevue hospital medical college; among them, assistant demonstrator of anatomy; assistant to the professor of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, and lecturer on similar subjects and on pharmacology. He was editorially connected with the *Medical Record* (1872-'76); was the editor of *New Remedies*, afterwards known as *American Druggist* (1873-'92), and edited *Wood's Household Practice of Medicine, Hygiene and Surgery* (2 vols., 1880). He compiled the first and second decennial catalogues of trustees, officers and alumni of the Bellevue hospital medical college, and is the author of many contributions to medical journals. He edited the American edition of *Murrell's Manual of Pharmacology* (1896), and was a member of the committees for revising the U. S. Pharmacopœia after 1880; physician to the Presbyterian hospital; treasurer for the trustees, and trustee of, the New York academy of medicine (1883-'96), and secretary of the Grolier club.

CASWELL, Alexis, educator, was born in Taunton, Mass., Jan. 29, 1799; son of Samuel Caswell, a descendant in the fourth generation from Peregrine White, who was born on board the *Mayflower*. He was prepared for college at Bristol academy, and was graduated in 1822 from Brown university. From 1822 to 1825 he was a tutor in Columbian college, Washington, D. C., and from 1825 to 1827 was professor of ancient languages in that college. In the latter year he was ordained to the Baptist ministry and preached at Halifax, N. S., during 1827-'28. In 1828 he was pastor of the first church in Providence, R. I., and from 1828 to 1850 held the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy in Brown university. He was transferred to the chair of mathematics and astronomy in 1850 and served in this position until 1863, when he resigned to attend to his private interests. In 1868, soon after the resignation of President Sears, Dr. Caswell was elected president of Brown university, and retained the

office until 1872. He was director, and afterwards vice-president, of the Providence athenæum; president of the National exchange bank, Providence; of the board of trustees of the Newton theological institution; of the Baptist missionary union; of the Rhode Island hospital; one of the founders, and afterwards vice-president, of the American association for advancement of science; associate fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences; trustee and fellow of Brown university and one of the incorporators of the national academy of sciences. Brown university conferred upon him the degrees of D.D. in 1841, and LL.D. in 1865. He is the author of *Lectures on Astronomy* (1858); *Meteorological Observations 1831-'60* (1860); *Memoir of John Barstow* (1864); *Memoir of Prof. Benjamin Silliman* (1866); *Life and Christian Work of Francis Wayland* (1867), and *Results of Meteorological Observations at Providence, 1831-'76* (1882). He died in Providence, R. I., Jan. 8, 1877.

CASWELL, Lucien B., representative, was born in Swanton, Vt., Nov. 27, 1827; son of Beal and Betsey (Chapman) Caswell. He attended Beloit college; studied law under Matthew H. Carpenter, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He engaged in practice at Fort Atkinson, Wis.; was district attorney of Jefferson county, 1855-'56; a member of the state legislature in 1863, 1872, and 1874, and of the Republican national convention in 1868. He was a representative in congress, 1875-'83, and 1885-'91; became president of the Citizen's state bank in 1885, and vice-president of the First national bank in 1888.

CASWELL, Richard, delegate, was born in Maryland, Aug. 3, 1729. He removed to North Carolina, practised law and was a member of the colonial assembly, 1756-'70. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774-'75; president of the provincial congress in 1775; governor of North Carolina, 1775-'79, and 1784-'87; president of the state senate, 1782-'84, and 1789; comptroller-general of the state, 1782-'84, and a delegate to the Federal constitutional convention in 1787, and to the state convention in 1789. He was major-general of the Newbern district in the Revolution. He died at Fayetteville, N.C., Nov. 20, 1789.

CATCHINGS, Thomas Clendinen, representative, was born in Hinds county, Miss., Jan. 11, 1847. He entered the university of Mississippi in 1859, leaving in 1861 to enter Oakland college, but soon after volunteered in the Confederate army, serving during the entire civil war, after which he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and practised his profession at Vicksburg, Miss. He was elected to the state senate in 1875 and resigned in 1877 on being nominated for attorney-general by the state; he was elected for a term of four years, and was re-elected in 1881, resigning

Feb. 16, 1885, having been elected a representative to the 49th Congress. He was re-elected to each succeeding Congress up to and inclusive of the 56th.

CATHCART, Charles W., senator, was born in the island of Madeira in 1809. He received an English education, and for some years was a sailor. He settled as a farmer in Laporte, Ind., in 1831, where he was land surveyor for the United States; he was also a member of the state assembly. In 1844 he was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1844 he was elected as a representative to the 29th Congress; he was re-elected to the 30th Congress, and served until March 3, 1849. On Dec. 6, 1852 he took his seat in the United States senate, having been appointed by Governor Wright to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator James Whitcomb, the state legislature electing at its next session John Pettee to succeed him for the unexpired term ending March 3, 1855. He died in Michigan city, Ind., Aug. 22, 1888.

CATHCART, William, clergyman, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, Nov. 8, 1826; son of James and Elizabeth (Cously) Cathcart. He was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, but in 1846 entered the Baptist communion. He obtained his literary and theological education at the university of Glasgow, Scotland, and at Rawdon college, Yorkshire, England. He was ordained to the ministry in 1850, and assumed pastoral charge of the Baptist church at Barnsley, near Sheffield, England. In 1853 he removed to the United States, and became pastor of the Third Baptist church of Groton, at Mystic river, Conn., and in April, 1857, of the Second Baptist church of Philadelphia, Pa. In 1876 he was elected president of the American Baptist historical society, and was re-elected annually. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1873 by the university at Lewisburg. He published: *The Baptists and the American Revolution*, *The Papal System*, *The Baptism of the Ages and of Nations*, and *The Baptist Encyclopedia*.

CATHERWOOD, Mary Hartwell, author, was born at Luray, Licking county, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1847, daughter of Dr. Marcus and Phoebe (Thompson) Hartwell. She was graduated from the Granville (Ohio) female college in 1868. She was married Dec. 27, 1887, to James S. Catherwood, of Hoopston, near Chicago, Ill. In January, 1891, she became editorially connected with *The Graphic*, a weekly Chicago paper. Among her published books are: *The Dogberry Bunch* (1881); *Rocky Fork* (1882); *Old Caravan Days* (1884); *The Secret at Roseladies* (1888); *The Romance of Dollard* (1889); *The Bells of St. Anne* (1889); *The Story of Tonty* (1890); *The Lady of Fort St. John* (1891); *Old Kas-*

Kaskia (1893); *The White Islander* (1893); *The Chase of St. Castin, and Other Stories of the French in the New World* (1894); *Days of Jeanne d'Arc* (1897); and *The Spirit of an Illinois Town and The Little Renault* (1897). She died in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 27, 1902.

CATLIN, George, author, was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 26, 1796; son of Putnam and Polly (Sutton) Catlin, and grandson of Eli and Elizabeth (Way) Catlin, his grandfather being a captain in the revolutionary army. He was educated at home, and during 1817 and 1818 studied at a law school at Litchfield, Conn., where he became noted as an amateur artist. He followed his profession in New York, Buffalo, Norfolk, and in Philadelphia, from 1823 to 1829, and later travelled in all parts of America and Europe, becoming especially well-known as a painter of North American Indians. From 1853 to 1857 he travelled in Central and South America, and spent the following fourteen years in Europe. Among his published writings, all of which are profusely illustrated by himself, may be noted: *Notes of Eight Years' Travels and Residence in Europe with his North American Indian Collection* (1848); *Museum of Mankind* (1851); *Illustrations of the Manners, Customs and Condition of the North American Indians* (7th ed., 1848); *The Breath of Life* (1864); *Last Rambles amongst the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and the Andes* (1868); *The Lifted and Subsided Rocks of America* (1870); *Life Among the Indians* (1847); and *O-Kee-pa; a Religious Ceremony; and other Customs of the Mandans* (1867). He died in Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 23, 1872.

CATON, John Dean, jurist, was born in Monroe, N. Y., March 19, 1812; son of Robert and Hannah (Dean) Caton. He attended the district school for a few years, and in 1829 entered the academy at Utica, where he paid especial attention to mathematics and surveying. In 1833 he went to Chicago and established himself in his profession, being the second lawyer to practise in that city. In 1841 he was appointed judge of the supreme court of Illinois, and remained on the bench until his resignation in 1864, holding the chief-justiceship from April to June, 1855, and from 1857 to 1864. From 1852 to 1867 he was president of the Illinois and Mississippi telegraphic company. He travelled widely and devoted much time to natural history. In 1866 Hamilton college conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He is the author of: *A Summer in Norway* (1875); *The Last of the Illinois and a Sketch of the Pottawatomes* (1876); *Origin of the Prairies* (1876); and *The Antelope and Deer of America* (1877). He died in Chicago, Ill., July 30, 1895.

CATOR, Thomas Vincent, politician, was born at Roxbury, N. Y., July 18, 1851. He studied at the public school, Roxbury academy, and Cornell university, where he was graduated in 1871. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1873, and practised in that city until 1887. In 1881 he was one of the organizers of the national anti-monopoly league, and for several years a member of its congressional committee to secure the inter-state commerce act. In 1880 he removed to Jersey city, N. J., where in 1882 he was elected to the state legislature as a candidate of the anti-monopoly union. In the house he introduced the equal taxation bill passed in 1884. He served two years as an alderman of the city. In 1887 he was water commissioner of the state appointed by Governor Greene. Later in the same year he removed to San Francisco, Cal. He was a delegate to the Populist convention at Omaha in 1892, and in the winter of 1893-'94 was the candidate of the Populist members of the state legislature for United States senator. In 1896 he was a delegate-at-large from California to the St. Louis convention, July 22, and before the convention favored the nomination of William J. Bryan for President. He was the candidate of the Democrats and Populists before the legislature in 1897, for United States senator, to succeed George C. Perkins. He is the author of numerous pamphlets on political topics, of which "National Ownership of Railroads" and "National Credit" were largely read.

CATRON, John, jurist, was born in Wythe county, Va., in 1778, and in 1812 removed to Tennessee, where he was admitted to the bar. He served in the New Orleans campaign of 1812 under General Jackson, and later was elected state attorney by the Tennessee legislature. He was made one of the supreme judges of the state in 1824, and from 1830 to 1836 was its chief justice. He was a noted duellist, but officially discouraged its practice. In 1837 he was appointed by President Jackson an associate justice of the supreme court. He opposed secession in 1861, and was, for a time, obliged to leave the state because of his opinions, but in 1862 returned and continued his judicial duties. He died in Nashville, Tenn., May 30, 1865.

CATTELL, Alexander Gilmore, senator, was born in Salem, N. J., Feb. 12, 1816, son of Thomas W. and Keziah (Gilmore) Cattell. In 1840 he was elected to the legislature of New Jersey; in 1841-'42 was clerk of the state house of representatives, and in 1844 served as a delegate to the state constitutional convention. In 1846 he removed to Philadelphia, engaged in business, and held various local offices. He was a director of the Mechanics' bank, president of the corn exchange association, and in 1858 organized the

Corn exchange bank of which he continued president for thirteen years. After 1855 he resided in New Jersey, and in 1866 was chosen to the United States senate as a Republican, succeeding John P. Stockton, Democrat, who was unseated. He served until the end of Senator Stockton's term, March 3, 1871, he having declined an election by the legislature that year. President Grant appointed him a member of the first civil service commission in 1871. During 1873 and 1874 he served as financial agent of the United States government in London, and while there refunded the government loans at a lower rate than formerly. He was a member of the New Jersey board of assessors and of education. He died at Jamestown, N.Y., April 8, 1894.

CATTELL, James McKeen, psychologist, was born in Easton, Pa., May 25, 1860; son of the Rev. William Cassady and Elizabeth (McKeen) Cattell. He was graduated at Lafayette in 1880 and received the degree of Ph.D. from Leipzig in 1886. He was a fellow of Johns Hopkins university, 1882, assistant in the University of Leipzig, 1886, lecturer at Cambridge, England, 1888, professor of psychology in the University of Pennsylvania, 1889-'91; of experimental psychology in Columbia university, 1891-'96, and of psychology from 1896. He edited *Science*; *The Psychological Review* and *The Science Series*.

CATTELL, William Cassady, educator, was born at Salem, N.J., August 30, 1837; son of Thomas W. and Keziah (Gilmore) Cattell. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1848, and at Princeton theological seminary in 1852, pursuing post-graduate studies there during 1853, under the instruction of Joseph Addison Alexander. During 1853-'55 he was associate principal of Edgehill seminary, Princeton, N.J. In 1855 he was made professor of Latin and Greek at Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., and became pastor of the Pine street Presbyterian church at Harrisburg in 1859. In 1863 he was called to the presidency of Lafayette college, occupying that position until 1883, when he resigned and became emeritus professor of mental philosophy. When he came to the college as its president it had two small buildings and was at the point of suspension, and he left it with a rank among the foremost institutions of the country. He was appointed one of the directors of Princeton theological seminary in 1864. He accepted the office of secretary of the Presbyterian board of ministerial relief, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1884. In 1896 he resigned the secretaryship because of impaired health. He received the degree of S.T.D. from both Hanover and Princeton in 1864, and that of LL.D. from the University of Wooster in 1878. He died in Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1898.

CAULKINS, Frances Manwaring, author, was born in New London, Conn., April 26, 1795; daughter of Joshua and Fanny (Manwaring) Caulkins. She was carefully educated, and in 1820 she opened a select school for young ladies at Norwich town, leaving it in 1829 to take charge of the female academy at New London. In 1832 she became principal of the academy at Norwich city. She gave up teaching in 1834, and devoted her time to literary work. She prepared numerous books and papers for the American tract society, some of which were translated into other languages. She was elected a member of the Massachusetts historical society. Her published works are: *History of Norwich, Conn., 1660-1845* (1845); *Memoir of the Rev. William Adams, and of the Rev. Eliphalet Adams* (1849); *History of New London, Conn.* (1852); and *History of Norwich, Conn., from its Possession by the Indians to the year 1866* (1874). She died in New London, Conn., Feb. 3, 1869.

CAVE, Reuben Lindsay, educator, was born in Orange county, Va., Jan. 13, 1845. He was graduated from the University of Kentucky and entered the Confederate army in 1861, serving under Thomas J. Jackson until his death, and then under Lee, until the surrender at Appomattox in 1865. At the close of the war he engaged in business and studied for the ministry of the Christian church. He held pastorates at Lexington, Ky., Gordonsville, Va., and at the First Christian church, Nashville, Tenn. He was professor of English at Christian university, Canton, Mo., was afterward president of that institution, and also of Kentucky university, 1897-1900.

CAVINESS, George Washington, educator, was born at Fairfield, Iowa, March 29, 1857; son of Alfred and Achsa (Osborn) Caviness. He was prepared for college in the district and high schools of Iowa, and was graduated from Battle Creek (Mich.) college in 1882. From 1882 to 1885 he was teacher in various high schools in Michigan, and from 1888 to 1894 was principal of the South Lancaster (Mass.) academy. In the latter year he was elected president of Battle Creek college.

CAWEIN, Madison Julius, poet, was born at Louisville, Ky., March 23, 1865. He was of Huguenot and German descent, and graduated at the Louisville high school in 1886. He began to write poetry when about sixteen years old, but did not publish his work until 1887. His first volume, *Blooms of the Berry*, issued in that year, received high praise from such critics as W.D. Howells, E. C. Stedman, and James Whitcomb Riley. His subsequent works include: *Red Leaves and Roses, Poems* (1893); *Poems of Nature and Love* (1893); *Intimations of the Beautiful* (1894); *One Day and Another*.

CESNOLA, Luigi Palma di. (See di Cesnola, L. P.)

CHABRAT, Guy Ignatius, R. C. bishop, was born at Chambre, France, Dec. 28, 1787. He received a good education at the best schools of his native place, pursued his theological studies at a Sulpitian seminary, and in 1809 was ordained a sub-deacon. Bishop Flaget of Kentucky was at this time seeking recruits for his missions, and young Chabrat was one of those who determined to accompany him. He arrived in Kentucky in 1811, completed his studies under Father David, and was ordained by Bishop Flaget on Christmas day, 1811, the first Catholic priest ordained in the west. His first charge was the missions of St. Michael in Nelson, and St. Clare in Hardin county; he also attended the mission at Poplar Neck, Nelson county, and in 1823 was pastor of the church of St. Pius in Scott county. In 1824 he was appointed ecclesiastical superior of the sisterhood of Loretto, and in 1834 coadjutor of Bishop Flaget, with the title of Bishop of Bolreo. His health had been failing for some time, and he was now threatened with blindness. In 1843 he visited Europe, where noted oculists confirmed the hopelessness of his case, and he was released from his charge. He died at Maurice, France, Nov. 21, 1868.

CHACE, Elizabeth Buffum, reformer, was born in Providence, R. I., Dec. 9, 1806; daughter of Arnold and Rebecca (Gould) Buffum, and grand-daughter of William Buffum, a member of the Rhode Island society for the gradual abolition of slavery. She was educated at home and at the Friends' school in Providence, R. I. In 1830 she was married to Samuel Buffington Chace of Fall River, in which city she resided until 1840, when they removed to Valley Falls, R. I. With Samuel May, Jr., and other abolitionists, she labored in the interest of the anti-slavery society, organizing meetings and conventions all over the state of Rhode Island. She was a life-long advocate of temperance and equal rights, and during her ninetieth year made several able contributions to the daily press on woman suffrage. She assisted many negroes to make their escape to Canada, and used her voice and pen in behalf of the slaves whenever opportunity offered. In 1872 she was chosen a delegate to the World's prison congress, held in London, England. She is the author of: *Anti-Slavery Reminiscences* (1891).

CHACE, George Ide, physicist, was born in Lancaster, Mass., Feb. 19, 1808; son of Charles and Ruth (Jenckes) Chace. His boyhood was passed on a farm. He was prepared for college at Lancaster academy, and was graduated at Brown in 1830 with valedictory honors. For a brief period he was principal of the academy in

Waterville, Me., resigning his position in 1831 to become tutor in Brown university. In 1833 he was advanced to the position of adjunct professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and in 1834 was appointed professor of chemistry. In 1836 the chair was enlarged to that of chemistry, geology and physiology, and he remained professor of these sciences until 1867. In that year the presidency of the university became vacant by the resignation of Dr. Barnas Sears, and Professor Chace assumed the office *ad interim*, holding it for one year, when the Rev. Dr. Caswell was elected. At the same time he was transferred to the chair of moral and intellectual philosophy, and held this position for five years. In 1872 he resigned, and passed 1872-'73 in foreign travel. He was deeply interested in charitable and philanthropic institutions, in several of which he held prominent offices. In 1841 he declined the presidency of Waterville college. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University at Lewisburg, and that of D.D. from Brown in 1853. His published works include: *The Relation of Divine Providence to Physical Laws* (1854); *The Virtues and Services of Francis Wayland* (1866); and *Lectures and Essays* with a memoir of the author (1886). He died in Providence, R.I., April 29, 1885.

CHACE, Jonathan, senator, was born at Fall River, Mass., July 22, 1829; son of Harvey and Hannah (Wood) Chace. He received an academic education and entered into the cotton manufacturing industry at Providence, R. I. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Rhode Island state senate and was re-elected in 1877. In 1880 he was elected a representative to the 47th Congress and was re-elected to the 48th Congress. On Nov. 20, 1885, Governor Bourne appointed William P. Sheffield senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry B. Anthony, Sept. 2, 1884, and when the legislature met in 1885 it elected Mr. Chace to the unexpired term, and he took his seat Jan. 26, 1885. In June, 1888, he was elected to the full term to expire March 3, 1895, but resigned his seat in the senate early in the 51st Congress, and was succeeded by Nathan F. Dixon.

CHADBOURNE, Paul Ansel, educator, was born at North Berwick, Me., Oct. 21, 1823. He worked on a farm and as a carpenter until his seventeenth year, when he studied two years at Phillips Exeter academy, supporting himself by copying law papers. He was graduated from Williams college, valedictorian, in 1848, and from the Berkshire medical school M.D. in 1859. He taught school at Freehold, N. J., Great Falls, N. H., and at East Windsor, Conn., where he also studied at the theological institute. In 1853 he was licensed to preach, and in the same year

was called to the chair of chemistry and natural history at Williams college. In 1855-'56 he was lecturer at the Western Reserve college. In 1859 he was transferred to the chair of natural history at Williams, and in addition to the duties of this professorship also held the chair of natural sciences at Bowdoin college from 1858 to 1865. He was state senator in 1865 and 1866. He became president of the Massachusetts agricultural college at Amherst in 1867, but was compelled to resign on account of ill health. In 1867 he was elected president of the University of Wisconsin. After three years' successful administration he spent two years in Utah and the far west. In 1872 he succeeded Mark Hopkins as president of Williams college. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams college in 1868, that of D.D. from Amherst college in 1872, and that of D.C.L. from Oxford university in 1874. His published writings include: *Relations of Natural History to Intellect, Taste, Wealth and Religion* (1860); *Instinct, its Office in the Animal Kingdom and its Relation to the Higher Powers in Man* (Lowell Institute Lectures, 1872); *Strength of Man and Stability of Nations* (1877), and *Hope of the Righteous* (1877). He edited *The Wealth of the United States* (1880), and *Public Service of the State of New York* (1881). He died in New York city, Feb. 23, 1883.

CHADWICK, George Whitfield, musician, was born in Lowell, Mass., Nov. 13, 1854; son of Alonzo C. and Hannah G. Chadwick. He was educated in the public schools of Lawrence, and in 1872 went to Boston, where for three years he studied under Eugene Thayer. He then taught music for a year at Olivet (Mich.) college, and in 1877 went to Germany, studying at Leipsic under Jadassohn and Reinecke, and at Munich under Rheinberger. At the close of his musical studies at Leipsic he composed an overture entitled *Rip Van Winkle* which was performed at a conservatory concert in Leipsic. He returned to Boston in 1880, and the *Rip Van Winkle* overture was given at a Handel and Haydn festival in Boston, with Mr. Chadwick as conductor, and also by the Harvard musical association. He was made instructor in harmony and composition at the New England conservatory of music, and in 1881 conducted the music of the *Œdipus* in Boston and in New York. In 1887 he became conductor of the Boston orchestral club, and in 1890 of the Springfield festival association. In 1891 he was commissioned to compose the music of the ode for the dedication of the buildings of the Columbian exposition. In 1893 his *Symphony in F major* gained for him the prize of three hundred dollars offered by the national conservatory of music in New York. He composed the music of the opera *Tabasco* first

performed by the 1st corps of cadets in Boston in 1894. In February, 1897, he was chosen to succeed Carl Faelton as director of the New England conservatory. Among his choral works are: *The Vikings' Last Voyage*, *Phoenix Expirans*, *The Lily Nymph*, *The Lovely Rosabelle*, and *The Pilgrim's Hymn*; and his orchestral works include the overtures *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, and *Rip Van Winkle*; also *A Pastorale Prelude*, *Jubilee*, *Noel*, and *A Vagrom Ballad*; symphonic sketches for orchestra, and twelve songs from Arlo Bates's "Told in the Gate."

CHAFFEE, Adna Lomanza, soldier, was born at Orwell, Ohio, April 14, 1842. He was educated in the public schools, and in July, 1861, entered the 6th U.S. cavalry as a private. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, May 12, 1863; 1st lieutenant, Feb. 22, 1865; captain, Oct. 12, 1869, and major in the 9th cavalry, July 7, 1888. He was breveted 1st lieutenant and captain for gallantry at Gettysburg and Dinwiddie Court-house, and major and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry in engagements with the Indians in Arizona and Texas. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 3d cavalry in June, 1897, and colonel of the 8th cavalry, May 8, 1899. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, May 4, 1898; commanded a brigade in the Santiago campaign, June to August, 1898; the 2d division of the 5th army corps, August to September, 1898; the 1st division of the 4th army corps, November to December, 1898, and was promoted major-general of volunteers in July, 1898. He served as chief of staff of the military division of Cuba, 1898-1900, was promoted brigadier-general U. S. Army, April 13, 1900, and commanded the U.S. forces sent to Peking, China, in June, 1900. He was promoted major-general in February, 1901, and was assigned to the department of the Philippines, in 1902 and to the department of the East in 1903, and in that year became the ranking officer of the army.

CHAFFEE, Jerome Hunting, senator, was born in Niagara county, N.Y., April 17, 1825. He engaged in the dry-goods business at Adrian, Mich., 1846-'52; resided in Missouri and Kansas, and in 1859 removed to what is now Denver, Col., where he engaged in mining and other enterprises. He was a representative in the territorial legislature, 1861-'4; serving as speaker, 1863-'4; was a Republican delegate to the 42d and 43d congresses, 1871-'75, and took his seat in the U.S. senate, Dec. 4, 1876. He was chairman of the Republican national executive committee of 1884. He died in Salem Centre, N.Y., March 9, 1886.

CHAILLE, Stanford Emerson, physician, was born in Natchez, Miss., July 9, 1830; son of William Hamilton and Mary E.P. (Stanford) Chaillé. About 1633 Pierre Chaillé, a youthful Huguenot,

having witnessed the massacre of his family, succeeded in escaping to an English vessel at La Rochelle, France, and found refuge in England. About 1700 he settled in Boston, Mass., whence his son Moses emigrated to the eastern shore of Maryland in 1710, became wealthy and died in 1763. Moses, only son of Col. Peter Chaillé, was a distinguished patriot in the revolutionary war, a member of the Maryland convention of 1775, a delegate to sign and ratify the U. S. constitution, and a member for over twenty years of the Maryland legislature. Peter's son, William Hamilton, was born in 1799, emigrated to Natchez, Miss., in 1819, and died there in 1836. Stanford Emerson was educated by private tutors, was graduated at Phillips academy, Andover, in 1847, and at Harvard college in 1851, receiving his A. M. degree in 1854. He was graduated by the medical department of the University of Louisiana, now the Tulane university, in 1853. In 1860-'61, he was a student in Paris in the laboratory of Claude Bernard, where he renewed his studies in 1866-'67. He was appointed acting surgeon-general of Louisiana in the Confederate army, Feb. 17, 1862, and was made surgeon and medical inspector of the army of Tennessee on the staff of Gen. Braxton Bragg, May 12, 1862. On July 24, 1863, he was appointed hospital surgeon at Atlanta, Ga., and in January, 1864, surgeon-in-charge of the Ocmulgee hospital, Macon, Ga. In May, 1865, he was captured and paroled, returning to New Orleans in September, 1865. He was resident student of New Orleans charity hospital, 1852-'53; resident physician U. S. marine hospital, 1853-'54; resident physician Circus Street infirmary, 1854-'60; co-editor and proprietor New Orleans *Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1857-'68; demonstrator of anatomy, medical department University of Louisiana, 1858-'67; lecturer on obstetrics, 1865-'66, and professor of physiology and pathological anatomy from 1867. He was lecturer on medical jurisprudence before the international medical congress, Philadelphia, 1876; appointed by Congress one of the twelve experts to investigate the yellow fever epidemic of 1878, and served as secretary of this board, 1878-'79; appointed by the national board of health one of the four members of the Havana yellow fever commission, and served as its president in 1879; appointed by the national board of health its supervising inspector, serving from March, 1881, to October, 1882; commissioned by the President one of the civilian members of national board of health, January, 1885; was dean of medical department, Tulane university, Louisiana, from March 31, 1885; professor of physiology and hygiene in the collegiate department, 1885-'88. He attended Ex-President Jefferson Davis in his last illness, November and December, 1889; appointed professor of physiology, hygiene, and

pathological anatomy in the medical department, Tulane university, Louisiana, 1890, and the Louisiana member of the committee on the organization of the Pan-American medical congress, 1891-'93. His contributions to medical literature are valuable, especially as treating authoritatively on yellow fever, sanitary science, and hygiene, and cover a period from 1852. He was elected honorary member of the college of physicians, Philadelphia; of the medical and chirurgical faculty of Maryland; of the academy of medical sciences, Havana, Cuba, and of the Louisiana pharmacy association; a member of the American medical association, and of many other learned societies.

CHALMERS, James Ronald, soldier, was born in Halifax county, Va., Jan. 11, 1831, son of Joseph W. Chalmers, U. S. Senator from Mississippi. He was graduated at the South Carolina college in 1851, and in 1853 was admitted to the bar. He was made district attorney in 1858, and in 1861 was a delegate to the secession convention. He was commissioned as colonel of the 9th Mississippi regiment, in 1861, and in February, 1862, was promoted brigadier-general, serving with distinction throughout the war. In 1875 and 1876 he was a member of the Mississippi state senate, and in the latter year was elected a representative in the 45th Congress. He was re-elected to the 46th Congress, and was given a certificate of election to the 47th Congress, but the office was contested and won by John R. Lynch. He was elected to the 48th Congress, and contested the election to the 51st Congress. He died at Memphis, Tenn., April 9, 1898.

CHALMERS, Joseph W., senator, was born in Halifax county, Va., in 1807, of Scotch parentage. He studied law in the University of Virginia, and in a lawyer's office in Richmond, Va. He removed to Jackson, Tenn., in 1835, and practised his profession there for five years, at the end of that time going to Holly Springs, Miss. He was appointed vice-chancellor in 1842, and held the office during 1842 and '43. He was appointed United States senator from Mississippi to succeed Robert J. Walker, and served from Dec. 7, 1845, to March 3, 1847. He then resumed his law practice in Holly Springs, Miss., where he died in June, 1853.

CHALMERS, Lionel, physician, was born in Campbelltown, Scotland, about 1715. He received his degree in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and soon after removed to America and practised medicine first in Christ church parish, and later in Charleston, S. C. He is the author of: *Opisthotonos and Tetanus* (1754); *Essay on Fevers* (1767), and *An Account of the Weather and Diseases of South Carolina* (1776). He died in Charleston, S. C., in 1777.

CHAMBERLAIN, Alexander Francis, anthropologist, was born at Kenninghall, Norfolk, England, Jan. 12, 1865. He was brought by his parents to New York in 1870, whence they removed to Canada in 1873. He was graduated with honors at the University of Toronto in 1886, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1889. From 1887 to 1890 he was fellow in modern languages in University college, Toronto, and from 1890 to 1892 fellow in anthropology in Clark university, Worcester, Mass. In 1892 he received from Clark university the degree of Ph.D., the first granted in anthropology in America. In 1892 he was appointed lecturer on anthropology in Clark university, and he spent the summer of 1891 among the Kootenay Indians of British Columbia, conducting anthropological investigations under the auspices of the British association for the advancement of science. He was elected a member of several anthropological and philological societies, and fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. He devoted especial attention to American aboriginal anthropology and linguistics, and contributed to the *American Folklore Journal*, *The Anthropologist*, *Dialect Notes*, *Modern Language Notes*, and the *Proceedings of the Canadian Institute*. He compiled a dictionary and grammar of the Kootenay Indian language and a comparative Glossary of Algonkian dialects. Among his published papers are: *Eskimo Race and Language: Modern Languages and Classics in Europe and America since 1880* (1891); *Report to the British Association on the Kootenay Indians of S. E. British Columbia* (1892); and *the Language of the Mississagas of Skügog* (1892).

CHAMBERLAIN, Daniel Henry, governor of South Carolina, was born in West Brookfield, Mass., June 23, 1835; son of Eli and Achsah (Forbes) Chamberlain. Until he was fourteen years old he worked on his father's farm and attended the common schools. In 1849 and 1850 he studied at the Amherst (Mass.) academy, and in 1854 studied at Phillips Andover academy. In 1857 he completed his preparation for college at the Worcester, Mass., high school, where he taught in 1857-'58, and in 1859 entered Yale college. He was graduated in 1862 and entered Harvard law school, where he remained until the fall of 1863, when he left to enlist in the army. He received a lieutenant's commission in the 5th Massachusetts colored cavalry, and served until the close of the war. In January, 1866, he engaged in cotton planting on the Sea Islands, near Charleston, S. C., but was unsuccessful. In 1867 he was chosen a member of the constitutional convention called under the reconstruction acts, and took his seat in January, 1868. He was

made attorney-general in 1868, and held the office four years, at the end of that time returning to his law practice in Charleston. He achieved distinction at the bar, and in 1874 was elected governor of the state. At the close of his term he returned to New York city. See *Governor Chamberlain's Administration in South Carolina*, by Walter Allen (1888).

CHAMBERLAIN, Eugene Tyler, journalist, was born at Albany, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1856; son of Frank Chamberlain. He was graduated from the Albany academy in 1874 and from Harvard in 1876, with honors in philosophy. While in college he was associate editor of the *Harvard Advocate*. He taught in the Albany academy, and in 1879 entered business with his father in charge of the Dunlap elevator. In 1882 he began his daily newspaper work as a member of the staff of the *Albany Evening Journal*. He rose to the position of associate editor under George Dawson, and remained as such under Harold Frederick and John A. Sleicher. In 1888 he transferred his services to the *Albany Argus*, taking the position of assistant editor. During his newspaper career he served as the *Albany* correspondent for a number of influential newspapers in all parts of the United States. He wrote the life of Grover Cleveland as a campaign volume, aided in organizing the civil service reform association in 1884, and was mentioned for the position of civil service commissioner. In 1892 he assumed the editorship of the *Albany Argus*.

CHAMBERLAIN, Jacob, clergyman, was born at Sharon, Conn., April 13, 1835. He was graduated at the theological seminary of the Reformed Dutch church, New Brunswick, N. J., and at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York city. Immediately upon graduation he went to India as missionary, where he had unusual success in the fields of Palamainer and Madanapalli, at each of which stations he established a hospital and dispensary. He was chairman of the committee to bring out a new translation of the Old Testament in the Telugu language, and as well of that which had in hand the revising of the Telugu New Testament. He was elected in 1878 to the vice-presidency for India of the American Tract society. Among his published works are: *The Bible Tested* (1878), which reached a sale of twenty-one thousand; *Winding up a Horse, or Christian Giving* (1879), and *Break Coconuts over the Wheels* (1885), the last reaching a sale of twenty thousand.

CHAMBERLAIN, Jeremiah, educator, was born in Adams county, Pa., Jan. 5, 1794; son of Col. James Chamberlain, an officer in the revolutionary army. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1814, and after a three-years course at

Princeton theological seminary he was licensed to preach in 1817. He spent a year in the south as a missionary, and in 1818 accepted a call to the church at Bedford, Pa. In 1822 he became president of Centre college, Kentucky, and held the office until 1825, placing the school on a firm basis. During his administration he preached regularly. He resigned the presidency of Centre college in 1825 to accept that of Louisiana college, remaining there until 1828, when he established a private school in Jackson, La. In 1830 he founded and was elected president of Oakland college, Claiborne county, Miss., to which work he devoted the rest of his life. He received the degree of D.D. from Centre college in 1825. He died by the hand of an assassin, a student of the college, Sept. 5, 1850.

CHAMBERLAIN, Joshua Lawrence, governor of Maine, was born in Brewer, Me., Sept. 8, 1828; son of Joshua Chamberlain, second in command in the Aroostook war; grandson of Joshua Chamberlain, a colonel of the war of 1812. He attended the military academy at Ellsworth, Me., was graduated at Bowdoin in 1852 and at Bangor theological seminary in 1855. He was professor of rhetoric at Bowdoin from 1856 until 1862. In August of the latter year he entered the Union army as lieutenant-colonel of the 20th Maine volunteers, and served continuously in the 1st division of the 5th corps, gaining successive promotion and finally commanding the corps. He was mustered out of service Jan. 10, 1866, as brevet major-general. After having engaged in twenty-four pitched battles, being six times wounded, thrice severely, he received promotion as brigadier-general on the field, and was honored with the direction of the formal surrender of the Confederate forces at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. After the close of the war he resumed his professorship at Bowdoin college, but was elected governor of Maine in 1866, and by three successive re-elections held the office till 1871. On retiring from the governorship, he was elected president of Bowdoin college, and served as such till 1883, in the mean time occupying the chair of mental and moral philosophy, 1874-'79. In 1876 he was appointed major-general of Maine militia; in 1878 was a United States commissioner to the Paris exhibition; and till 1885 lectured on public law and political economy in Bowdoin college. He removed to New York city in 1886, when he became interested in railroad affairs and was elected president of the Institute of arts of that city. He received from Pennsylvania college the degree of LL.D. in 1866, and from Bowdoin college the same degree in 1869. He is the author of *Maine: Her place in History* (1877), and *Education in Europe* (1879). He was U.S. commissioner of education at Paris in 1900.

CHAMBERLAIN, Mellen, librarian, was born at Pembroke, N. H., June 4, 1821; son of Mellen Chamberlain, a lawyer, who died in 1839. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1844, and at the Dane law school, Cambridge, in 1848, and began to practise law in Boston Jan. 1, 1849. He was a member of both houses of the Massachusetts legislature, and when in the senate he was chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1866 he was appointed justice, and afterwards chief justice of the municipal court of the city of Boston, and resigned that office in 1878, on his election as librarian-in-chief of the Boston public library. After a popular administration of twelve



years, he retired on account of ill-health, Oct. 1, 1890. He conducted a literary club in Chelsea for thirty years, which had no inconsiderable influence on the community, and led to the formation of similar clubs in other parts of the country. He prepared several addresses, reviews, and historical papers, which attracted much attention, by the learning, originality, and critical insight they evinced, and gave the author a high place among monographic writers of history. Judge Chamberlain was elected in 1873 a member of the Massachusetts historical society, and its published proceedings evidence the value of his historical papers. He prepared a history of the municipality of Chelsea, which presents novel and interesting phases of judicial proceedings in the Massachusetts colony. He received the degree of LL.B. from Harvard in 1848, LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1885, and in 1892 he was elected fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. Among his printed works are the following: *The History of Winnisimmet, Rumney Marsh and Pullin Point* (1880); *Daniel Webster as an Orator* (1882); *John Adams the Statesman of the Revolution* (1884); *Samuel Maverick's Palisade House of 1630* (1885); *The Authentication of the Declaration of Independence* (1885); *The Journals of Captain Henry Dearborn, 1775-1783* (1886-'87); *Notes to Sewall's Letter Book* (1886); *Address at the Dedication of Wilson Hall, Dartmouth College Library* (1885); *A Review of McMaster's History* (1886); *Landscape in Life and in Poetry* (1886); *Remarks at the Dedication of a Statue of Daniel Webster*, at

Concord, N. H. (1886) ; *Address at the Dedication of the Brooks Library Building at Brattleboro, Vt.* (1887) ; *The Constitutional Relations of the American Colonies to the English Government at the Commencement of the American Revolution* (1887) ; *The Revolution Impending, with a Critical Essay* (1888) ; *Josiah Quincy, the Great Mayor* (1889) ; *A Review of Palfrey's History of New England* (1890) ; *Review of the Belknap Papers* (1891) ; *The Memorial of Captain Charles Cochrane* (1891) ; *Governor Winthrop's Estate* (1892). He died at Chelsea, Mass., June 25, 1900.

CHAMBERLAIN, Selah, engineer, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., March 4, 1812. He was a contractor for the constructing of the Erie extension of the Pennsylvania canal and of other large canals in the state of Pennsylvania. In 1845 he superintended the improvements made in the Canadian canals along the St. Lawrence river. Returning to his native state he was contractor for the Rutland and Burlington railroad. In 1851 he completed the construction of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad. In 1871 he was made president of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling railroad, of which he was the builder. He died in Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1890.

CHAMBERLIN, Humphrey Barker, philanthropist, was born in Manchester, England, Feb. 7, 1847 ; son of Robert and Eliza (Barker) Chamberlin. He immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1853 ; was educated in the State normal school, Oswego, N. Y. ; entered the telegraph service in 1862, and served in the military telegraph corps, 1863-'65. He engaged in the drug business in Oswego, 1866-'76 ; was general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. of Brooklyn, N.Y., 1876-'79, and engaged in the real estate business in Denver, Col., in 1879, becoming president of the Denver chamber of commerce in 1889. He gave the Chamberlin observatory costing \$60,000 to the University of Denver, and contributed \$40,000 to the Trinity M. E. church in Denver. He died at Staines, England, May 17, 1897.

CHAMBERLIN, Joseph Edgar, journalist, was born at Newburg, Vt., Aug. 6, 1851 ; son of Abner and Mary (Haseltine) Chamberlin, who removed to Wisconsin. He was educated in the public schools ; engaged in newspaper work, becoming manager of the Chicago *Times*, and in 1881 returned to New England, filled editorial positions in Newport and Fall River, and became editor of the Boston *Evening Record* and *Daily Advertiser*. He founded the *Listener* column in the Boston *Transcript* ; became an editor of the *Youth's Companion* in 1890, and was Cuban correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* in 1898. He is the author of *The Listener in the Town* (1899) ; *The Listener in the Country* (1896) ; *Life of John Brown in Biographies of Eminent Americans* (1899).

CHAMBERLIN, Thomas Chrowder, educator, was born near Mattoon, Ill., Sept. 25, 1843. He was graduated at Beloit college in 1866 ; studied the sciences in the University of Michigan, 1868-'69, and was professor of natural science in the State normal school, Whitewater, Wis., 1869-'73 ; professor of geology in Beloit college, 1873-'82 ; assistant on the Wisconsin geological survey, 1873-'76, and chief geologist of Wisconsin, 1876. He became chief of the glacial division of the U.S. geological survey in 1882 ; was professor of geology at Columbian university, 1884-'86 ; president of the University of Wisconsin, 1887-'92 ; professor of geology and director of the Walker museum at the University of Chicago from 1892, and geologist of the Peary relief expedition in 1894. He was president of the Wisconsin academy of science and arts, and vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science. He received the degree Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in 1882 ; from the University of Wisconsin in 1883, and LL.D. from Beloit, Columbian, and the University of Michigan in 1887. He wrote *Geology of Wisconsin*.

CHAMBERLIN, McKendree Hypes, educator, was born in Lebanon, Ill., Nov. 17, 1838 ; son of the Rev. David and Susan (Rankin) Chamberlin. He was graduated from McKendree college, A.B., in 1859, and from Harvard LL.B. in 1861. He practised law in Kansas City, Mo., and at Beardstown, Ill., 1864-'67, subsequently engaging in promoting the construction of railroads in Illinois, Iowa and Kentucky ; was secretary of the Illinois state railway commission, 1877-'81. He was elected president of McKendree college and professor of mental and moral science in 1894. He was a delegate to the quadrennial session of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, in 1896, and in 1900. He received the degree of LL.D. from U. S. Grant university in 1896.

CHAMBERS, Alexander, soldier, was born in New York in 1832. He was graduated at West Point in 1853, and served in garrison and on frontier duty until 1855, when he escorted Captain Pope's artesian well expedition in New Mexico, and in 1856-'57 was engaged in the war against the Seminole Indians in Florida. He was on frontier duty, 1857-'60, being promoted 1st lieutenant Jan. 19, 1859. On May 14, 1861, he was promoted captain and transferred from the 5th to the 18th infantry regiment. On March 12, 1862, he engaged in the Tennessee campaign, and was twice wounded in the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and once at the battle of Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. He then served in the Vicksburg campaign, and on July 4, 1863, received the brevet rank of colonel for gallantry at the siege of Vicksburg, and was brigadier-general of vol-

unteers, 1863-'64. He served on Sherman's raid to Meridian, and commanded a battalion at Look-out Mountain, Tenn., from Jan. 15, to Aug. 25, 1865. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. volunteers, for gallant services in the battle of Champion Hills, Feb. 4, 1864, and at Meridian, Miss., Feb. 14, 1864. He was judge-advocate of the district of Nebraska in the early part of 1866, and of the department of the Platte until July 31, 1867. He was promoted major, March 5, 1867, and lieutenant-colonel October, 1876, serving in the interim on garrison and frontier duty. From July, 1877, to Sept. 13, 1878, he was military attaché of the U. S. legation at Constantinople, Turkey, and in November, 1878, was stationed at Fort Townsend, Wash. He died at San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 2, 1888.

CHAMBERS, Ezekiel F., senator, was born in Kent county, Md., Feb. 28, 1788. He was graduated at Washington college in 1805, and in 1808 was admitted to the bar. He served in the war of 1812, attaining the rank of brigadier-general. In 1822 he was a member of the state senate, and was elected United States senator from Maryland as a Whig, in the place of Edward Lloyd, resigned, taking his seat Feb. 22, 1826, and serving until 1834, when he resigned. In that year he was appointed presiding judge of the second judicial court of Maryland and a judge of the court of appeals, holding the positions until 1851, when, by a change of constitution, the judiciary of Maryland became elective. He was offered the position of secretary of the navy by President Fillmore in 1852, but declined on account of feeble health. He was defeated as the Democratic candidate for governor of Maryland in 1864. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale college in 1833, and from Delaware college in 1852. He died at Chestertown, Md., Jan. 30, 1867.

CHAMBERS, George, jurist, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., Feb. 24, 1786. The town was founded by his grandfather. He was graduated at Princeton college in 1804, and was admitted to the bar in 1807, beginning practice at Chambersburg. In 1833 he was elected a representative from Pennsylvania in the 23d Congress as a Whig, and was re-elected to the 24th Congress, serving until March 3, 1837. In the latter year he was a member of the state constitutional convention of Pennsylvania. He was appointed a justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, April 12, 1851, and occupied that position until it was vacated by constitutional provision. He wrote a history of the Cumberland Valley, the manuscript of which was destroyed when the Confederate troops burned his house during their invasion of Pennsylvania. He died in Chambersburg, Pa., March 25, 1866.

CHAMBERS, George Stuart, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1841; son of John and Margaret (Bready) Chambers. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1862 and served as a private in the 118th Pennsylvania regiment during the emergency, after which he acted as assistant secretary of the United States Christian commission, 1863-'65. He was ordained in the Presbyterian ministry and was pastor of Ebenezer, later Murray Hill, church, New York city, 1867-'79, and in 1879 became pastor of the Pine street church, Harrisburg, Pa. The University of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of A.M. in 1862, and that of D.D. in 1888. He published several sermons.

CHAMBERS, Henry, senator, was born in Lunenburg county, Va., in 1785; brother of Judge Edward Chambers. He practised medicine in Alabama, and served during the Indian wars as surgeon on the staff of General Jackson. In 1819 he was a member of the state constitutional convention. He was elected U. S. senator, serving from Dec. 5, 1825, until his death, which occurred in Mecklenburg county, N. C., Jan. 25, 1826.

CHAMBERS, John, jurist, was born about 1700; son of Admiral William Chambers. He was licensed an attorney-at-law in New York April 7, 1723. He was married March 26, 1737, to Anne, daughter of Col. Jacobus and Eva (Philipse) Van Cortlandt of Yonkers, N. Y. On Nov. 5, 1739, he was appointed clerk of the common council of New York, and on July 30, 1751, he was commissioned second justice of the supreme court, taking his seat May 8, 1752. On May 1, 1753, he resigned his office as clerk of the common council. In 1757 he was a member of the Congress at Albany, N. Y., convened for the purpose of forming a Confederate union of the British American colonies. In 1760 he failed to receive the appointment to the chief-justiceship of the state, made vacant by the death of Judge DeLancey, to which he felt entitled by reason of rank, and on Nov. 19, 1761, he resigned his seat on the bench. He was a member of the council from 1752 until his death, April 10, 1764.

CHAMBERS, John, representative, was born in New Jersey, Dec. 4, 1779. He removed to Kentucky with his father in 1792, and was admitted to the bar in 1800, practising his profession in Washington, Ky. He served in the war of 1812 as aid-de-camp to General Harrison, and was present at the battle of the Thames. In 1828 he was elected a representative from Kentucky in the 20th Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by Thomas Metcalfe's resignation, and served until 1829. He was elected to the 24th and 25th congresses as a Whig, serving from Dec. 7, 1835, to March 3, 1839. He was appointed governor of

the territory of Iowa in 1841, holding the office until 1846. In 1849 he was a commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the Sioux Indians. He died near Paris, Ky., Sept. 21, 1852.

CHAMBERS, Julius, editor, was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1850; son of Joseph and Sarabella Chambers. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan university from 1866 to 1868, was graduated at Cornell university in 1870, and accepted a position as reporter on the New York *Tribune*.



Julius Chambers

In 1873 he became connected with the *Herald*, and served on this paper as reporter, special correspondent, city editor, foreign editor during the Turco-Russian war, and as night editor, accomplishing feats in journalism which gained him a national reputation. During 1878-'79 he attended Columbia law school.

In 1886 he was made managing editor of the *Herald*, and in May, 1887, established in Paris the only successful European edition of the *Herald*. In 1889 he accepted the same position with the New York *World*, on which paper he repeated his former success. He is the author of *A Mad World and its Inhabitants* (1877), the experiences of the author who, feigning insanity, was confined in an insane asylum in New York; *On a Margin: The Story of a Hopeless Patriot* (1884), and *Lovers Four and Maidens Five* (1886); *Missing, A Tale of the Sargasso Sea* (1896); *The Rascal Club* (1897). Mr. Chambers was the discoverer (1872) of Elk lake, south of Lake Itasca, which he claimed to be the source of the Mississippi river.

CHAMBERS, Robert William, author, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 26, 1865; son of William and Caroline (Boughton) Chambers; grandson of William and Caroline (Allen) Chambers, and of Joseph and Caroline (Smith) Boughton, and a descendant of Roger Williams. He was educated at Cormon's atelier, at the schools of Colin and Harrison, and at Julian's under Lefebvre Benjamin Constant, 1886-'93, and first exhibited in the Paris salon of 1889. On his return to the United States he illustrated for *Life*, *Truth* and *Vogue*. He is the author of *In the Quarter* (1894); *The King in Yellow* (1895); *The Red Republic* (1896); *A King and a Few Dukes* (1896); *The Maker of Moons* (1896); *With the Band* (verse, 1897); *The Mystery of Choice*

(1897); *Lorraine* (1897); *The Haunts of Men* (1897); *The Cambrie Mask* (1898); *Ashes of Empire* (1898); *The Conspirators* (1899); *Outsiders* (1899); *The Harbour Master* (1899); and *The Witch of Ellangowan* a drama (1897).

CHAMBERS, Talbot Wilson, clergyman, was born at Carlisle, Pa., Feb. 25, 1819; son of Dr. W. C. and Mary (Ege) Chambers. He attended Dickinson college, was graduated at Rutgers college in 1834, and studied at the theological seminaries of New Brunswick and Princeton (1834-'37). In 1837-'39 he was engaged in private teaching in Mississippi. His first pastorate was at the second Reformed Dutch church of Raritan at Somerville, N. J., where he was ordained and installed Jan. 22, 1840, and which he served until Dec. 2, 1849, when he was called to be one of the pastors of the collegiate Reformed Dutch church in New York city, and was stationed at the Lafayette place church. He was one of the American committee on the revision of the Bible, and for many years the chairman of the American section of the churches connected with the Reformed alliance. In 1875 he became lecturer at the New Brunswick theological seminary, N. J., and was made a trustee of Rutgers college in 1868, and of Columbia college in 1881. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Columbia in 1853, and that of LL.D. from Rutgers in 1888. He wrote: *Memorial of Theo. Frelinghuysen, The Psalter a Witness to the Divine Origin of the Bible* (1876), and *Companion to the Revised Old Testament*. He died in New York city, Feb. 3, 1896.

CHAMBLISS, John Randolph, soldier, was born in Hicksford, Greenville county, Va., Jan. 23, 1833; son of John R., and grandson of Lewis H., Chambliss. In 1853 he was graduated at West Point, and until March 4, 1854, was stationed at the cavalry school, Carlisle, Pa., when he resigned and assumed the occupation of a planter at Hicksford, Va. From 1856 to 1861 he served as a major on the governor's staff, and from 1858 to '61 as colonel of militia. At the opening of the civil war he entered the Confederate service, was first colonel of an infantry regiment and later colonel of the 13th Virginia cavalry. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and was killed while leading a cavalry charge at Deep Bottom, near Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

CHAMBLISS, William Parham, soldier, was born in Chamblissburg, Va., March 20, 1827. He was educated for the law, and served in the war with Mexico as 2d lieutenant in the 1st Tennessee volunteers from 1846 until July, 1847, when he was promoted captain of the 3d Tennessee volunteers. At the close of the war he practised his profession in Pulaski, Tenn., 1850-'55; edited the

Citizen, a Democratic newspaper, 1850-'55 and was a member of the state legislature, 1853-'54. In March, 1855, he was given a commission as 1st lieutenant 2d cavalry, United States army, and stationed in Texas. In April, 1861, he was promoted captain, and in August of the same year was transferred to the 5th cavalry, served in the civil war during the Manassas and peninsular campaigns, and was brevetted major May 4, 1862, for meritorious conduct at Hanover Court House, Va. He was severely wounded at the battle of Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862, and, after lying exposed on the battlefield for four days, was taken to Libby prison. He received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for his gallantry at Gaines' Mills, and after his release from Libby he served as instructor of cavalry at West Point, N. Y., 1862-'64. He was promoted major in the 4th cavalry March 30, 1864, and served as special inspector of cavalry in the division of the Mississippi, 1864-'65. He accompanied his regiment to Texas in 1865, and on Nov. 1, 1867, resigned from the army to engage in business in Canada. He was afterwards reinstated in the army as major, and was retired Dec. 21, 1886, by act of Congress. He died Feb. 22, 1887.

CHAMPE, John, soldier, was born in Loudon county, Va., in 1752. He was a sergeant-major of cavalry, and was employed by Major Lee, at Washington's request, to endeavor to capture Benedict Arnold. To accomplish his purpose he deserted from the American lines and was received by the British at Paulus Hook. His plan to seize Arnold, gag him, and carry him to a boat which he had ready, was frustrated by that general's change of quarters on the night fixed for the event, and the removal of Champe to a transport, in which, with the legion to which he was attached, he was sent to Virginia. He escaped from the British army and joined Greene's forces, but was exempted from further service by General Washington, lest he should be captured as a spy. He died in Kentucky about 1798.

CHAMPLIN, Christopher Grant, senator, was born in Newport, R. I., April 12, 1768. He was a nephew of George Champlin, born 1738, died 1809, was graduated from Harvard college in 1786, and afterwards studied at St. Omer, France. He served as a representative in Congress from May 15, 1797, to March 3, 1801. He was chosen to the United States senate in place of Francis Malbone, deceased, took his seat Jan. 12, 1810, and resigned in 1811. He was president of the Rhode Island bank up to the time of his death, which occurred at Newport, R. I., March 28, 1840.

CHAMPLIN, James Tift, educator, was born in Colchester, Conn., June 9, 1811. He was graduated as valedictorian of his class from Brown university in 1834, and served as a tutor in that

institution from 1835 to 1838, when he became pastor of the Baptist church, Portland, Me., resigning his pastorate in 1841 to accept the chair of ancient languages in Waterville college, which he held until 1857, when he became president of the college, so remaining until 1872, when he settled at Portland, Me., and occupied himself with literary work. He prepared English and Greek grammars and other educational works, and from 1850 was a contributor to the *Christian Review*. He published: *Demosthenes on the Crown* (1843); *Demosthenes' Select Orations* (1848); *Æschines on the Crown* (1850); *A Textbook of Intellectual Philosophy* (1860); *First Principles of Ethics* (1861); *A Text-book of Political Economy* (1868); *Scripture Reading-Lessons with Notes* (1876); *Constitution of the United States, with brief comments* (1880). He died in Portland, Me., March 15, 1882.

CHAMPLIN, John Denison, author, was born at Stonington, Conn., Jan. 29, 1834; son of John Denison and Sylvia (Bostwick) Champlin. He attended the Hopkins grammar school at New Haven, was graduated from Yale in 1856, and received the degree of M.A. in 1866. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and practised in New York city as a member of the law firm of Hollister, Cross & Champlin. In 1860 he removed to New Orleans to begin the practice of law in that city, but at the opening of the civil war returned to New York, and from 1862 to '64 was engaged in general literary work. In 1864 he became associate editor of the *Standard*, Bridgeport, Conn., and in 1865 established a Democratic paper entitled the *Sentinel*, in Litchfield, Conn., which he edited for four years. In 1869 he sold it and removed to New York city. In 1872-'73 he wrote, from the journal of J. F. Loubart, a *Narrative of the Mission to Russia in 1866* of the Hon. Gustavus Vasa Fox, assistant secretary of the navy, who was sent with a fleet by the U. S. government to congratulate Alexander II. on his escape from assassination. In 1873 he served as a reviser and in 1875 became associate editor of *The American Cyclopædia*. He is the author of: *Young Folk's Cyclopædia of Common Things* (1879); *Young Folk's Catechism of Common Things* (1880); *Young Folk's Cyclopædia of Persons and Places* (1880); *Young Folk's Astronomy* (1881); *Young Folk's History of the War for the Union* (1881); *Chronicle of the Coach* (1886) and edited Scribner's *Cyclopædia of Painters and Painting* (4 vols., 1887), and *Cyclopædia of Music and Musicians* (1890). He was associate editor of the *Standard Dictionary* in 1892-'94, and editor (with Rossiter Johnson and George Cary Eggleston) of *Liber Scriptorum* (1893); *Young Folk's Cyclopædia of Literature and Art* (1901).

CHAMPLIN, Stephen, naval officer, was born in South Kingston, R. I., Nov. 17, 1789; son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Perry) Champlin. In 1794 his parents removed to Lebanon, Ky., where he received a common-school education. At the age of sixteen he went to sea and at twenty-two was captain of a merchantman. May 22, 1812, he was appointed a sailing-master in the navy and placed in command of a gunboat under Commodore Perry at Newport, and afterwards at Sacketts Harbor. He was in command of the *Scorpion* at the battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, the *Scorpion* firing the first shot on the American side. September 13, Champlin captured the *Little Belt*, and fired the last shot of the engagement. In 1814 he commanded the *Tigress* and participated in the blockade of Port Mackinac. On the 13th of September the *Tigress* and *Scorpion* were surprised and captured by the British, Champlin receiving a severe wound in the thigh, which crippled him for life. He was held as a prisoner at Mackinac for more than a month and was then paroled. He was promoted to a lieutenantancy Dec. 9, 1814, and in 1815 was attached to Commodore Perry's flagship, the *Java*. From 1816 to 1818 he was in command of the *Porcupine*, and during 1816 was employed in surveying the Canadian line. He served on the receiving ship *Fulton* from 1824 to 1834, when he settled in Buffalo, N. Y. He was promoted captain, Aug. 4, 1850; was placed on the reserve list Sept. 13, 1855, and was raised to the rank of commodore on the reserve list, April 4, 1867. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1870.

CHAMPLIN, Stephen Gardner, soldier, was born at Kingston, N. Y., July 1, 1797. He acquired his education at Rhinebeck academy, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar at Albany, in 1850. He settled in the practice of his profession at Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1853, and later held office as judge of the recorder's court, and prosecuting attorney of Kent county. In 1861 he was commissioned major of the 3d Michigan infantry, of which he was promoted colonel, October 22. He participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Groveton, and Antietam. He was severely wounded at Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862, and as a result was incapacitated for active service after the battle of Antietam, and commanded the recruiting station at Grand Rapids upon his promotion to the rank of brigadier-general, Nov. 29, 1862. He died at Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 24, 1864.

CHAMPNEY, Benjamin, painter, was born in New Ipswich, N. H., Nov. 20, 1817, son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Brook) Champney. In 1834 he was graduated at Appleton academy, New Ipswich, and removed to Boston, where he was employed in a lithographic establishment, 1837-'40. He studied at the Louvre life school in Paris

1841-'46. In 1847-'48 he painted his notable panorama of the Rhine. He painted scenes in the White Mountains and the Swiss Alps. He was president of the Boston Art club in 1858, and published *Sixty Year Memories of Art and Artists*.

CHAMPNEY, Elizabeth Williams, author, was born in Springfield, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1850; daughter of Samuel Barned and Caroline (Johnson) Williams. She was graduated at Vassar college in 1869; married James Wells Champney, and in 1876 began to write stories, poems, and romances for the periodicals; her first book, "In the Sky Garden," also appearing in that year. She contributed to leading periodicals a series of papers embodying her observations in foreign lands, the most notable being *A Neglected Corner of Europe*, and another, *In the Footsteps of Fortuny and Regnault*. Her works comprise: *Bowbon Lilies*, *Rosemary and Rue*, *All Around a Palette*, *Great-Grandmother Girls in New France*, *Three Vassar Girls Abroad*, *The Witch Winnie* series, *Sebia's Tangled Web*, *Romance of the Feudal Chateaux* (1900); *Colonial Songs*.

CHAMPNEY, James Wells ("Champ"), artist, was born in Boston, July 16, 1843. He studied in the Lowell institute, Boston, Mass., and at the age of sixteen entered the shop of a wood engraver in that city. He served in the 45th Massachusetts volunteers during 1863, and afterwards taught drawing in the school of Dr. Dio Lewis, at Lexington, Mass. In 1866 he visited Europe, studying in Paris and at Ecouen under Edouard Frère. In 1868 he spent some time in the academy at Antwerp, then returned to Paris, where, in 1869, he painted his first *genre* picture. He spent some time in Rome, Italy, in 1869-'70. He employed 1873 in visiting the southern states, making sketches to illustrate Edward King's *The Great South*. In 1885 he first turned his attention to pastel painting. It was as a "pastelist" that he became best known. His lectures before the leading art clubs on *Pastels and Pastellists* and the various exhibitions of his famous copies of the old masters did much to promote the growth of art in the United States. His pictures of Lawrence Barrett, the Hon. John Bigelow, Robert Collyer, and Bishop Williams of Connecticut, are splendid exponents of the possibilities of pastel painting. He spent the summer of 1893 in the gallery at Versailles, producing his delightful replicas of the French court beauties, which were later exhibited in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. He exhibited at the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago, IH. (1893), and at the Paris salon of 1894. Mr. Champney was a graceful lecturer on art, illustrating his talks with rapid and effective sketches.

In 1882 he was elected an associate member of the National academy of design, and was early made a member of the American society of water color painters. After 1876 his studios were situated in New York city, and at Deerfield, Mass. Among the more noted of his early pictures are : *Boy Shelling Peas* (1869) ; *The Sere Leaf* (1874) ; *Where the Two Paths Meet* (1880) ; *Song without Words* (1886). Among his portraits in pastel are noted those of Mrs. Egerton, Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart, Grace Kimball as *Betty Linley*, Mary Mannering as *Daphne*, and Mrs. Henry Munn. He was accidentally killed in New York city, May 1, 1903.

CHAMPNEYS, Benjamin, jurist, was born in Bridgeton, Cumberland county, N. J., in January, 1800. He was educated by a private tutor and entered the college of New Jersey but did not graduate. He was admitted to the bar April 2, 1818. From 1824 to 1830 he served as deputy attorney-general of the mayor's court, Lancaster, Pa. ; from 1830 to 1833 as deputy attorney-general of the county ; and from 1839 to 1842 as president judge of the second judicial district. In 1825 and in 1828 he sat in the lower house of the state legislature, and from 1843 to 1846 in the state senate. He became attorney-general of the state in 1846, and resigned that office in 1848. He was elected to the state house of representatives in 1863, and to the state senate in 1864, '65, and '66. He left the Democratic party at the time of the civil war and joined the Republicans. He died at Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 9, 1871.

CHANCELLOR, Charles Williams, physician, was born in Spottsylvania county, Va., Feb. 19, 1833. He attended the college at Georgetown, D. C., and the University of Virginia. In 1853 he received his M.D. degree at Jefferson medical college, and removed to Alexandria, Va., where he practised medicine until the breaking out of the civil war. In 1861 he was appointed medical director on the staff of General Pickett of the Confederate army, and served in this capacity throughout the war, removing at its close to Memphis, Tenn., where he practised for three years. In 1868 he accepted the chair of anatomy at Baltimore (Md.) university, became dean of the faculty in 1869, and professor of surgery in 1870. He severed his connection with the university in 1873 to return to general practice, and in 1876 he was made secretary of the state board of health. He was elected a fellow of the Royal society of London. Among his writings are : *Report upon the Condition of the Prisons, Reformatories and Charitable Institutions of Maryland* (1875) ; *Mineral Waters and Seaside Resorts* (1883) ; and monographs on *Drainage of the Marsh Lands of Maryland* (1884). He was U.S. consul at Havre, France, 1893-97.

CHANCELLOR, Eustathius, physician, was born at Chancellorsville, Va., Aug. 29, 1854; son of Dr. J. Edgar and Josephine (Anderson) Chancellor. He entered the University of Virginia in 1871, and in 1874 changed from the classical to the medical department, from which he was graduated in 1876. He attended a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, was appointed prosector at the University of Maryland, and in 1877 was graduated from that institution. He became resident physician at the university hospital in 1878. In 1879 he began general practice in co-partnership with his father. In 1885 he was instrumental in founding the Beaumont hospital medical college, in which he was a professor from 1885 to 1890. In 1892 he was elected secretary of the national association of military surgeons. He is the author of : *Researches upon the Treatment of Delirium Tremens* (1881) ; *Gonorrhœal Articular Rheumatism* (1883) ; *Woman in her Social Sphere* (1885) ; *Marriage Philosophy* (1886) ; *The Correlation of Physical and Vital Forces* (1887) ; and *The Pacific Slope and its Scenery* (1890).

CHANCKE, John Mary Joseph, R. C. bishop, was born at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 4, 1795. At the age of eleven he entered St. Mary's seminary; he received the tonsure from Archbishop Carroll at the age of fifteen, and was ordained June 5, 1819. He was a member of the Sulpitian order, and continued his duties as a professor in St. Mary's, of which he became president in 1834. He declined the position of coadjutor bishop of Boston, as well as of New York which he was offered later. He was master of ceremonies at the second provincial council of Baltimore, was one of the promoters of several others, and chief promoter of the first national council. Dr. Chancke was appointed bishop of the newly erected see of Natchez, and was consecrated March 4, 1841, in the cathedral at Baltimore. He built and dedicated the cathedral, made laborious visitations of his diocese, organizing new churches and parishes, and did all that zeal and untiring energy could compass in so large a field of labor. His missions among the colored people were very successful. In 1848 he founded St. Mary's orphan asylum and school under the charge of sisters of charity from Emmittsburg. In 1848 he visited France to make efforts for the coalescence of the sisters of charity in the United States with those of France, in which design he succeeded. He built during his episcopacy eleven churches, and established thirty-two missionary stations. He attended the first national council at Baltimore, and on his way home was stricken with his mortal sickness. He tarried for rest at Frederick, Md., and died there July 23, 1852.

CHANDLER, Abiel, philanthropist, was born in Concord, N. H., Feb. 26, 1777; son of Daniel and Sarah (Merrill) Chandler, and grandson of Capt. John Chandler, one of the original proprietors of Concord. At the age of twenty-one he was given a tract of forty acres of land in Stowe, Me., on the condition that he would settle there. He worked on his farm in summer, attending the Fryeburg, and afterwards Phillips, academy in winter, and was graduated at Harvard in 1806. He then taught school for nearly twelve years, and later became a commission merchant in Boston, acquiring wealth and distinction. He retired in 1845. In his will, after providing generously for his immediate family, and bequeathing legacies to more than fifty nephews and nieces, he left fifty thousand dollars to Dartmouth college to establish a scientific school, and the residue of his estate, amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars, to the asylum for the insane in New Hampshire. He died in Walpole, N. H., March 22, 1851.

CHANDLER, Charles Frederick, chemist, was born at Lancaster, Mass., Dec. 6, 1836. He studied at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard university, and then at Göttingen and Berlin, gaining his Ph.D. degree in 1856. In 1857 he was appointed professor of chemistry in Union college, removed to New York, 1864, and joined Thomas Egleston and Francis L. Vinton in organizing the Columbia college school of mines, in which he was dean and professor of analytical and applied chemistry. He became professor of chemistry in the college of pharmacy in 1866, and adjunct professor of chemistry and medical jurisprudence in the college of physicians and surgeons in 1872, taking the full chair in 1876. He was chemist to the New York city board of health and its president for several years. Among the beneficial results of his work in this field were the careful inspection of milk, improvements in the markets, the supervision of slaughter-houses and their restriction to prescribed regions on the rivers, restrictive legislation concerning the quality of kerosene and the tenement-house act. His connection with the state board of health was also fruitful in restraining the adulteration of food. He investigated the water supply of New York in 1866, of Brooklyn in 1868 and 1870, of Albany in 1872-'85, and of Yonkers in 1874; reported on waters for locomotives in 1865; analyzed the springs at Saratoga in 1863, and at Ballston in 1869, and directed analyses for several geological surveys. He is the author of contributions to the *American Journal of Science*, the *American Chemist*, which he conducted with his brother, Prof. W. H. Chandler, from 1870 to 1877; the reports of the health department and the national academy of sci-

ences. He presided in 1884 at the chemical convention which assembled at Northumberland, Pa., to commemorate Priestley's discovery of oxygen. He was made a member of the national academy of sciences in 1874, and became a life member of the chemical societies of London, Berlin, Paris and New York. He received the degree of M.D. from the University of New York, and that of LL.D. from Union college, both in 1873.

CHANDLER, Charles Henry, educator, was born in New Ipswich, N. H., Oct. 25, 1840; son of James and Nancy (White) Chandler. His father was a member of the legislatures of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and a direct descendant of Roger Chandler of Concord, Mass., who came from Plymouth colony in 1658, and was probably a son of Roger Chandler of Duxbury, and Isabella, daughter of James Chilton of the *Mayflower*. Charles H. Chandler was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1868, taught in the New Ipswich Appleton academy, at the Kimball union academy, and was principal of the Thetford academy and of that at St. Johnsbury (Vt.). In 1871 he was made professor of physics and chemistry at Antioch college, and held the chair until 1877, when he became professor of mathematics and physics. In 1881 he was made a professor at Ripon (Wis.) college, at first holding the chair of chemistry and physics, afterwards changed to that of mathematics and physics, and after 1889 to that of mathematics alone.

CHANDLER, Elizabeth Margaret, author, was born at Centre, near Wilmington, Del., Dec. 24, 1807; daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Evans) Chandler. She was taken to Philadelphia at an early age, and educated in Quaker schools until she was thirteen years old. She began to write verses when in her ninth year, and at the age of sixteen became a frequent contributor to the press. In 1824 she wrote *The Slave Ship*, for which she was awarded the third premium by the *Casket*. This was copied into the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, to which paper she was invited to contribute frequently. In 1829 she became editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, a department in that magazine, and wrote chiefly on the subject of emancipation, being the first American woman author to make this subject the principal theme of her writings. In 1830 she removed to Michigan, settling near Tecumseh, where she continued to write for the press. She is the author of *Essays, Philanthropic and Moral* (1836), and *Poetical Works* (1845, new ed., 1886). See *The Poetical Works of Elizabeth Margaret Chandler; with a Memoir of her Life and Character* by Benjamin Lundy (1845). She died at "Hazelbank," near Tecumseh, Lenawee county, Mich., Nov. 2, 1834.

CHANDLER, John, senator, was born at Epping, N. H., Feb. 1, 1762; son of Joseph and Lydia (Eastman) Chandler. In 1776 he offered himself as a recruit in the army and served out two enlistments as a soldier. In 1777 he removed to Monmouth, in a part of Massachusetts which afterwards became Maine. From 1805 to 1809 he represented Massachusetts in the 9th and 10th congresses. In 1808 he was a specially appointed sheriff of Kennebec county to settle the disputes and quell the rising rebellion of the district. He was made a major-general in the militia and served during the war of 1812. On July 8, 1812, he was commissioned brigadier-general. He was a member of the general court of Massachusetts in 1819, and in the same year was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of Maine. In 1820 he was president of the Maine senate, resigning in the fall of that year to become one of the first two U. S. senators from Maine after its separation from Massachusetts. In 1822 he was one of the committee that selected Augusta as the capital of Maine. From 1829 to 1837 he was collector of the port of Portland, removing to Augusta in the latter year. He was the principal founder of Monmouth academy, and from 1821 to 1838 was a trustee of Bowdoin college. He died in Augusta, Me., Sept. 25, 1841.

CHANDLER, Joseph Ripley, representative, was born in Kingston, Mass., Aug. 25, 1792. He was educated in the public schools of Kingston, and was at one time a school teacher. He moved to Philadelphia in 1815 and opened a school, which he conducted for eleven years. In 1822 he became an editorial writer on the *United States Gazette*, and in 1826 assumed the sole editorship. In 1847 he resigned his position on account of ill-health. He was prominent in local politics, and in 1848 was elected a representative from Pennsylvania in the 31st Congress as a Whig. He was re-elected to the 32d and 33d congresses, serving from Dec. 3, 1849, to March 3, 1855. He was appointed by President Buchanan minister to the two Sicilies, and served in this office from 1858 to 1860. Among his published writings are: *A Grammar of the English Language* (1821); *The Pilgrims of the Rock* (1846); *Civil and Religious Equality* (1855), and *Outlines of Penology* (1874). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 10, 1880.

CHANDLER, Ralph, naval officer, was born in New York city, Aug. 23, 1829. He entered the U. S. navy as midshipman Sept. 27, 1845, served during the Mexican war, was promoted passed midshipman, Oct. 6, 1851; master, Sept. 15, 1855; and lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1855. He was present at the battle of Port Royal, and in 1862 took part in the capture of Norfolk, Va., being on the *San Jacinto* of the North Atlantic blockading squad-

ron. On July 16, 1862, he was promoted lieutenant-commander, and placed in command of the *Maumee*. He was advanced to the rank of commander, July 25, 1866; captain, June 5, 1874, and commodore, March 1, 1884. Later in 1884 he was placed in command of the Brooklyn, N. Y., navy yard, and Oct. 6, 1886, was promoted rear-admiral, and assigned to the command of the Asiatic squadron. He died in Hong Kong, China, Feb. 11, 1889.

CHANDLER, Thomas Bradbury, clergyman, was born in Woodstock, Conn., April 26, 1726; son of Capt. William and Jemima (Bradbury) Chandler. He was graduated at Yale college in 1745, and in 1747 was appointed, by the venerable society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, catechist in Elizabethtown, N. J. In the summer of 1751 he went to England and was admitted into holy orders, returning in November to become a missionary in New England. In 1767 he published *An Appeal to the Public in Behalf of the Church of England in America*, which gave rise to a long controversy, but did not result in any definite decision. At the outbreak of the revolutionary troubles in America, Dr. Chandler warmly espoused the royal cause. He soon found his position unpleasant, and in 1775 left for England, where he remained until 1785. In 1785 he returned to the United States. He retained the rectorship at Elizabethtown, but was never able to resume his parochial duties. In 1786 he was invited to become bishop for the province of Nova Scotia, but declined. In 1766 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He died at Elizabethtown, N. J., June 17, 1790.

CHANDLER, William Eaton, statesman, was born in Concord, N. H., Dec. 28, 1835; son of Nathan S. and Mary A. Chandler. He was educated at the academy of Thetford, Vt., and Pembroke, N. H., and was graduated at the Harvard law school in 1854. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar and began to practice in Concord, identifying himself with the Republican party, which was started in that year. He was appointed law reporter of the New Hampshire supreme court in 1859, and published five volumes of the reports. He was elected a member of the state legislature in 1862, and was speaker of the house in 1864-'65. He was sent by the navy department in the latter part of 1864 as



W. E. Chandler

special counsel in the navy yard frauds, and his conduct in the matter led to his appointment by President Lincoln as first solicitor and judge-advocate-general of the navy department. From June 17, 1865, to Nov. 30, 1867, he was first assistant to Hugh McCulloch, secretary of the treasury. After his resignation he practised law in New Hampshire and Washington, D. C. He was elected a delegate-at-large to the national Republican convention in 1868, and was subsequently chosen secretary of the national committee, holding the position during Grant's administrations. Meanwhile he had become owner of the largest interest in the *Statesman*, a weekly, and the *Monitor*, a daily Republican paper of New Hampshire. In 1876 he was a member of the New Hampshire convention which met to revise the state constitution. In 1880 he was elected a delegate to the Chicago convention. He was nominated by President Garfield as solicitor-general in the department of justice, but on account of his radical views on the southern question his confirmation was opposed by Attorney-General MacVeagh and by all the Democratic senators, and was rejected on May 20 by a majority of five votes. He was elected a member of the New Hampshire legislature in 1880, and served during 1881. On April 7, 1882, he was appointed secretary of the navy by President Arthur, and served until March 7, 1885, making many notable improvements in the department. He almost entirely reconstructed the complex and expensive system of conducting the navy, and brought about the beginning of a modern navy by building four new cruisers. In 1884 he organized the Greeley relief expedition. He was a member of the U. S. senate, 1887-1901; was made president of the Spanish claims commission in 1901, and received the degree LL.D. from Dartmouth college in September, 1901.

CHANDLER, William Henry, chemist, was born at New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 13, 1841; son of Charles and Sarah (Whitney) Chandler, and brother of Charles Frederick Chandler. He was graduated an A.M. at Union college in 1861 and until 1867 was chemist at the New Bedford, Mass.; copper works and at the Swan Island guano company. From 1868 to 1871 he was assistant in chemistry at the school of mines, New York, and in the latter year was given the chair of chemistry at Lehigh university, Bethlehem, Pa. From 1878 he was also director of the university library. He was elected a member of various chemical societies in London, Paris, and America, and from 1870 to 1877 was joint editor and proprietor with his brother, Charles F. Chandler, of the *American Chemist*. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Hamilton college in 1873. He is the author of *Products of Mining*

and *Metallurgy* (1891); *The Construction of Chemical Laboratories* (1893), and of various reports of the universal exposition at Paris in 1889.

CHANDLER, Zachariah, senator, was born in Bedford, N. H., Dec. 10, 1813; son of Samuel and Margaret (Orr) Chandler. He attended the common school of Bedford and the academies at Pembroke and Derry, and in 1833 removed to Detroit, Mich., where he commenced trade as a dry-goods dealer, with a capital of one thousand dollars, furnished him by his father in lieu of a collegiate education. His business steadily increased and he eventually acquired a large fortune. He was an abolitionist and helped support the "underground railroad." In 1851 he was elected mayor of Detroit as a Whig, and in 1852 was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of Michigan. He



was also Whig candidate for the U. S. senate in 1853. In 1854 he participated actively in the organization of the Republican party. He was elected U. S. senator, Jan. 10, 1857, to succeed Senator Cass, receiving eighty-nine votes against sixteen cast for Cass, and took his seat March 4, 1857. He was a chairman of the committee on commerce after March, 1861. In March, 1858, he opposed the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton constitution, in a speech before the senate, and the same year made a written agreement with Senators Wade and Cameron in which they combined against Senator Green of Missouri, who had threatened an attack on Senator Cameron for words spoken in debate. He gained notoriety through a letter written to Governor Blair, Feb. 11, 1861, in which he said, "Without a little blood-letting the Union will not in my estimation be worth a rush," and which he was called upon to defend on the floor of the senate. He contributed generously to the support of the war, was in favor of confiscation measures, opposed short-term enlistments and expressed himself as sorry that the President did not call for five hundred thousand men, rather than seventy-five thousand. On Dec. 5, 1861, he moved the resolution which resulted in the appointment of a joint committee on the conduct of the war, of which he became a member, but declined the chairmanship. This committee opposed General McClellan's military management, and on July 16, 1862, Mr. Chandler made a powerful

speech in which he assailed that officer's competency. He was re-elected to the senate in 1863, and made, in 1864, a vigorous campaign for the Republican ticket. He was re-elected to the senate in 1869, and in 1874 he made a speech against the inflation of the currency, and was uncompromising in demanding a prompt return to specie payments. On Oct. 19, 1875, President Grant appointed him secretary of the interior, to succeed Columbus Delano, resigned, which office he held until the close of Grant's administration, March 4, 1877. Upon Isaac P. Christiancy's resignation as United States senator from Michigan in February, 1879, Mr. Chandler was elected to fill the vacancy. His most noted speech was made on March 3, 1879, at 3.30 in the morning, when a bill granting arrears of pensions to veteran soldiers in the Mexican war was under consideration, which would include in its provisions the possibility of a pension to Jefferson Davis. Mr. Chandler was very severe in his denunciation of Mr. Davis, and his speech aroused excitement in the senate, and brought his name prominently before the public as a presidential candidate. In the campaign of 1876 he was made chairman of the Republican congressional committee. On Oct. 31, 1879, he addressed the Young men's Republican club at Chicago, Ill., and was found dead in his room the next morning, the result of a cerebral hemorrhage. The date of his death is Nov. 1, 1879.

CHANEY, Lucian West, biologist, was born in Heuvelton, N. Y., June 26, 1857; son of Lucian West and Happy (Kinney) Chaney. In 1878 he was graduated at Carleton college, and after teaching for two years became superintendent of schools in Glencoe, Minn. In 1882 he was called to the chair of biology in Carleton college, Northfield, Minn. He is the author of many scientific contributions to periodicals, and of *Guides for the Laboratory* (1886). In 1894-'95 he made explorations in the Rocky mountains north of Lake Macdonald, Montana. During this time he located a glacier not before visited, which was afterwards known by his name.

CHANLER, Amelie Rives. (See Rives, Amelie).

CHANNING, Edward, author, was born in Dorchester, Mass., June 15, 1856; son of William Ellery and Ellen (Fuller) Channing. He was graduated from Harvard college in 1878. In 1883 he was appointed instructor, and in 1887 assistant professor of history in Harvard college. In 1880 he received the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. from his alma mater. He is the author of: *Town and Country Government in the English Colonies of North America* (1884); *The Narragansett Planters. A Study of Causes* (1886); *The Navigation Laws* (1890); *The United States*

of America, 1765-1865 (1896); the papers on *The Companions of Columbus* and *The War in the Southern Department* in Justin Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America* (1886-'88); *English History for American Readers* (with Thomas Wentworth Higginson, 1893), and *Guide to the Study of American History* (with Albert B. Hart, 1896).

CHANNING, Edward Tyrrel, educator, was born in Newport, R. I., Dec. 12, 1790; son of William and Lucy (Ellery) Channing. He entered Harvard in 1804, but was not graduated, as he was involved in the famous rebellion of 1807. He received his degree in 1819, and after studying law with his brother was admitted to the bar. In the winter of 1814-'15 he was one of a club of young men who planned to issue a bi-monthly magazine to be called the *New England Magazine and Review*. But on the return of William Tudor from Europe, with a plan for publishing a similar periodical to be issued quarterly, an arrangement was made to unite the two, and in May, 1815, the first issue of the *North American Review* appeared. Mr. Tudor edited it for two years, and in 1817 it passed into the hands of a club of young men, among whom were Jared Sparks, John Gallison, William P. Mason, Nathan Hale, Richard H. Dana and Edward T. Channing. Mr. Sparks edited it for one year, and was succeeded by Mr. Channing, assisted by his cousin, Richard H. Dana. In 1819 he resigned this position to accept the Boylston chair of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard. Edward Everett succeeded him as editor of the *North American Review*. He resigned his chair at Harvard college in 1851, in full vigor of mind and body, having formed an early resolution to retire from active life at the age of sixty. He was married in 1826 to his cousin, Henrietta A. S. Ellery. Among his published writings are: *Life of William Ellery* (1836), and *Lectures Read to the Seniors in Harvard College* (1856). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 8, 1856.

CHANNING, Walter, physician, was born in Newport, R. I., April 15, 1786; son of William and Lucy (Ellery) Channing. He was a junior at Harvard at the time of the "rebellion" in 1807, but although he was not graduated with his class he was awarded the degree of B.A. with the others in 1808. In 1809 he received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1812, after studying in Edinburgh and London, he began to practise medicine in Boston, at the same time delivering lectures on obstetrics, at Harvard, in which institution, three years later, he became professor of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence, holding the chair until 1845. At the inception of the Massachusetts general hospital in 1821 he was made assistant

physician. In 1845 he was foremost among those who urged the introduction of purer water into Boston, and in 1849 took the lead in introducing ether into medical practice. In 1858 he was appointed consulting physician to the New England hospital for women and children. Among his many published writings are: *An Address on the Prevention of Pauperism* (1843); *My Own Times, or, 'Tis Fifty Years Since* (1845); *A Treatise on Etherization in Child-birth* (1848); *Memoir of Enoch Hale* (1848); *Miscellaneous Poems* (1851); *A Physician's Vacation; or a Summer in Europe in 1852* (1856); *Bed Case: Its History and Treatment* (1860), and *Memoir of T. W. Storrow* (1863). He died in Boston, Mass., July 27, 1876.

CHANNING, William Ellery, clergyman, was born in Newport, R. I., April 7, 1780; son of William and Lucy (Ellery) Channing, and grandson of William Ellery, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He attended school in Newport until his twelfth year, when he was placed



CHANNING STATUE.

under the care of his uncle, the Rev. Henry Chambers, of New London, Conn., who prepared him to enter Harvard. He was graduated in 1798 with the highest honors, having attracted the attention of both faculty and students by the brilliancy of his scholarship, the originality of his thought, and the remarkable charm of his person-

ality. After his graduation he became tutor in the family of David Meade Randolph of Richmond, Va. Though he there viewed slavery from its most attractive side, his innate hatred of the system was confirmed during his eighteen months in Richmond, and he declared "the influence of slavery on the whites to be almost as fatal as on the blacks themselves." His interest in politics, both American and European, was positive, and his private letters written at that time disclose great breadth of mind and lucidity of expression. The love of luxury which characterized the Virginians, he regarded as effeminate, and with unwise zeal he proceeded to curb the animal nature by the most rigid asceticism. He slept on the bare floor exposed to the cold, abstained from eating any but the most necessary food, wore insufficient clothing, and made a practice of remaining at his study-table until two or three o'clock in the morning. As a result, his

once fine health was permanently destroyed. In July, 1800, he returned to Newport, where he remained a year and a half, devoting his time to the study of theology, and to preparing the son of Mr. Randolph and his own younger brother for college. In December, 1801, he was elected regent in Harvard, and while performing the merely nominal duties of the office he pursued his theological studies. He began to preach in the autumn of 1802, and in December received an invitation from the Federal street society, Boston, to become their pastor. At the same time he was urged to accept the pastorate of the Brattle street church, but, believing that he could accomplish more good in the weaker society, he accepted the first call, and was ordained June 1, 1803. His earnestness and eloquence strengthened the little society, and in 1809 the number of listeners had so increased as to necessitate the building of a larger church edifice. In 1812 he was elected to succeed Dr. Buckminster as Dexter lecturer in the divinity school at Harvard college, but was obliged to resign in 1813. His fame and influence as a preacher were steadily increasing, while his physical strength was becoming enfeebled. In 1822 his parishioners deemed it necessary to send him abroad to recuperate, and from May of that year until August of 1823 he travelled over the old world. In the spring of 1824, the Rev. Ezra Stiles Gannett was ordained the associate pastor of the Federal street society, and Mr. Channing was relieved of part of the care of the church. At the organization of the "Anthology Club" Mr. Channing contributed several essays to its journal; and he wrote frequently for the *Christian Disciple*, which, in 1824, was enlarged and its name changed to the *Christian Examiner*. In the *Examiner* there appeared the series of what he called "hasty effusions," which caused him to be recognized and admired by the world of letters. His subjects were: *Milton* (1826); *Bonaparte* (1827-'28), and *Fénelon* (1829). Soon after this he was induced to collect and revise his writings, which resulted in *Miscellanies*, the first volume of which was published in 1830. His theology broadened in advance of his time, and though his sympathies were with the Unitarian movement, his mind was too large and free to be bound by any sect. He was "a member of the church universal of the lovers of God and lovers of man; his religion was a life, not a creed or a form." In 1830 the state of his health again demanded rest, and he made a voyage to the West Indies. Dr. Channing gradually withdrew from church work to give his energies more to the outside world; the aim of his life being to promote freedom of thought, and to bring about the abolition of slavery. In

1835, after years of preparation, he published his book on slavery, which was received with universal commendation. His name received a place in the Hall of Fame, New York university, in October, 1900. His writings were collected and published in seven volumes, the last of which appeared in 1872. In 1820 Harvard conferred upon him the degree of D.D. See *The Life of William Ellery Channing, D.D.* (the centenary memorial edition in one volume, 1882), by his nephew, William Henry Channing. The Channing Memorial church and Noble's heroic-size bronze statue of the great preacher stand in the Touro Park, Newport, R.I. He died in Bennington, Vt., Oct. 2, 1842.

CHANNING, William Ellery, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1818; son of Dr. Walter and Barbara (Perkins) Channing. He was prepared for college at the Boston Latin school, and entered Harvard, but did not finish his course. At the age of twenty-one he made a trip west, and, after living alone on an Illinois prairie for several months, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and became a writer on the *Gazette* of that city. In 1842 he was married to a sister of Margaret Fuller, and made his home in Concord, Mass. In 1844 he became editorially connected with the *New York Tribune*, and remained with that paper for nearly two years. During 1855-'56 he was an editor of the *Mercury*, published in New Bedford, Mass. Among his published writings are *Poems* (1843; 2d series, 1847); *Conversations in Rome between an Artist, a Catholic and a Critic* (1847); *The Woodman and other Poems* (1849); *Near Home* (1858); *The Wanderer, A Colloquial Poem* (1871); *Thoreau, the Poet-naturalist* (1873); *John Brown, and the Heroes of Harper's Ferry* (1886). He died at Concord, Mass., Dec. 23, 1901.

CHANNING, William Francis, inventor, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 22, 1820; son of William Ellery and Ruth (Gibbs) Channing. He was appointed assistant on the first geological survey of New Hampshire, made in 1841-'42. In 1842-'43 he was associate editor of *The Latimer Journal*. In 1844 he was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of M.D. Shortly after his graduation he became associated with Moses G. Farmer in improving the American fire alarm telegraph, and remained with him until 1851. He made several inventions, among them an inter-oceanic ship railway, patented in 1865, and an electro-magnetic telephone patented in 1877. He is the author of *The Medical Application of Electricity* (1849; 6th ed., cul., 1865); *The Municipal Electric Telegraph* (1852); *The American Fire-Alarm Telegraph* (1855); *Inter-Oceanic Ship-Railway* (1880). He died in Boston, March 20, 1901.

CHANNING, William Henry, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., May 25, 1810; son of Francis Dana and Susan (Higginson) Channing, grandson of Stephen Higginson, a member of the Continental Congress in 1783, and a nephew of William Ellery Channing. He was prepared for college at the Boston Latin school, and was graduated at Harvard in the famous class of 1829. In 1830 he began the study of theology, and in 1833 was graduated from Harvard divinity school. He spent some years in travelling, and in preaching at various parishes, and in March, 1839, accepted a call to the Unitarian church at Cincinnati. In June, 1839, the *Western Messenger*, the organ of Unitarianism in the west, was removed to Cincinnati, and he succeeded James Freeman Clarke in editing the paper, continuing to conduct it until March, 1841, when it ceased to exist. He remained in Cincinnati three years, resigning because of a change in his theological views. In 1841 he returned to Boston, and in 1842 preached for a few months in Brooklyn, N. Y. Returning to Boston he identified himself with the socialistic movements of the day, and contributed frequently to periodical literature, meanwhile occasionally lecturing and preaching. In September he established *The Present*, which was discontinued in April, 1844, in order that he might prepare a biography of his uncle, William Ellery Channing. This work occupied him until 1848. He was deeply interested in the Brook Farm experiment, spending the summer of 1846 with the colonists, and making valued contributions to their papers, the *Harbinger* and the *Phalanx*. He was one of the original members and the minister of the religious union of associationists founded in Boston Jan. 3, 1847, and continued until the end of 1850. In the spring of 1852 he preached for a short time in Troy, N. Y., and in the summer went to Rochester, N. Y., where he remained as minister of the Unitarian society until August, 1854. Rochester was the last station on the "underground railroad" by which fugitive slaves were transported to Canada, and Mr. Channing aided in every possible way its operations. In the fall of 1854 he went with his family to England, and became a working minister in Liverpool, in 1857 succeeding the Rev. James Martineau in the chapel on Hope street, and remaining there until June, 1861, when the breaking out of the civil war called him home, and he accepted an invitation to become minister to the Unitarian congregation in Washington. He threw himself into the cause of anti-slavery with characteristic fervor. At his suggestion the church edifice was converted into a hospital, and his people worshipped in the senate chamber in the capitol. Afterwards, when the whole capitol was used for a hospital, they found

a meeting place in Willard's Hall. Mr. Channing was commissioned chaplain of the Stanton hospital, for regular and constant services, and continued in that position to the close of the war. In 1863 he was elected chaplain of the house of representatives, and held this office for two years. In August, 1865, he again sailed for England, where he remained, with only occasional visits to America, during the rest of his life. In 1866 his son, Francis Allston Channing, took the "Arnold" prize at Oxford university and afterwards became a member of parliament. His elder daughter was married to Sir Edwin Arnold. Among his published writings are: *The Gospel of To-day* (1847); *The Life of William Ellery Channing* (3 vols. 1848; Centenary memorial edition, 1882); *Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli*, with R. W. Emerson and J. F. Clarke (2 vols., 1852), and *Lessons from the Life of Theodore Parker* (1860). See *Memoir of William Henry Channing* (1886), by Octavius Brooks Frothingham. He died in London, England, Dec. 23, 1884.

CHANUTE, Octave, civil engineer, was born in Paris, France, Feb. 18, 1832, son of Joseph and Eliza (De Bonnaire) Chanute. He was educated in New York city, and began civil engineering in 1849 on the Hudson river railroad. He served on various western railroads, 1853-'63, and from 1863 to 1867 was chief engineer of the Chicago and Alton railroad. In 1867-'68 he planned and superintended the construction of the first bridge built across the Missouri river, at Kansas City, and subsequently constructed several railroads in Kansas. He was chief engineer of the Erie railway from 1873 to 1883, and for a time superintendent of motive power. In 1883 he opened an office as consulting engineer, and supervised the construction of the iron bridges on the Chicago, Burlington and Northern railroad, and on the extension of the Santa Fé road. He also engaged in wood preserving. In 1880-'81 he was vice-president of the American society of civil engineers, and in 1891 was elected its president. He presented a report to that society on rapid transit which brought about the building of the elevated railroads in New York. He was chairman of the association of engineering societies in 1893; an honorary member of the British institution of civil engineers, and president of the Western society of engineers from 1901. He wrote *Progress in Flying Machines* (with George Morison, 1894) to which subject he was devoted.

CHAPELLE, Placide Louis, R.C. archbishop, was born at Mende, France, Aug. 28, 1842. He came to America in 1859 with an uncle, a missionary. He was educated for the priesthood and made his theological studies at St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, Md. Being too

young to receive ordination, he taught for two years in St. Charles college, was ordained to the priesthood in 1865, and appointed to the missions in Montgomery county, Md. In 1868 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by St. Mary's, Baltimore. Father Chapelle was made an assistant at St. John's church, Baltimore, in 1870, and soon afterwards became pastor of St. Joseph's church in the same city. In 1882 he was made pastor of St. Matthew's church in Washington, D. C., and while at the capital won a national reputation. Dr. Chapelle's eminence as a theologian caused him to be frequently in demand. He was one of the board convened by Cardinal Gibbons to prepare the decrees of the last plenary council and was also secretary of one of the most important committees of the council. In 1872 he was appointed to the theological conferences held every three months in Baltimore, and in 1885 was elected president of the Columbia conferences, resigning the presidency of those in Baltimore. He was resident member of the executive committee of the Catholic university of America, and selected and bought the site on which the university buildings are erected. For a number of years Dr. Chapelle was a member of the board of Indian missions, and on Aug. 21, 1891, he was made coadjutor bishop of Santa Fé. He was consecrated bishop of Arabissus Nov. 1, 1891, by Cardinal Gibbons and on Jan. 4, 1894, succeeded to the archbishopric. He was transferred to the see of New Orleans, having been appointed Nov. 22, 1897, and the brief received Jan. 6, 1898. He was made apostolic delegate to Cuba in 1898 and to the Philippine Islands in 1899.

CHAPIN, Aaron Lucius, educator, was born in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 6, 1817. He was graduated at Yale college in 1837, and at the Union theological seminary, New York, in 1842, meanwhile, from 1838 to 1843, teaching in the New York institute for the deaf and dumb. He became pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Milwaukee in 1843; in 1845 was made a trustee of Beloit college, and in 1850 was elected president of that institution. This position he resigned in 1886, and became president emeritus and professor of civil polity. He was a member of the board of examiners of the United States military academy in 1872, and of the United States naval academy in 1873. He was president of the Wisconsin academy of sciences and of the board of trustees of the Wisconsin institution for deaf mutes. He was a trustee of Rockford seminary from 1845 to 1892, and of the Chicago theological seminary from 1858 to 1891. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Williams college in 1853, and that of LL.D. by the University of the state of New York in 1882. He

edited and recast Wayland's *Political Economy* (1878), and also published a small textbook on *The First Principle of Political Economy* (1879). He wrote numerous articles in magazines and reviews, and for several years was one of the editors of the *Congregational Review*. He died at Beloit, Wis., July 22, 1892.

CHAPIN, Alfred Clark, commissioner, was born at South Hadley, Mass., March 8, 1848; son of Ephraim and Josephine (Clark) Chapin. In 1852 his parents took him to Keene, N. H., where he attended school until 1862, when he removed to Rutland, Vt. He was graduated at Williams college in 1869, and at the law department of Harvard college in 1871. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1873 removed to Brooklyn, where he became prominent in local politics. In 1881 he was elected an assemblyman, was re-elected in 1882, and in 1883 was made speaker of the assembly. In 1883 he was elected state comptroller, and served a second term by re-election. In 1887 he was elected mayor of Brooklyn, and in 1889 was re-elected by the largest majority that had ever been given to a mayor of that city. He was appointed a member of the board of railroad commissioners of the state of New York in 1892.

CHAPIN, Alonzo Bowen, clergyman, was born at Somers, Conn., March 10, 1808. He was admitted to the bar in 1831 and began to practise law at Wallingford, Conn. At the same time he was editor of *The Chronicle of the Church*, an Episcopalian periodical, published at New Haven. This work he continued for about eight years. In 1838 he was ordained an Episcopal minister, preached at West Haven, Conn., for twelve years. From 1850 to 1855 he was rector of St. Luke's church at Glastonbury, Conn., going to Hartford in the latter year to become editor of the *Calendar*. His published writings include: *The English spelling book; containing Rules and Reasons for Orthography and Pronunciation* (1841); *A View of the Organization and Order of the Primitive Church* (1845); *Puritanism not Genuine Protestantism* (1847), and *Glastonbury for Two Hundred Years* (1853). He died in Hartford, Conn., July 9, 1858.

CHAPIN, Edwin Hubbell, clergyman, was born in Union Village, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1814; son of Alpheus and Beulah (Hubbell) Chapin. He attended the seminary at Bennington, Vt., 1828-'32, and for two years was clerk in the post-office in Bennington. In 1836 he studied law in Troy, N. Y., later removing to Utica, N. Y. He was induced to give up his law studies and devote himself to theology, and he became at the same time associate editor of the *Magazine and Advocate*, an organ of the Universalists. In 1837 he was ordained to the Universalist ministry, and

in May of that year was installed in his first pastorate, at Richmond, Va. In 1841 he settled in Charlestown, Mass. In 1847 he became colleague of Hosea Ballou at the School street church, Boston, and remained there until 1848, when, after repeated urgings from the Universalists of New York city, he accepted a call to the fourth Universalist society, of which he continued as pastor of a constantly growing congregation during the remainder of his life. In 1852 a larger church edifice, was purchased, situated on Broadway, near Spring street. This also proved too small for Dr. Chapin's listeners, and in 1866 the society erected, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, a new temple, called the church of the Divine Paternity. In 1872 he became editor of the *Christian Leader*. He was one of the founders of the Chapin home for aged and indigent men and women, and a trustee of Bellevue medical college and hospital. Harvard college conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1845, and that of S.T.D. in 1856, and in 1878 he received the degree of LL.D. from Tufts college.

His published works include: *Duties of Young Men* (1840); *Hours of Communion* (1844; new ed., 1853); *The Crown of Thorns; a Token for the Sorrowing* (1848; enl. ed., 1860); *Duties of Young Women* (1849); *Discourses on the Lord's Prayer* (1850); *Characters in the Gospels, illustrating Phases of Character at the Present Day* (1852); *Moral Aspects of City Life* (1853); *Discourses on the Beatitudes* (1853); *Humanity in the City* (1854); *True Manliness* (1854); *Living Words* (1860); *Extemporaneous Discourses* (1860); *Lessons of Faith and Life* (1877); *God's Requirements, and Other Sermons* (1881); and *The Church of the Living God, and Other Sermons* (1881). See *Life of Edwin H. Chapin*, by Sumner Ellis (1882). He died in New York city, Dec. 27, 1889.

CHAPIN, Henry, lawyer, was born in Upton, Mass., May 13, 1811. He was graduated at Brown university in 1835, and three years later completed a law course at Harvard university and was admitted to the bar. He practised at Uxbridge, Mass., until 1846, representing that district in the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1845. In 1846 he removed to Worcester, of which city he was mayor in 1849 and 1850. In 1855 he was chosen a commissioner under the "personal liberty" law. The following year he became a commissioner of insolvency, and in May, 1858, was commissioned as judge of probate and insolvency, being the first incumbent of the combined offices of judge of probate and judge of insolvency. In 1873 Brown university conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He died in Worcester, Mass., Oct. 13, 1878.

CHAPIN, John Henry, clergyman, was born in Leavenworth, Ind., Dec. 31, 1832. In 1873 he was installed pastor of the First Universalist church at Meriden, Conn., and remained in this position until 1885, when he resigned to make a tour of the world. In 1888 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and later took the chair of mineralogy and geology in St. Lawrence university at Canton, N. Y., which he held for many years. Shortly before his death he was admitted as a partner into the firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York city. He was an active member of the American association for the advancement of science. He died at Norwalk, Conn., March 14, 1892.

CHAPIN, Stephen, clergyman, was born in Milford, Mass., Nov. 4, 1778. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1804, and in the following year was ordained to the Congregational ministry. In 1819 he became a Baptist minister, and settled at North Yarmouth, Me., where he preached until 1822, resigning in that year to accept the chair of theology at Waterville college, Me. - From 1828 to 1841 he was president of the Columbian college at Washington, D. C. In 1832 Brown university conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D. Among his published sermons are notable, *Letters on the mode and subjects of Baptism*; *The Duty of Living for the good of Posterity*. He died Oct. 1, 1845.

CHAPLIN, Jane Dunbar, author, was born in Scotland, Feb. 11, 1819; daughter of Duncan and Christine (Fletcher) Dunbar. She accompanied her parents to the United States in 1821, and was brought up and educated in New York city, where her father was a Baptist clergyman. In 1841 she married Dr. Chaplin, and in conjunction with him wrote a life of Charles Sumner. She contributed largely to religious periodicals and wrote many volumes for juveniles, notably: *The Convent and the Manse*, *The Old Gentleman and his Friends*, *Gems of the Bog*, *Out of the Wilderness*, *Donald McBride's Lassie*, *Morning Gloom*, *Black and White*, *The Transplanted Shamrock*, *Wee Maggie Forsythe*, *The House-Top Saint*. She died in Boston, Mass., April 17, 1884.

CHAPLIN, Jeremiah, educator, was born in Rowley, Mass., Jan. 2, 1776. He prepared for college while laboring on his father's farm, and was graduated at Brown university in 1799. He was tutor in that institution during 1800, and then pursued a theological course, and in 1802 accepted the pastorate of the Baptist church in Danvers, Mass., which he held until 1817, when he became principal of the Baptist literary and theological seminary at Waterville, Me. In 1820 this institution (now Colby university) was chartered as Waterville college, and Dr. Chaplin be-

came its first president; in 1833 he resigned the office and resumed his clerical occupation. He served the church at Rowley, Mass., Wilmington, Conn., and later at Hamilton, N. Y. He published a volume entitled *The Evening of Life*, of which new editions were issued in 1865 and in 1871. He died at Hamilton, N. Y., May 7, 1841.

CHAPLIN, Jeremiah, author, was born in Danvers, Mass., in 1813; son of Jeremiah Chaplin, first president of Waterville college. He was graduated at Waterville college in 1828. He held the chair of Greek and Latin in Hampton literary and theological institute, N. H., 1834-'37; was professor of Hebrew and moral science at the theological seminary, Winnsboro, S. C., 1839-'41. He entered the Baptist ministry and held pastorates at Bangor, Me., 1841-'46; Dedham, Mass., 1850-'63; Newton Corner, Mass., 1863-'65. From 1865 to 1868 he was theological instructor of the Home missionary society, New Orleans, La. After 1868 he settled in Boston and engaged in literary pursuits. He received the degrees of A.M. 1833, and D.D. in 1857 from Colby university. His *Life of Henry Dunster, First President of Harvard College*, is considered of historical value. He also published: *The Memorial Hour* (1864); *Riches of Bunyan*, *The Hand of Jesus* (1869), and lives of Charles Sumner, Benjamin Franklin, Galen, and the Rev. Duncan Dunbar. He compiled *Chips from the White House* (1881). He died in New Utrecht, N. Y., March 5, 1886.

CHAPLIN, Winfield Scott, educator, was born in Maine, Aug. 22, 1847. He was educated in the schools of Bangor, and was graduated at West Point in 1870, second in a class of fifty-eight. He resigned his commission in 1872 to engage in railroad engineering. In 1874 he was appointed professor of mechanics in the Maine state college of agriculture and mechanic art, and in 1877, professor of civil engineering in the imperial university at Tokio, Japan, and on resigning his position he was awarded the imperial order of "Meiji" of Japan, in recognition of his services. He returned to America in 1883, engaged in railroad engineering until September, 1884, when he was appointed professor of mathematics in Union college, N. Y. Here he remained until June, 1886, when he accepted the position of professor of civil engineering in Harvard university. In the following year he was appointed dean of the Lawrence scientific school, and he was for some years chairman of the parietal committee of the faculty. During his deanship the school more than quadrupled the number of its students. He was appointed chancellor of Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., in 1891, and received the degree A.M. from Union and LL.D. from Harvard in 1893.

CHAPMAN, Alvan Wentworth, botanist, was born at Southampton, Mass., Sept. 28, 1809; descended from English ancestry. He was graduated at Amherst college in 1830; taught in private and public schools of Georgia, 1831-'35, at the same time pursuing studies preparatory for the medical profession, until February, 1835, when he removed to Florida and studied medicine at Quincy. He received the degree of M.D. from the medical institute of Louisville, Ky., in 1846. Soon afterwards he removed to Appalachicola, Fla., where he practised his profession until 1880, when he retired. In the reconstruction period he held the offices of collector of internal revenue, and afterwards collector of customs at the port of Appalachicola, and for several years was judge of probate for Franklin county, Fla. In 1860 he published *Flora of the Southern United States*. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1886. He died in 1899.

CHAPMAN, Frederick Augustus, painter, was born in Old Saybrook, Conn., April 18, 1818. He entered mercantile life in Boston, but finding it uncongenial he went to New York, where he studied painting under Prof. S. F. B. Morse. In 1850 he removed to Brooklyn, where he engaged in the art of decorating in stained glass. His work in this line includes the window in the Holy Trinity church, Brooklyn. Several of his oil paintings were engraved or lithographed; notably, *The Perils of Our Forefathers*; *The Day we Celebrate*; *Raising the Liberty Pole*; *The Receding Race*; *Discovery of the Hudson*; and *The Battle of Chancellorsville*. He was founder and first president of the Brooklyn art association, and contributed many paintings to the exhibitions of that society. For some years before his death he chiefly employed himself in illustrating. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1891.

CHAPMAN, George Thomas, clergyman, was born in Pilton, Devonshire, England, Sept. 21, 1786. He was brought to the United States at the age of nine, and in 1804 was graduated at Dartmouth college. He received the honorary degree of B.A. in 1805 from Yale college. He practised law at Bucksport, Me., for about ten years, and in 1818 was ordained an Episcopal clergyman. He became rector of a church in Lexington, Ky., and remained in that city ten years, holding the chair of history and antiquities in Transylvania university from 1825 to 1827. After leaving Lexington he held pastorates in Maine, New Jersey and Massachusetts. In 1824 Transylvania university conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He is the author of: *Sermons on Doctrines of the Episcopal Church* (1828). He died in Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 18, 1872.

CHAPMAN, Henry Cadwalader, physician, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 17, 1845; son of George William and Emily (Markoe) Chapman, and grandson of Dr. Nathaniel Chapman. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1864, and from the medical school of that institution in 1867. He studied in Europe for three years. On his return home he became resident physician at the Pennsylvania hospital, and lecturer on anatomy and physiology at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1880 he became professor of medicine and medical jurisprudence at Jefferson medical college, and held that position in 1899. He was coroner's physician in Philadelphia, 1876-'81. In 1868 he became a member of the Academy of natural science, Philadelphia, and its curator in 1875. He was made a fellow of the College of physicians, Philadelphia, 1880; was also a member of the Franklin institute and prosector of the Zoölogical society, Philadelphia. He received the degree of A.M. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1864, and that of M.D. from the same institution in 1867, and from the Jefferson medical college in 1878. He published: *Evolution of Life*; *History of the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood* and *Treatise upon Human Physiology*, besides numerous contributions to medical journals giving the results of his investigations.

CHAPMAN, John Alfred Metcalf, clergyman, was born in Greenland, N. H., Aug. 21, 1829; son of Nathaniel and Martha (Meserve) Chapman, and a descendant of Edward Chapman, who came from England to Ipswich, Mass., in 1642. He was educated at the public schools, at Waterville (Me.) college, and at the Concord (N. H.) Biblical institute. He was licensed as a Methodist Episcopal clergyman in 1853, and preached in New England, New York and Philadelphia. In 1891 he became chaplain of the University of Pennsylvania. He received the degree A.M. from Colby in 1869 and that of D.D. from Wesleyan university in 1871.

CHAPMAN, John Gadsby, painter, was born in Alexandria, Va., in 1808. When quite young he evinced a decided talent for design, and for several years studied art in Italy, and, returning to the United States, opened a studio in New York, where he was employed in portrait painting, composition and illustrative designs. He was skilled in the arts of etching and wood engraving. He was commissioned by the government to paint the *Baptism of Pocahontas* for the rotunda of the capitol. In 1848 he returned to Rome, Italy, where he set up his studio. He made several excellent copies of the old masters and produced a large amount of original work. Among the more noted of his pictures are: *Israelites spoiling the Egyptians*, *Etruscan*

Giri ; Vintage Scene ; A Donkey's Head ; Rachel ; The Last Arrow ; Pifferine ; First Italian Milestone ; Sunset on the Campagna ; a Harvest Scene ; Valley of Mexico ; Stone Pines in the Barberini Valley, and his copies of Teniers and other masters owned by the Boston Athenæum. He was a national academician. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1889.

CHAPMAN, Maria Weston, reformer, was born at Weymouth, Mass., in 1806; daughter of Warren Weston of Weymouth. Her early education was obtained in her native town, and she was then sent to England to complete her studies. During 1829-'30 she was principal of the young ladies' high school in Boston. In 1830 she married, and two years later became an ardent abolitionist. After the death of her husband in 1842 she resided in Paris, France, where she employed her pen in behalf of the anti-slavery cause. In 1856 she returned to the United States, and published a life of Harriet Martineau in 1877. She died at Weymouth, Mass., in 1885.

CHAPMAN, Nathaniel, physician, was born in Summer Hill, Fairfax county, Va., May 28, 1780. He was educated at the academy at Alexandria, Va., and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1800; he then studied under Abernethy in London for one year, and took a two years' course at the University of Edinburgh, where he received the degree of M.D. He returned to the United States in 1804, established himself in practice in Philadelphia, and rose to the front rank of the medical profession. He was assistant professor of midwifery, 1810-'13; professor of materia medica, 1813-'16; and held the chair of the theory and practice of medicine, 1816-'50, in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1817 he founded the Philadelphia medical institute, and during twenty years delivered a summer course of lectures; he was also lecturer on clinics at the hospital of the Philadelphia almshouse. He was president of the American philosophical society, of the Philadelphia medical society, and first president of the American medical association. In 1820 he founded, and for many years edited, the *Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences*. He published: *Select Speeches Forensic and Parliamentary* (1808); *Elements of Therapeutics and Materia Medica* (1828); *Lectures on Eruptive Fevers, Hemorrhages and Dropsies, and on Gout and Rheumatism*, and *Lectures on the Thoracic Viscera*. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 1, 1853.

CHAPMAN, Orlow W., lawyer, was born in Ellington, Conn., in 1832. In 1854 he was graduated at Union college, and was then employed for two years as professor of languages at Fergu-

sonville academy, Delaware county, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and was appointed to fill a vacancy as district-attorney of Broome county in 1862; in 1863 was elected to the office, and was re-elected annually until 1868. He was a member of the New York senate during 1870-'71, and was superintendent of the state insurance department from 1871 to 1876. He was United States solicitor-general from March 29, 1889, to the time of his death in Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1890.

CHAPMAN, Reuben, governor of Alabama, was born in Randolph county, Va., July 15, 1799. He was educated at an academy in his native state, was admitted to the bar, and settled in Somerville, Morgan county, Ala., where he practised his profession. He served for many years as a member of the state legislature. He was elected as Democratic representative to the 24th Congress, taking his seat Dec. 7, 1835, and was re-elected to the six succeeding congresses, serving until March 3, 1847. He was governor of Alabama, 1847-'48, and was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1856; in Charleston, S. C., in 1860; and New York city in 1868. He died at Huntsville, Ala., May 17, 1882.

CHAPMAN, Reuben Atwater, jurist, was born at Russell, Hampden county, Mass., Sept. 20, 1801. He received the education of a farmer's son, and was clerking in a store when he began the study of law with a neighboring lawyer. He was admitted to the bar, and practised his profession at Westfield, Monson, Ware, and Springfield, Mass., where from 1840 to 1860 he was a partner with the Hon. George Ashmun. He was made associate justice of the supreme court in 1860, and chief justice in 1868. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Williams in 1836 and by Amherst in 1841, and that of LL.D. by Amherst college in 1861, and by Harvard college in 1864. He died in Switzerland, June 28, 1873.

CHAPMAN, Robert Hett, educator, was born in Orange, N. J., March 2, 1772. In 1789 he was graduated at the College of New Jersey, afterwards studied theology at New Brunswick, where he was tutor in Queen's college, and in 1793 was licensed to preach by the New York presbytery. He held pastorates at Rahway, N. J., 1796-'99, and Cambridge, N. Y., 1801-'12; in the latter year he was appointed president of the University of North Carolina, filling that office and that of trustee of the university until 1816. Later he held pastorates in Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia. He received the degree of A. M. from Queen's college and from the College of New Jersey in 1791, and that of S. T. D. from Williams college in 1815. He died in Winchester, Va., June 18, 1833.

CHAPMAN, William, soldier, was born in St. Johns, Md., Jan. 22, 1810. He entered the military academy at West Point, July 1, 1827, and was graduated in 1831. He was employed on frontier duty at Fort Mackinac, Mich., during 1831-'32; on the Black Hawk expedition, 1832, and as an assistant instructor of infantry tactics at West Point from October, 1832, to June 29, 1833. He was promoted 2d lieutenant 5th infantry, March 4, 1833, and served on frontier duty at various forts until 1845. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, 5th infantry, Dec. 31, 1836, and captain 5th infantry, June 8, 1845. He served in the Mexican war and participated in nearly all the principal engagements. He was wounded at the capture of San Antonio, was brevetted major, Aug. 20, 1847, for gallant conduct at Contreras and Churubusco; and lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 8, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey. Garrison and frontier duties occupied him until 1861, when he was promoted major 2d infantry, Feb. 25, 1861. His first service during the civil war was in the defence of Washington, after which he engaged in the siege of Yorktown, battle of Malvern Hill, Harrison's Landing, and in the northern Virginia campaign. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel 3d infantry, Feb. 20, 1862, and brevetted colonel Aug. 30, 1862, for conduct at the second battle of Bull Run; was on sick leave from September to December, 1862, and was retired from active service, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Aug. 26, 1863, "for disability resulting from long and faithful service, and disease contracted in the line of duty." He was employed as commander of the draft rendezvous at Madison, Wis., and on various duties until 1867. He died Dec. 17, 1887.

CHARLES, Emily Thornton, poet, was born at Lafayette, Ind., March 21, 1845; daughter of James M. and Harriet (Parker) Thornton, and wife of Daniel B. Charles. She was educated in the schools of Indianapolis, and was married at an early age. Her husband died in 1869, leaving her with two children to support. In 1874 she began a successful career as a journalist, at first as correspondent and reporter for various newspapers, and later as editor. She was associate editor of the book entitled "Eminent men of Indiana." In 1881 she became managing editor of the *Washington World* and was the founder, manager and editor of the *National Veteran* at Washington, D. C. She was actively identified with the National woman suffrage convention, the national woman's press association, and the society of American authors. Her published writings, under the pseudonym "Emily Hawthorne," include: *Hawthorne Blossoms* (1876) and *Lyrical Poems, Songs, Pastorals, War Poems, and Madrigals* (1886).

CHARLTON, Robert M., senator, was born in Savannah, Ga., Jan. 19, 1807. He was admitted to the bar in 1827 and began practice at Savannah. He was a member of the state house of representatives in 1829, and was afterwards made U. S. district attorney. In 1835 he was elected a judge of the superior court, which office he afterwards resigned to resume his law practice. He was appointed a U. S. senator in place of J. McPherson Berrien, resigned, serving from June 11, 1852, to March 3, 1853. He was afterwards elected mayor of Savannah and served two terms. He published a volume of poems in 1839, and *Leaves from the Portfolio of a Georgia Lawyer*. He died at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 18, 1854.

CHASE, Carlton, 1st bishop of New Hampshire, and 42d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Hopkinton, N. H., Feb. 20, 1794. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1817, ordained a deacon at Bristol, R. I., Dec. 19, 1818, and advanced to the priesthood at Newport, R. I., Sept. 27, 1820. His ministry was spent at Immanuel church, Bellows Falls, Vt., 1820-'44. In 1839 he received the degree of D.D. from the University of Vermont. He was consecrated bishop of New Hampshire at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20, 1844, and removing to Claremont, N. H., assumed the cure of Trinity church in that place, which he held for several years. The standing committee of the diocese of New York, after the suspension of Bishop Onderdonk and before the election of Bishop Wainwright, invited Bishop Chase to perform the episcopal duties in that state, which he did with great satisfaction to the diocese, making three visitations, 1850-'51 and '52. He published sermons and addresses. He died at Claremont, N. H., Jan. 18, 1870.

CHASE, Dudley, jurist, was born in Cornish, N. H., Dec. 30, 1771; son of Dudley and Alice (Corbett) Chase, and brother of Bishop Philander Chase. He was graduated with honors at Dartmouth college in 1791, and was admitted to the bar two years later, practising first at Randolph, Vt. From 1803 to 1811 he was state attorney for Orange county, and in 1805 was elected a representative from Randolph to the Vermont legislature. He served by re-election until 1812, being speaker of the house of representatives during the last five years. He was a delegate to the constitutional conventions of 1814 and 1822. In 1813 he succeeded Stephen R. Bradley as U. S. senator, and served until 1817, when he resigned his seat to become chief justice of the supreme court of Vermont. This office he held until 1821. In 1824 he was again elected to the U. S. senate, and served from 1825 to 1831, when he retired from public life and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He died in Randolph, Vt., Feb. 23, 1846.

CHASE, George, lawyer, was born in Portland Me., Dec. 29, 1849; son of David T. and Martha E. (Haynes) Chase. He was prepared for college in the Portland schools and was graduated at Yale in 1870 as valedictorian. Three years later he finished a course at the Columbia law-school, at the same time being principal of a classical school in New York city. From 1873 to 1875 he was an instructor in Columbia college; from 1875 to 1878 he was assistant professor of municipal law; from 1878 to 1891 was professor of criminal law, torts, evidence, pleading and practice. In 1891 he resigned and founded the New York law school in New York city, of which he became dean. He published : *Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, Abridged, with Notes and References to American Decisions* (1876; 3d ed., (1890); *The Ready Legal Adviser* (1881) and an edition of Stephen's *Digest of the Law of Evidence* (1886). He also contributed to Johnson's *Universal Cyclopedia*.

CHASE, George Colby, educator, was born in Unity, Me., March 15, 1844; son of Joseph and Jane Chase (Dyer) Chase. He was prepared for college at the Maine state seminary and was graduated at Bates college with the class of 1868. He taught school at New Hampton, N. H., 1868-'69; was tutor in Bates college and student at Bates theological school during 1870, when he took a graduate student's course at Harvard, and in 1871 became professor of rhetoric and English literature in Bates college. He was married June 12, 1872, to Emma Francette Millett. On June 27, 1894, he was elected president of Bates college, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Oren Burbank Cheney.

CHASE, Harry, artist, was born at Woodstock, Vt., in 1853. He was educated in his native town, and pursued his art studies in Europe. He went to the Hague, where he was a pupil of Hendrik-Willem Mesdag, and afterwards studied at the Munich academy under the instruction of Wilhelm von Kaulbach. On his return to the United States he opened a studio in New York city. In 1883 he was elected an associate of the National academy of design, where in 1885 he won the three Hallgarten prizes of \$300, \$200, and \$100, for his *New York—North River*. Among his paintings are : *Low Tide on the Welsh Coast* (1878); *Herring Fishers of Scheveningen* (1880); *Dutch Boats at Anchor* (1881); *Bringing the Fish Ashore* (1882); *Summer Morning on the French Coast* (1883); *Battery Park in New York* (1884), and *Rising Tide on the Dutch Coast* (1885).

CHASE, Ira, clergyman, was born in Stratton, Vt., Oct. 5, 1793; son of Isaac and Sarah (Bond) Chase. He was graduated at Middlebury college in 1814, and in September, 1817, completed his theo-

logical course at the Andover seminary. In the same month he was ordained a Baptist minister at the session of the Boston association in Danvers, Mass. He then served as a missionary in the western part of Virginia, and in 1818 became associated with Dr. William Staughton, in organizing the first Baptist theological institution, at Philadelphia, Pa., of which he was made professor of language and Biblical literature. This institution was removed to Washington, D.C., in 1822, and incorporated with Columbian college. In 1825 he resigned his chair to accept that of biblical theology in the Newton theological seminary which he was instrumental in founding. From 1836 to 1845 he was professor of ecclesiastical history in the same institution, resigning in the latter year from active work. He is the author of : *Remarks on the Book of Daniel* (1844); *The Design of Baptism* (1851); *Life of John Bunyan*; *The Work Claiming to be the Constitution of the Holy Apostles, Including the Canons, Revised from the Greek* (1863), and *Infant Baptism an Invention of Man* (1863). He died in Newton Centre, Mass., Nov. 1, 1864.

CHASE, Ira J., governor of Indiana, was born in Munroe county, New York, Dec. 7, 1834. At the age of fifteen he entered Milan (Ohio) seminary, where he remained two years. Then after studying two years at Medina, N. Y., he went to Chicago, Ill., obtaining employment first as clerk in a store, and later as a teacher, remaining in the latter profession until 1860. He joined the Union army in 1861, and served until March, 1863, when he left his regiment on account of broken health. In 1864 he became a minister in the church of the Disciples of Christ, and served nineteen years as a pastor in various leading churches in Indiana. In 1886 he was chosen department chaplain of the G. A. R. of Indiana. In 1888 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Indiana, with Gen. Alvin P. Hovey for governor. In 1888 he was elected department commander, G. A. R., of the department of Indiana, and in 1889 was again elected department chaplain by acclamation. On the death of Governor Hovey, in 1891, he became governor *ex-officio*. By the request of the family of the deceased, Governor Chase preached the funeral discourse of his predecessor. His term expired Jan. 1, 1893. He died May 11, 1895.



CHASE, Lucien B., author, was born in Vermont, Aug 9, 1817. He removed to Tennessee and located in Clarksville, where he became interested in politics. In 1844 he was elected a representative in the 29th Congress, and was re-elected to the 30th Congress, serving until 1849, when he declined to be again elected. He is the author of *History of Mr. Polk's Administration* (1850) and *English Serfdom and American Slavery* (1854). He died at Clarksville, Tenn., Dec. 14, 1864.

CHASE, Philander, 1st bishop of Ohio, 1819-'31, 1st bishop of Illinois, 1835-'52, and 18th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Cornish, N. H., Dec. 14, 1775; son of Dudley and Alice (Corbett) Chase, and lineally descended through Samuel and Mary (Dudley) Chase; Daniel and Sarah (March) Chase; Moses and Ann (Follansbee) Chase, from Aquila and Ann Chase, who came from England and settled in New Hampshire in 1640. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1796, was admitted to the diaconate of the P. E. church by bishop Provoost in St. Paul's chapel, New York city, June 10, 1798, and advanced to the priesthood by the same prelate, Nov. 10, 1799. He first labored as a missionary in northern and western New York, where he organized parishes at Utica, Canandaigua, and Auburn. In 1800 he assumed charge of the Poughkeepsie, and Fishkill churches. In 1805 he removed to New Orleans, La., where he organized Christ church and became its rector. In 1811 he became rector of Christ church, Hartford, Conn. He then resolved to transfer his labors to the missionary district west of the Alleghanies, held his first service at Salem, Ohio, March 16, 1817, and in June of the same year, assumed charge of the church at Worthington, Ohio, and of the outlying parishes of Delaware and Columbus, serving also as a principal of the academy at Worthington. His marked success in missionary work caused him to be chosen as bishop of the newly formed diocese of Ohio, and on Feb. 11, 1819, he was consecrated at St. James' church, Philadelphia. He was president of Cincinnati college, 1821-'23, and during that time took measures which resulted in the founding and partial endowment of Kenyon college, of which he was president, 1828-'31. He was also president of the theological seminary at Gambier, Ohio, 1825-'31. Bishop Chase later visited England for the purpose of obtaining funds to carry out the enterprise, which resulted in a generous response to his appeal. In 1831, his disposition of the funds obtained in England being questioned by his clergy, he resigned the presidency of Kenyon college and Gambier theological seminary, as well as his episcopate. In 1832 he removed to Michigan, where he was occupied in missionary work. In 1835 he was chosen bishop of Illinois. With the

help of money which he obtained on a second visit to England, he founded Jubilee college, at a place to which he gave the name, Robin's Nest, Peoria, Ill. A charter, placing the college entirely under the jurisdiction of the church, was obtained in 1847. On the death of Bishop Griswold in 1843, Bishop Chase became presiding bishop. He received the degree of D. D. from Columbia college in 1819, and that of LL. D. from Cincinnati college in 1823. He published: *A Plea for the West* (1826); *The Star in the West* (1828); *Defence of Kenyon College* (1831); *A Plea for Jubilee* (1835); *Reminiscences, and Autobiography* (1847); the *Pastoral Letters of the House of Bishops from 1844 to 1850, inclusive*. His life has been written, as well as a vindication of his course in regard to Kenyon college. He died at Jubilee college, Robin's Nest, Ill., Sept. 20, 1852.

CHASE, Pliny Earle, scientist, was born in Worcester, Mass., Aug 18, 1820, son of Anthony and Lydia (Earle) Chase. He attended the Worcester schools and the Friends' boarding school in Providence, R. I., and was graduated at Harvard in 1839. After teaching in Leicester and Worcester, Mass., and in Providence, R. I., he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he taught school. In 1848 he entered into the stove and foundry business in Philadelphia, Pa., and Wilmington, Del. In 1861 he resumed the occupation of teaching, in Philadelphia. In 1870 he visited Europe, and in 1871 was appointed professor of natural science in Haverford college. He also served for several months as acting professor in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1875 he was transferred to the newly established chair of philosophy and logic at Haverford, and remained in this position during the rest of his life. On the organization of Bryn Mawr college, in 1884, he was appointed lecturer on psychology and logic in that institution. He devoted much time to scientific research and made many important discoveries in astronomy and physics. He was an active member of several scientific societies, and was for a time vice-president of the American philosophical society, which in 1864 awarded him its Magellanic gold medal. He received the degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1844, and that of LL. D. from Haverford in 1876. Among his published writings are: *The Elements of Arithmetic* (Part 1, 1844; part 2, 1846); *The Common School Arithmetic* (1848); *Elements of Meteorology for Schools and Households* (1884), and many contributions to the *American Journal of Arts and Sciences*; the *London, Dublin, and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine*; to the *Comptes Rendus*, of Paris, and to the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*. He died in Haverford, Pa., Dec. 17, 1886.

CHASE, Salmon Portland, chief justice, was born in Cornish, N. H., Jan. 13, 1808, son of Ithamar and Janette (Ralston) Chase, and sixth in descent from Aquila and Ann Chase, emigrants, who left England in 1640, and settled in Newbury, Mass. His father was a farmer and in 1815 re-



moved from Cornish to Keene, N. H., where, with his wife and eleven children, he established a new home, having in 1812 engaged in the manufacture of glass and become bankrupt. Salmon attended the district school until 1817, when his father died, and he was sent to Windsor, Vt., where he continued his studies. In 1820 his mother sent him to Worthington,

Ohio, at the suggestion of her brother-in-law, Bishop Philander Chase, who conducted a collegiate school at that place, and who agreed to give him a home and educational advantages. He made the journey with an elder brother and H. R. Schoolcraft, who were going west to join the Cass exploring expedition. On the removal of the bishop to Cincinnati in 1822, to accept the presidency of Cincinnati college, Salmon entered that institution, and in 1823, when his uncle went to Europe to procure funds to establish Kenyon college, he returned to his mother's home in Keene, N. H., taught school at Royalton, Vt., and matriculated at Dartmouth college in 1824, graduating with the class of 1826. He then went south, expecting to find employment as tutor in some private family, but in this was disappointed, and returning as far as Washington he there was refused a situation in one of the departments, his uncle, Dudley Chase, of Vermont, declining to aid him on the ground that such an appointment had already ruined one nephew. He secured a private school, where he had among other pupils a son of Attorney-General Wirt. This incident led to an offer from Mr. Wirt to receive the young tutor as a law student, and he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1829. He continued his school until 1830, when he returned to the home of his uncle in Cincinnati, and was admitted as an attorney and counsellor at the Ohio bar. His anxious waiting for clients was relieved by industrious application to the preparation of an edition of the statutes of Ohio, which his conscientious codification, copious annotation, and comprehensive historical sketch of the growth

and development of the territory and state, expanded to three volumes. Upon its publication the fame of the author spread with its rapid sale, all previous "Statutes of Ohio" being superseded by the new work. Practice now came to the young barrister, and among his clients were the bank of the United States in Cincinnati, and the Lafayette, a prominent city bank, which engaged his services as director, secretary of the board, and solicitor. This experience directed the mind of the rising lawyer to subjects of finance, and was the preparatory school of the future U. S. treasurer. The question of slavery and the rights of fugitives from bondage was at this time (1837) uppermost in the public mind, especially in the vicinity of Cincinnati. Mr. Chase was retained as counsel for a colored woman claimed as a fugitive slave, and also in the case of James G. Birney, prosecuted under a state law for harboring a fugitive slave. Both causes were defended by him before the state supreme court, and his arguments against the right of the federal government to demand of a state magistrate any service in the case of a slave voluntarily brought by his master into a free state and there escaping from his control, and in maintaining that the law of 1793 was unwarranted by the constitution of the United States, and therefore void, were published and extensively circulated by the anti-slavery party. In the case of Van Zandt, before the supreme court of the United States in 1846, he was associated with William H. Seward, and there argued that under the ordinance of 1787 no fugitive from service could be reclaimed from Ohio, unless escaped from one of the original slave states, and that the question of slavery was an interstate, and not a federal question for adjudication by Congress. In politics Mr. Chase had taken no positive position, and had supported either Whig or Democrat as they promised to further his one political idea, the blotting out of slavery; but in 1841 he called the convention that organized the Liberty party in Ohio, wrote the address to the people, and supported the candidate for governor named by the party. In 1843, when the Liberty party met in convention at Baltimore to nominate candidates for president and vice-president, Mr. Chase was a member of the committee on resolutions, and opposed the radical proposition offered, refusing to support the third clause of the Constitution if it was applied to the case of a fugitive slave, his opposition preventing its becoming a part of the committee's report. It was, however, introduced before the convention and adopted. The movement for a convention of "all who believe that all that is worth preserving in republicanism can be maintained only by uncompromising war against the usurpation of the slave power, and

are therefore resolved to use all constitutional and honorable means to effect the extinction of slavery within the respective states, and its reduction to its constitutional limits in the United States" was led by Mr. Chase, and was intended to invite representation only from the southern and western states. It met in Cincinnati in June, 1845, and the address, urging the necessity of a political organization determined upon the overthrow of the slave power, was prepared by Mr. Chase, as chairman of the committee on platform. The second Liberty national convention was held in 1847, and in it Mr. Chase opposed making a ticket, and advised waiting to see how the Wilmot proviso would affect the political parties and the action of Congress. In 1848 he prepared a call for a free territory state convention at Columbus, Ohio, which was signed by over three thousand voters. This resulted in the national convention at Buffalo, N.Y., in August, 1848, over which Mr. Chase presided, and which nominated the Free-Soil ticket, Van Buren and Adams. Mr. Chase was the next year elected by the Democrats and Federal Whigs, as United States senator. In 1852, when the Democratic national convention at Baltimore nominated Franklin Pierce and denounced the agitation of the slavery question, and the ticket and platform were upheld by the Democrats of Ohio, Mr. Chase withdrew from the party, and prepared the platform for an independent party, which was adopted by the Pittsburgh convention of 1852. He opposed the Clay compromise in a speech in the senate; and his amendment providing against the introduction of slavery in the territories, to which the bill applied, received twenty-five votes, while thirty voted against the amendment. He also offered an amendment to the fugitive slave bill, by which so-called fugitive slaves should be accorded trial by jury, and another granting immunity to slaves escaping from states to territories, or the reverse, thus conforming the act to the provisions of the constitution, both of which were defeated. When the Nebraska bill was introduced in 1854, he drew up and caused to be circulated an appeal to the people to oppose the measure, and in the senate on February 3 made a speech in which he elaborated the objectionable features of the bill. On the very night of its passage he made an earnest protest against the measure. His efforts in the senate were directed to the confining of the question of slavery within its constitutional limits, to securing non-intervention on the part of the Federal government in the affairs of the states and territories, to upholding the individual rights of persons and states, and to securing economy in the administration of financial affairs. He favored free homesteads to actual settlers, cheap postage, government aid towards the construction of the Pacific

railroad, and liberal appropriations for harbor and river improvements. The opponents of the Nebraska bill and of the administration nominated Mr. Chase for governor of Ohio in July, 1855, and he was elected. His policy, as outlined in his inaugural address, was economy in the administration of state affairs, annual sessions of the legislature, and liberal support to schools. At the Republican national convention of 1856 a majority of the Ohio delegates, backed by a large following from other states, proposed his name as a presidential candidate, but at his personal request it was withdrawn. In 1857 he was again a candidate for governor, and received the largest vote ever given to a candidate for that office in Ohio. When the Republican national convention met at Chicago in 1860, Ohio presented Mr. Chase as a candidate, and in the first ballot he received forty-nine votes; but when the votes of Ohio were needed to secure Mr. Lincoln's nomination they were promptly furnished. In the same year he was elected to a seat in the United States senate, and resigned it to accept the portfolio of the treasury in the cabinet of President Lincoln. The treasury was in need of money, and the secretary asked for \$8,000,000, April 2, 1861, of which amount \$3,099,000 was tendered at or under six per cent. He refused all bids at higher rates than six per cent and placed the balance in two-year treasury notes at par or over. When Fort Sumter was first fired upon, the secretary went to New York and obtained \$50,000,000 from the banks in exchange for treasury notes payable in coin, and soon after obtained \$100,000,000 more from the same source. The bankers could not sell the bonds for coin, and on Dec. 27, 1861, the agreement to suspend specie payment was entered into. When the resources of the banks were found inadequate to supply the secretary's demand for money, he, largely through the suggestion of Mr. O. B. Potter of New York, issued "the greenback," which was made legal tender by act of Congress, for all purposes except custom duties; these treasury notes, running for various lengths of time, and bearing interest at from six to seven and three-tenths per cent payable in coin, were readily taken by the people and the loan became very popular. This popular loan was followed by the national banking system, a part of the original plan of Mr. Potter. These financial measures enabled the government to prosecute the war, and furnished a stable currency. When Mr. Chase left the treasury department, June 30, 1864, the national debt amounted to \$1,740,690,489. On Dec. 6, 1864, President Lincoln named Mr. Chase as chief justice of the U. S. supreme court, to succeed Justice Taney deceased, and his nomination was immediately confirmed by the senate. In the

impeachment trial of President Johnson in March, 1868, Chief Justice Chase presided, and his impartial and dignified demeanor won the respect of all save the intense partisans conducting the prosecution. He became dissatisfied with the policy of the Republican party as voiced by the majority in Congress, and when the Democratic national convention met in New York in July, 1868, he was announced as a candidate for the presidency. At one time his chances of the nomination seemed to be flattering, but the tide changed before the balloting began, and he received but four votes. In the presidential canvass of 1872 he favored the election of Mr. Greeley, the Democratic candidate. Dartmouth conferred on him the degree of LL.D in 1855. Mr. Chase was thrice married, and his daughter Katherine, born to his second wife, Eliza Ann (Smith), to whom he was married Sept. 26, 1839, was the head of his household in Washington, his third wife, Sara Bella Dunlap (Ludlow), having died some years before. Miss Chase, popularly known as Kate Chase, was a society leader during the war; she was married to Senator William Sprague of Rhode Island, and after the expiration of her husband's senatorial term established a palatial home in Rhode Island. Chief Justice Chase's health became greatly impaired through a paralytic stroke, and he died in New York city, May 7, 1872.

CHASE, Samuel, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Somerset county, Md., April 17, 1741. His father, the Rev. Thomas Chase, was a clergyman in the Church of England. Two years after the birth of the boy he was appointed rector of St. Paul's church in Baltimore, and himself conducted the education of his son, who in 1759 began the study of law, and two years later was licensed to practise in the mayor's court. In 1763 he was admitted to the bar, and settled in Annapolis. He was ardently devoted to the cause of the colonies, and became a member of the "Sons of Liberty." When the stamp act was up for discussion he was vehemently opposed to it, and was among those who assaulted the stamp officers and destroyed the stamps. The authorities of Annapolis attempted to rebuke him, but this only added to his growing popularity with the people. In 1774, by a convention of the people of Maryland, he was appointed one of the five delegates to the first Continental Congress, and became a member of the committee on correspondence. He was bold and outspoken in his advocacy of independence. He was again a delegate in 1775, and did all in his power to strengthen the army then concentrating at Boston, Mass. In 1776, with Benjamin Franklin, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Bishop Carroll he visited Canada to ask its concurrence with the

action of the other colonies. After the failure of their mission he returned to his seat in Congress. The question of independence had been broached, and Maryland had expressly prohibited her delegates from voting for it; Mr. Chase traversed the province, and made such effective addresses and instigated the sending of such petitions to the convention then sitting at Annapolis that the convention lifted its restrictions. This bar removed, Mr. Chase hastened to Philadelphia, taking his seat Monday morning in time to join with the majority in a vote for, and to sign, the Declaration of Independence. He continued a member of Congress until 1778. In 1776, a delegate from Georgia, the Rev. Dr. John J. Zubly, was charged with secret correspondence with the royal governor, and Mr. Chase denounced him before the house as a traitor. Zubly fled and made good his escape. As chairman of the committee concerning those who gave "aid and comfort to the enemy," he recommended the arrest and imprisonment of wealthy Quakers in Philadelphia. In 1778 Mr. Chase withdrew from the practice of his profession in Annapolis. He drafted in this year a convincing reply to charges made and circulated by the Tories. In 1783 an incident occurred that deserves notice. He was in Baltimore and invited to attend a debating society. Among the speakers was a young man who attracted his attention by his felicitous English and close argument. He ascertained that he was a clerk in an apothecary's store; he sought him and advised him to study law, offered him instruction, the use of his library, and a seat at his table. The young man was William Pinkney, who afterwards became attorney-general of the United States, and minister at the court of St. James. In 1783 Mr. Chase visited England and recovered six hundred and fifty thousand dollars that had been invested by the state of Maryland in the bank of England before the war. He again served in Congress, 1784-'85. In 1786 he changed his residence to Baltimore, and on leaving Annapolis the corporation of the city presented him with an address commending his fidelity in the discharge of his public duties and his patriotism as a citizen. In 1788 he was appointed chief justice of the criminal court for the district of Baltimore, and also served in the convention that adopted the constitution of the United States. In 1791 he became chief justice of the supreme court of the state. In 1796 he was appointed by Washington associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, and the nomination was confirmed by the senate. His irritable temper brought him into trouble, and his sharp words from the bench, however true, were resented. At the Fries and Callender sedition trials he was accused of misdemeanor, and

John Randolph instigated his impeachment, which had at first six and then eight counts. When he came to trial before the senate, six counts were dismissed, and the others failed to secure a two-thirds vote. Judge Chase resumed his seat on the bench, and dignified his office until his death, which occurred June 19, 1811.

CHASE, Squire, missionary, was born in Scipio, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1802. In June, 1822, he received a preacher's license, and became a probationer in the Genesee (N. Y.) conference. He was assigned to the St. Lawrence circuit, and in 1823 was transferred to the Black river conference. At the close of his second year in conference he was ordained deacon, and was appointed to Sandy Creek circuit. In 1825 he was returned to Black river circuit and labored there and in other circuits until 1831, when he was made presiding elder of the St. Lawrence circuit. In October, 1836, he went as a missionary to Africa, but ill-health compelled him to return after an absence of less than a year. In 1839 he was elected a delegate to the general conference at Baltimore. In 1842 he again went to Africa, where he remained about sixteen months. During his stay there he was superintendent of the African mission, and editor of the semi-monthly Methodist journal called *Africa's Luminary*. He died in Syracuse, N. Y., July 26, 1843.

CHASE, Thomas, educator, was born in Worcester, Mass., June 16, 1827; brother of Pliny Earle Chase. He was graduated at Harvard with the degree of A.M. in 1848, and from 1850 to 1853 was tutor there. He then went abroad and studied at the University of Berlin and the College of Paris. In 1855 he became professor of philology and literature in Haverford college, and in 1875 was elected president of the institution. He served at times as classical professor at Brown university. He was a member of the American committee on New Testament revision, and of the philological congress held at Stockholm. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1878, and that of Litt.D. from Haverford in 1880. He is the author of *The Early Days of Hellas* (1858); *Hellas: her Monuments and Scenery* (1863), and *Dr. Schliemann and the Archaeological Value of his Discoveries* (1891), and was senior editor of *Chase and Stuart's classical series*. He died Oct. 5, 1892.

CHASE, William Henry, soldier, was born in Massachusetts in 1798. He was graduated at West Point in 1815, and served as assistant in the corps of engineers in the construction of the defences of Brooklyn, in making surveys in the vicinity of Lake Champlain, in repairing Fort Niagara, and in constructing Fort Pike, La., until 1822. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1819, and was superintending engineer of the

defences of the Rigolets and Chef Menteur passes to New Orleans, La., 1822-'24; of Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, 1823-'24; of the breakwater for the preservation of Plymouth Beach, Mass., 1824; and of forts at the Rigolets, Chef Menteur, Bienvenue, and Bayou Duprè passes to New Orleans, 1824-'28. He was promoted captain, Jan. 1, 1825, and served as superintending engineer for the construction of defences and improvements in the south until 1856. He was promoted major July 7, 1838, and on Oct. 31, 1856, he resigned his commission in the army to become president of the Alabama and Florida railroad company, holding the position until 1861. In that year he joined the Confederate army and served throughout the civil war. He died in Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 8, 1870.

CHASE, William Henry, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 25, 1844. He was graduated at West Point in 1865 and assigned to garrison duty. He was promoted 1st lieutenant of 1st artillery Feb. 1, 1866, and was despatched to the Canadian frontier to prevent Fenian raids in June, 1866. He was transferred to the corps of engineers, and from November, 1866, to June, 1868, was battalion quartermaster. He was then made assistant engineer under General Warren, and served as such until March, 1870, when he was transferred to the Pacific board of engineers for fortifications. In 1869 he completed a valuable topographical survey of the battlefield of Gettysburg. He died at Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., June 21, 1871.

CHASE, William Merritt, painter, was born at Franklin, Ind., Nov. 1, 1849. He studied painting in Indianapolis with B. F. Hays; in New York with J. O. Eaton; at the National academy at Munich with Wagner and Piloty; at the Royal academy, and in Venice, where he gave special attention to the works of Tintoretto. His work received honorable mention at the Paris salon. He returned to the United States in 1878. In 1890 he was elected a national academician, and afterwards was elected president of the Society of American artists. In 1875 he exhibited *The Dowager* at the National academy of design, New York; in 1877 *The Broken Jug* and *The Unexpected Intrusion*, and 1878 *The Court Jester, or Keying Up*, which had won him a medal at the Centennial exhibition in 1876. He received a gold medal from the Philadelphia academy of fine arts 1895, from the Paris Exposition 1900, and from the Pan-American exposition 1901. He painted portraits of the five children of Director Piloty; Duveneck (1879); General Webb (1880), and Peter Cooper (1882). His other works include: *Venetian Fish-Market*, *The Apprentice*, *Interior of St. Mark's in Venice*, *The Coquette*, and *Ready for a Ride*.

CHATARD, Francis Silas, fifth R. C. bishop of Vincennes, Ind., was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1834. After completing his primary education in the schools of his native city, he was sent to Mount St. Mary's college, Emmittsburg, Md., where he was graduated in 1853. He went to Rome in 1857, and became a student in the famous Urban college. After six years of assiduous study he was elevated to the priesthood in 1862. Soon after his ordination he was awarded the degree of D.D. He was subsequently appointed vice-rector of the American college in Rome, and upon the resignation of Dr. McCloskey was made rector, and held this position for two years. He had the ear and confidence of the pope, and in this manner was enabled to be of inestimable service to American priests or bishops. In the Vatican council of 1870, Dr. Chatard took a conspicuous part. His services as theologian, secretary, and master of ceremonies were rewarded by the reigning pontiff, Pius IX., who presented him with a gold medal as a testimonial of his regard. In 1878 he visited the United States in order to collect funds for the American college and revive popular interest in the institution. He had the support and sympathy of both the pope and the American priests and bishops, and as a result obtained large sums of money for the institution. After his return from his trip, he was summoned to the presence of the holy father, and informed that he had been elected Bishop of Vincennes, Ind. Dr. Chatard was consecrated on May 12, 1878, and took up his residence in Indianapolis, Ind., although the cathedral of St. Francis Xavier is at Vincennes. He was one of the first to welcome Cardinal Satolli, shortly after whose arrival he wrote: "We recommend to all the most sincere regard for the apostolic delegate, the greatest docility to his wishes, and the most respectful silence regarding his judicial acts." Bishop Chatard is the author of: *Symbolism of the Catholic Church*, and other controversial and devotional works.

CHATFIELD-TAYLOR, Hobart Chatfield, (See Taylor, H. C. Chatfield).

CHAUNCEY, Isaac, naval officer, was born at Black Rock, Conn., Feb. 20, 1772; son of Wolcott and Ann (Brown) Chauncey, and a great-great-grandson of Israel, youngest son of Charles Chauncey of Harvard college. At the age of twelve he went to sea, and in 1791 was made commander of a ship. At the organization of the navy in 1798 he received a commission as lieutenant in the navy, and was afterwards promoted commander, serving as such under Preble in the Tripolitan war. From this officer he received high commendation in official despatches. On May 23, 1804, he was promoted master, and on

April 24, 1806, was made captain. At the time of the partial reduction of the navy in 1807-'08 he received a furlough, and took command of an East Indiaman belonging to John Jacob Astor. He made a trip to China, and on his return in 1808 was commissioned by the government to organize the navy yard at Brooklyn, N. Y. He remained in command of the yard until the breaking out of the war of 1812, when he was ordered to the command of the lakes. He rendered distinguished service during the war, assisting in the capture of York and Fort George, and in blockading the fleet of Sir James Yeo of the British navy in 1814. In 1816 he was assigned to the command of the Mediterranean squadron, conveyed to Naples William Pinkney, minister plenipotentiary to Russia; and in June, 1816, relieved Commodore Shaw, senior officer in the Mediterranean. He was commissioned, with Mr. Shaler, to open negotiations with the Dey of Algiers, who violated the treaty made with Decatur in 1815. The duty was successfully performed, and Commodore Chauncey cruised in the Mediterranean until 1818, when he returned to New York, taking command of the navy yard. In 1821 he was ordered to Washington as navy commissioner, and in 1824 was again ordered to the command of the New York navy yard station, which he held until 1833. In June of that year he returned to Washington as president of the board of naval commissioners. He was married to Catharine, daughter of John and Catharine Sickles of New York. He died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1840.

CHAUNCEY, John Sickles, naval officer, was born in New York in 1800; son of Commodore Isaac and Catharine (Sickles) Chauncey. He was appointed midshipman in the U. S. navy Jan. 1, 1812, was promoted lieutenant Jan. 13, 1825, and commander Sept. 8, 1841. In 1847 he was stationed at Washington as inspector of ordnance, and remained there three years. On Sept. 14, 1855, he was commissioned captain; was promoted commodore, July 16, 1862, and was placed on the retired list April 4, 1869. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 10, 1871.

CHAUNCY, Charles, educator, was baptized at Yardley-Bury, Hertfordshire, England, Nov. 5, 1592; son of George and Agnes (Welsh) Chauncy, and the emigrant ancestor of all who bear the name of Chauncy and Chauncey in the United States. He received his preparatory training at Westminster school, and entered Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was made a bachelor of arts in 1613, and a master of arts in 1617. He was also made a fellow of the college, and in 1624 was given the degree of B.D. He was chosen professor of Hebrew, but resigned in favor of a relative of the vice-chancellor, and was appointed to the

Greek professorship. He remained at Trinity for some time, and then preached for a season at Marston-Laurence, Northamptonshire. In 1627 he became vicar of Ware, Hertfordshire, where his peculiar puritanical opinions involved him in difficulties with his ecclesiastical superiors. In January, 1629, he was called before the high commission court on the charge of having used in his sermons certain expressions condemnatory of the church, and is said to have made his submission to Bishop Laud. In 1635 he was again prosecuted for opposing the railing in of the communion table at Ware; was suspended, cast into prison, condemned to costs, and obliged to make a humiliating recantation. He left England late in 1637, and arrived at Plymouth, Mass., in May, 1638. For about three years he preached with Mr. Reyner at Plymouth, and in 1641 was elected pastor of the church at Scituate, where he preached for twelve years. His pastorate in Scituate was for many reasons unpleasant to him, partly because of a difference of opinion among his parishioners, and partly because of a lack of financial support. His persecutor, Bishop Laud, had been executed, and a change had taken place in the attitude of the church; Mr. Chauncy was invited to return to Ware, and had reached Boston, whence he was to sail, when he was invited to become president of Harvard college. He was inaugurated Nov. 29, 1654, and entered upon the duties of the office at a salary of £100 per annum. He was married, March 17, 1630, to Catharine, daughter of Robert Eyre of Sarum, Wilts, and Agnes, his wife, daughter of John Still, bishop of Bath and Wells. He is the author of : *The Plain Doctrine of the Justification of a Sinner in the Sight of God, Six and Twenty Sermons* (1659), and *Antisynodalia Scripta Americana*. See Cotton Mather's *Magnalia Christi Americana*, Beal's *History of New England*, vol. ii., and *Memorials of the Chauncys*. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 19, 1672.

CHAUNCY, Charles, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan., 1, 1705; son of Charles and Sarah (Walley) Chauncy; grandson of Isaac Chauncy, and great-grandson of Charles Chauncy, president of Harvard college. He was graduated at Harvard in 1721, and studied theology in Boston. On Oct. 25, 1727, he was ordained pastor of the first church in Boston. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Hirst, and had three children. He was a fellow of the American academy. In 1742 Edinburgh university conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D. For a complete list of his published writings see, *Bibliotheca Chaunciana* (1884); and *Memorials of the Chauncys*, by William Chauncey Fowler. He died Feb. 10, 1787.

CHAUNCY, Charles, jurist, was born in Durham, Conn., June 11, 1747; son of Elihu and Mary (Griswold) Chauncy, and great-great-grandson of Charles Chauncy, president of Harvard college. He studied law under James A. Hillhouse, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1768. In 1776 he was appointed attorney for the state of Connecticut, and in 1789 to the bench of the superior court. This office he resigned in 1793 and retired from law practice, devoting his time to lecturing to a class of students at law. He was married to Abigail, daughter of Thomas and Abigail Darling of New Haven. In 1777 Yale college conferred upon him the degree of M.A., and Middlebury gave him that of LL.D. in 1811. He died in New Haven, Conn., April 28, 1823.

CHAUNCY, Charles, lawyer, was born in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 17, 1777; son of Charles and Abigail (Darling) Chauncy, and great-great-grandson of Charles Chauncy of Harvard college. He was graduated at Yale college in 1792, studied law for five years with his father, and in 1798 was admitted to the bar, beginning practice in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1808 he was married to Hannah, daughter of Col. John Chester of Wethersfield, Conn. In 1837 and 1838 he was a member of the convention for revising the constitution of Pennsylvania. He practised law at the Philadelphia bar for nearly forty years, with eminent success. In 1827 Yale college conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He died in Burlington, N. J., Aug. 30, 1849.

CHAUNCY, Nathaniel, clergyman, was born in Hatfield, Mass., Sept. 21, 1681; son of the Rev. Nathaniel and Abigail (Strong) Chauncy, and grandson of Charles and Catharine (Eyre) Chauncy. He was educated by his uncle, and in 1702 was graduated at Yale college an A.M. in the first class and the first man graduated, and so honored by the college. He was then placed in charge of the Hopkins grammar school in Hadley, Mass., and later taught at Springfield, Mass., studying theology meanwhile under his brother-in-law, the Rev. Daniel Brewer. He preached at the newly settled town of Durham, Conn., from about 1704, but was not ordained until Feb. 7, 1711. He continued in office until his death. In April, 1746, he was elected a fellow of Yale college, which office he resigned in September, 1752. He was married, Oct. 12, 1708, to Sarah, daughter of Capt. James and Rebecca (Wells) Judson of Stratford, Conn. He died at Durham, Conn., Feb. 1, 1756.

CHAUVENET, William, mathematician, was born in Milford, Pa., May 24, 1820. He was graduated at Yale in 1840, and was for a time assistant to Alexander Dallas Bache at Girard college. He became professor of mathematics in

the naval service in 1841, being stationed in Philadelphia, and afterwards at Annapolis, Md. In 1859 he was chosen professor of mathematics in Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., of which institution he became chancellor in 1862. This office he resigned in 1869 on account of failing health. He twice declined the chair at Yale college made vacant by the death of Professor Olmsted. He was an original member of the National academy of sciences. He is the author of: *Binomial Theorems and Logarithms for the Use of Midshipmen at the Naval School* (1843); *Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry* (1850; 9th ed., 1875); *A Manual of Spherical and Practical Astronomy* (2 vols., 1863); *Navigation and Nautical Astronomy* (2d ed., 1865); *New Method of Correcting Lunar Distances* (1868) and *A Treatise on Elementary Geometry* (1870, 2d ed., 1877). He died in St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 13, 1870.

CHEATHAM, Benjamin Franklin, soldier, was born in Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1820. After attending the public schools of Nashville he entered into business in Philadelphia, Pa., where he remained a year. He joined the U.S. army at the outbreak of the Mexican war, was made captain, and fought with distinction at the battles of Monterey and Cerro Gordo. After the expiration of his term of enlistment he returned to Nashville and raised the 3d Tennessee regiment, of which he was commissioned colonel. He took active part in the closing battles of the war, and was honorably discharged in July, 1848. In 1861 he organized the supply department for the western Confederate army, and in May was commissioned brigadier-general. On Nov. 7, 1861, he fought at the battle of Belmont as commander of three regiments. He was promoted major-general in 1862, and on December 31 commanded a division of Bragg's army at Murfreesboro. He was offered by President Grant an official position, which he declined. He served for several years as superintendent of the Tennessee prison, and in 1885 was appointed postmaster of Nashville. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1886.

CHECKLEY, John, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1680. In 1723 he wrote and published a theological treatise which caused bitter feeling among New England people. He was sued for libel, and was sentenced to pay a fine of £50. In 1727 he was refused holy orders by the Bishop of London, but received them later from the Bishop of Exeter. In 1739 he established himself in Providence, R. I., where he passed the remainder of his life. He is the author of: *Choice Dialogues between a Godly Minister and an Honest Country-Man, concerning Election and Predestination* (1715), and *A Mod-*

est Proof of the Order and Government Settled by Christ and his Apostles in the Church (1723), both of which caused much comment. He died in Providence, R. I., in 1753.

CHEETHAM, James, author, was born in Manchester, England, in 1772. He came to America in 1798 and entered journalism in New York city. He edited *The American Citizen* for some years, and wrote: *A Narrative of the Suppression by Colonel Burr of the History of the Administration of John Adams, written by John Wood* (1802); *A View of the Political Conduct of Aaron Burr, Esq., Vice-President of the United States* (1802); *Antidote to John Wood's Poison* (1802); *Nine Letters on Aaron Burr's Political Defection* (1803); *Reply to Aristides* (1804); *Peace or War? or, Thoughts on our affairs with England* (1807), and *Life of Thomas Paine* (1809). He died in New York city, Sept. 10, 1810.

CHEEVER, David Williams, educator, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 30, 1831; son of Charles A., and Adeline (Haven) Cheever. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1852 and from the medical school in 1858. In 1866 he was made assistant professor of anatomy in Harvard, and in 1868 was advanced to the adjunct professorship of clinical surgery. He was given the full chair in 1875 and held it until 1882. From 1882 to 1893 he was professor of surgery, and in the latter year became professor emeritus. In 1894 Harvard conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. His published writings include: *The Value and the Fallacy of Statistics in the Observation of Disease* (1861), the Boylston prize essay for 1860; *Two Cases of Œsophagotomy for the Removal of Foreign Bodies* (1861); *Narcotics* (1862); *Lectures on Hernia* (1866); *Surgical Cases* (1869); *The Future of Surgery without Limit* (1889); *Is the Study of Medicine a Liberal Education?* (1891), and *Lectures on Surgery* (1894). He edited with J. N. Borland, the first five volumes of the medical and surgical report of the Boston city hospital.

CHEEVER, Ezekiel, educator, was born in London, England, Jan. 25, 1614; son of William Cheever, skinner. He was preferred to the University of Cambridge, April 27, 1633. He arrived in Boston, Mass., in June, 1637, and the following year went with Governor Eaton to his new plantation at New Haven, Conn. In 1638 he began to teach school. In 1646 he was elected a deputy from New Haven to the general court. He removed to Ipswich, Mass., in December, 1650, where he took charge of the grammar school. There he remained until 1661, when he went to Charlestown, Mass., teaching there for nine years. He removed to Boston Jan. 6, 1670, and for thirty-eight years taught the school which

from 1790 was known as the Boston Latin school. He was the author of : *Cheever's Latin Accidence*, for more than a century a standard text-book. See *Biographical Sketch of Ezekiel Cheever*, by Henry Barnard (1856). He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 21, 1708.

CHEEVER, George Barrell, clergyman, was born in Hallowell, Me., April 17, 1807; son of Nathaniel and Charlotte (Barrell) Cheever. He was graduated at Bowdoin college in the famous class of 1825, and at Andover theological seminary in 1830. In 1832 he was ordained pastor of the Howard street Congregational church of Salem, Mass. On one occasion he remarked in a public speech upon the inadequacy of the Unitarian faith to produce the highest excellence in literature. His attack aroused fierce indignation, and he was challenged to a newspaper controversy which resulted in a series of articles in the *Salem Register* and a *Defence of the Orthodoxy of Cudworth*. In 1835 he published, in the interest of the temperance cause, an allegory called *Inquire at Amos Giles's Distillery*. It happened that there dwelt in that region a deacon who appropriated to himself the allegorical coat and resorted to the courts on a charge of defamation. Mr. Cheever was twice tried and twice convicted, and then obliged to spend thirty days in the county jail. Upon regaining his freedom he resigned his pastorate and went to Europe, where he spent the following two years and a half, during which time he contributed a series of letters to the *New York Observer*. Upon his return to America he became pastor of the Allen street Presbyterian church of New York, and shortly after his installation delivered a course of remarkable lectures on the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and on the life and times of John Bunyan, which were published in 1844. When in 1841 the question of the abolition of capital punishment was agitating the country, he engaged in a series of debates with John L. O'Sullivan, arguing for capital punishment, and scored a victory. Soon after this he became involved in a discussion with Bishop Hughes concerning the reading of the Bible in the public schools, which resulted in his *Hierarchical Despotism in the Romish Church*. In 1846 his admirers organized for him a new church, the "Church of the Puritans" where he remained as pastor until 1870, when he retired from his labors and took up his residence in Englewood, N.J. On retiring from the ministry he gave his home in New York city to the American missionary society and the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, for their joint use. He bequeathed to various charitable societies sums aggregating twenty-two thousand dollars. His published works include : *The American Commonplace Book of Prose*

(1828); *Studies in Poetry* (1830); *The American Commonplace Book of Poetry* (1831); *God's Hand in America* (1841); *Wanderings of a Pilgrim in the Shadow of Mont Blanc* (1845); *The Pilgrim in the Shadow of the Jungfrau Alp* (1846); *A Defence of Capital Punishment* (1846); *The Journal of the Pilgrims at Plymouth in New England, in 1620* (1848); *Windings of the River of the Water of Life* (1849); *The Hill Difficulty, with other Miscellanies* (1849); *Voices of Nature to her Foster Child, the Soul of Man* (1852); *Right of the Bible in our Public Schools* (1854); *Lectures on Cowper* (1856); *The Powers of the World to Come* (1856); *God against Slavery* (1857); *American Slavery* (1860); *The Guilt of Slavery, and the Crime of Slaveholding* (1860), and *Faith, Doubt, and Evidence* (1881). He died at Englewood, N.J., Oct. 1, 1890.

CHEEVER, Henry Theodore, author, was born in Hallowell, Me., Feb. 6, 1814; son of Nathaniel and Charlotte (Barrell) Cheever. He was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1834, and spent two years in Spain, France, and Louisiana as correspondent of the *New York Evangelist*. On his return he entered the Bangor Theological seminary and was graduated in 1839. He was correspondent of the *New York Evangelist*, 1840-'42, in the Sandwich and the South Sea Islands, and on returning home was for a year one of its editors and regular contributors. He was pastor at Jewett City, Conn., and Worcester, Mass., 1844-'58, and agent and secretary of the church anti-slavery society, 1859-'64. In 1892 Bowdoin college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. His books are principally biography and travel, and include : *The Whale and its Captors* (1849); *The Island World of the Pacific* (1851); *Memorials of the Life and Trials of Nathaniel Cheever, M.D.* (1851); *Life in the Sandwich Islands* (1851); *Autobiography and Memorials of Captain Obadiah Congat* (1851); *Short Yarns for Long Voyages* (1855); *Waymarks in the Moral War with Slavery between the Opening of 1859 and the Close of 1861* (1862); *Autobiography and Memoirs of Ichabod Washburn* (1878), and *Correspondencies of Faith and Views of Madame Guyon* (1885). He edited *Colton's Ship and Shore in Madeira, Lisbon and the Mediterranean*. He died in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 13, 1897.

CHENEY, Benjamin Pierce, expressman, was born in Hillsboro, N. H., Aug. 12, 1815; son of Jesse and Alice (Steele) Cheney. He was educated in the public schools, leaving his studies when ten years old to work in his father's blacksmith shop. In 1831 he became a stage-driver, and in 1836 went to Boston as agent of

the northern stage route. He went into business for himself in 1842 and organized, with Nathaniel White and William Walker, Cheney & Co.'s Express, running between Boston and Montreal. This venture was highly successful. Shortly after this another line was established, which was purchased by Mr. Cheney in 1852. He continued to buy out all competing lines until he formed the United States and Canada express company. This name was retained for more than thirty-five years, when it was merged into the American express company, of which he was made treasurer. He also held large interests in other express and railroad companies. At his death his property was estimated at nine million dollars, about seventy-five thousand dollars of which he bequeathed to various charities. He died in Wellesley, Mass., June 23, 1895.

CHENEY, Charles, manufacturer, was born in what was then called East Hartford Woods, Conn., in 1804; son of George and Electa (Woodbridge) Cheney. He established himself in business in Providence, R. I., before he had attained his majority, and there remained until 1837, when he removed to Ohio, and engaged in farming until 1847. He then joined his brothers in the manufacture of silk at South Manchester and Hartford, Conn. He was an abolitionist, and served in the state legislature. He died at South Manchester, Conn., June 20, 1874.

CHENEY, Charles Edward, clergyman, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1836; son of Dr. E. W. Cheney. He was graduated from Hobart college in 1857 and from the P. E. theological seminary of Virginia, in 1859. He was ordained as a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church and was assistant minister of St. Luke's church, Rochester, N. Y., then temporarily in charge of St. Paul's church, Havana, N. Y., and after 1860 of Christ church, Chicago. While rector of this church he was cited before an ecclesiastical tribunal, because of his refusal to use the word regenerate in the baptismal offices, at the instance of his diocesan, Bishop Whitehouse. Mr. Cheney was found guilty and suspended from his sacerdotal functions; refusing to obey the order of the court, he was tried for contumacy, and on this charge was deposed from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. He affiliated with George David Cummins, assistant bishop of Kentucky, and others, in the organization of the Reformed Episcopal church. His congregation followed him into the new organization and he remained rector of Christ church. He was elected missionary bishop of the northwest and consecrated Dec. 14, 1873. In 1876 he was made bishop in charge of the synod of Chicago. On Sunday, March 14, 1897, Bishop Cheney completed his 37th year as rector

of Christ church; that being the longest pastorate in the ecclesiastical history of Chicago. He published several volumes of sermons, notably: *The Evangelical Ideal of a Visible Church* (1874), *A Word to Old-Fashioned Episcopalians* (1878); *The Prayer which God Denied, and other Sermons* (1880), and the *Enlistment of the Christian Soldier* (1893).

CHENEY, Ednah Dow, author, was born in Boston, Mass., June 27, 1824; daughter of Sergeant Smith and Ednah (Parker) Littlehale. She was educated at private schools, and was a member of the classes held by Margaret Fuller, 1830-'40. She participated in the institution of the school of design in 1851, and was its secretary, 1851-'54. She was married in 1853 to Seth Wells Cheney, the artist. In 1859 she was instrumental in founding a hospital in connection with the woman's medical school, and in 1862 became secretary of the New England hospital. In 1863 she was secretary of the teachers' committee of the Freedmen's aid society and held the same office on the committee to aid colored regiments. For several years she was actively interested in the education of the colored soldiers and in the colored schools of the south. She attended the Freedmen's conventions held in New York city in 1865 and in Baltimore in 1866. She was one of the founders of the New England woman's club, and became its vice-president in 1868. She assisted in founding a horticultural school for women in 1869, and lectured on agriculture before the Massachusetts horticultural society in 1871. In 1879 she gave a course of ten lectures on art before the Concord school of philosophy; in this year also she was elected vice-president of the Massachusetts woman suffrage association, of which she afterwards became president, and in 1887 was elected president of the hospital she had been instrumental in founding in 1859. Mrs. Cheney was a delegate to the woman's council held in Washington, D. C., and in 1890 was present at the Lake Mohonk negro conference. She contributed voluminously to numerous periodicals, and published in book form: *Handbook of American History* (1866); *Faithful to the Light* (1870); *Sally Williams* (1872); *Child of the Tide* (1874); *Life of Dr. Susan Dimock* (1875); *Religion as a Social Force* (1875); *Memoir of Seth Wells Cheney, Gleanings in the Fields of Art* (1881); *Selected Poems from Michelangelo Buonarroti* (1885); *A Story of the Olden Time* (1890); *Life of Daniel Rauch* (1893). She also edited a collection of poems by D. Wasson (1887); those of Harriet Sewall (1889), and *Louisa M. Alcott: Her Life, Letters, and Journal* (1889; 2d ed., 1893).

CHENEY, Frank Woodbridge, manufacturer, was born in Providence, R. I., June 5, 1832; son of George and Electa (Woodbridge) Cheney. He was graduated at Brown university in 1856. He was in charge of the Hartford house of the Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, Manchester, Conn., 1856-'62. In 1862 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 16th Connecticut volunteers, and in his first skirmish, the day before the battle of Antietam, received a severe wound, which caused his retirement from the service. He travelled extensively in China, Japan and Europe. The death of his brother Ralph, March 26, 1897, left him the sole survivor of the founders of the house of Cheney Brothers.

CHENEY, John Vance, poet, was born at Groveland, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1848; son of Simeon Pease and Christiana (Vance) Cheney, and grandson of Moses Cheney, an eloquent Baptist divine. He received an academical education, studied law, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. He practised his profession in New York city until 1876. Ill-health caused him to remove to California, and in 1887 he was appointed librarian of the San Francisco free library, where his management was conducive of the best results. In 1894 he succeeded William F. Poole as librarian of the Newberry library, Chicago. While in New York he contributed poems to the principal magazines, and was elected a member of the Authors' club (1883). He also wrote numerous essays on literary subjects, and published in book form: *The Old Doctor* (1881); *Thistle Drift*, poems (1888), and *The Golden Guess; Essays on Poetry and the Poets* (1892), and *Ninette, a Redwoods Idyll* (1894). He also edited *Wood Notes Wild*, by his father, Simeon Pease Cheney (1892), and published *Lyrics* (1902).

CHENEY, Oren Burbank, educator, was born at Holderness, N. H., Dec. 10, 1816; son of Moses and Abigail (Morrison) Cheney. When a boy he worked in his father's paper mill to fit himself to follow the business, and in 1829 was sent to the New Hampton academical institute. In 1832 he entered the first school of the Free Baptist denomination, established in that year at North Parsonsfield, Me. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1839, and was soon after chosen principal of the academy at Farmington, acting in that capacity there and elsewhere until 1845. In that year he went to Whitestown, N. Y., where he studied theology in the Biblical school, and taught Latin in the seminary. Having entered the ministry he preached in various locations until 1851, when he was elected representative to the state legislature by the Whigs and Free Soilers. In 1854 Parsonsfield seminary

was burned, and Dr. Cheney at once began the carrying out of a long-cherished plan of establishing a Free Baptist college in Maine, and in 1854 he was instrumental in founding the institution which, in 1863, became Bates college, and he was made its first president. In 1894 increasing years made it necessary for him to relinquish the cares of office and he was made president emeritus, Prof. George Colby Chase succeeding to the presidency. In 1863 Wesleyan university conferred upon President Cheney the degree of D.D.

CHENEY, Person C., governor of New Hampshire, was born in Holderness, N. H., Feb. 25, 1828; son of Moses and Abigail (Morrison) Cheney. He received an academic education, and when seventeen years old was placed in charge of his father's paper-mill at Manchester. In 1853 he was a member of the state legislature; in 1862 quartermaster of the 13th New York volunteers, and was forced to resign because of illness-caused by exposure at Fredericksburg. In 1864-'67 he was a state railroad commissioner; in 1871 mayor of Manchester; and governor of New Hampshire, 1875-'77. He became U.S. senator on the death of Austin F. Pike, serving 1886-'87; was U.S. minister to Switzerland, 1892-'93, and a member of the Republican National Convention in 1892 and 1900. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Dartmouth in 1876. He devoted himself to manufacturing, stock raising and travel. He died in Dover, N.H., June 19, 1901.

CHENEY, Seth Wells, artist, was born at East Hartford Woods, Conn., Nov. 26, 1810; son of George and Electa (Woodbridge) Cheney. He was educated in the common school, and in 1829 removed to Boston, where he learned the art of engraving. In 1833 he went to Paris, where he studied under Isabey. His engravings were remarkable for their excellence. In 1840 he began to draw in crayons, being one of the earliest artists in black and white in America. In 1841 he opened a studio in Boston, and devoted himself to portraiture, in which he became eminently successful, his ideal heads being still much in request by collectors. Among his sitters were Lowell, Putnam, Appleton, Bowditch, Mrs. Horace Gray, W. C. Bryant, Miss Appleton, and a host of other well-known people. In 1843 he went to Europe and studied for a time under Ferrero, returning to Boston in 1844. He was made an associate of the National academy of design, May 10, 1848. Mr. Cheney was twice married: September, 1847, to Emily Pitkin, who died May 11, 1850, and in 1853 to Ednah Dow Littlehale. Many portraits of him are extant. His memoir was published by Mrs. Cheney in 1881. He died in South Manchester, Conn., Sept. 10, 1856.

CHENEY, Ward, manufacturer, was born in Connecticut in 1813; son of George and Electa (Woodbridge) Cheney. He began his business career in Providence, R. I., and became interested in the culture of silk in Burlington, N. J., which led to his establishing, with several of his brothers, in 1836, a silk manufactory at Manchester, Conn. Later they built mills at Hartford also, their chief productions being sewing silks, and silk fabrics woven by power looms, both plain-dyed and printed. He was a benevolent and progressive man, and afforded assistance to many young men entering business life. The relations of the firm of Cheney Brothers with their employees were exceptionally kind and cordial; upon the family homestead they built a model village of homes for their operatives, a school and library, boarding-houses, with pleasure grounds, and a spacious hall and theatre. The firm eventually was incorporated, and Ward Cheney became its president. He died at Manchester, Conn., March 22, 1876.

CHENOWETH, Caroline Van Deusen, educator, was born near Louisville, Ky., Dec. 29, 1846; daughter of Charles and Mary (Huntington) Van Deusen. She was educated in the St. Charles institute, New Orleans, and at Moore's Hill college, near Cincinnati. She was married to Colonel Bernard Peel Chenoweth, accompanied him to China, where he acted as vice-consul, and during his last illness herself conducted the affairs of the vice-consulate, being highly complimented for this service by Secretary Fish when she returned to Washington to settle Colonel Chenoweth's affairs. She was afterwards professor of English literature at Smith college, and taught private classes in Boston. She became a member of the London society for psychical research, the Brooklyn institute, the New York Dante society, and an associate editor of the *Medico-Legal journal*. She wrote stories on child life in China; *Stories of the Saints* (1882); *Col. John Hazeltine an Undistinguished Citizen* (1900).

CHESBROUGH, Ellis Sylvester, civil engineer, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1813. His first work was done at the age of thirteen as chairman on the survey of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. He was next employed on the Alleghany and Portage railway, and assisted W. G. McNeill in constructing the Paterson and Hudson River railroad. He became senior assistant in the building of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston railroad in 1837; was appointed chief engineer of the Boston water-works in 1846, and as such planned the Brookline reservoir and other important improvements for the water system. In 1850 he was made sole commissioner of the Boston water department; in 1851 was made city engineer and surveyor of street and

harbor improvements. He planned the sewerage system of Chicago, being appointed engineer for the Chicago board of sewerage commissioners in 1855; he also constructed the river tunnels. In 1879 he resigned his position as commissioner of public works. He was considered an expert on water supply and sewerage of cities, being frequently consulted by the officials of the great cities in that capacity. He was president of the American society of civil engineers. He died in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 19, 1886.

CHESEBRO, Caroline, author, was born at Canandaigua, N. Y., about 1828. She received an academical education, and after 1848 contributed to the magazines and wrote novels. From 1865 to 1873 she was instructor of rhetoric and composition in the Packer collegiate institute, Brooklyn. She published: *Dream-Land by Daylight* (1851); *Isa, a Pilgrimage* (1852); *The Children of Light* (1853); *The Little Cross-Bearer* (1855); *Philly and Kit* (1856); *Amy Carr* and *Peter Carradine, The Beautiful Gate, and other Tales* (1863), and *The Foe in the Household* (1871). She died in Piermont, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1873.

CHESEBROUGH, Robert A., inventor, was born in London, Eng., Jan. 9, 1837; son of Henry A. Chesebrough, and grandson of Robert Chesebrough and of Richard M. Woodhull. His parents were Americans, and he was taken to New York city soon after his birth. He acquired a good education, devoting especial attention to the study of chemistry. In 1858 he established a manufactory of petroleum and coal oil products, and in 1870 discovered the substance called vaseline. He obtained exclusive rights on this product, and in 1876 organized a stock company. He originated the New York real estate exchange, and became a prominent member of the consolidated stock exchange. He became a member of many prominent clubs of New York city, including the Exchange, the Union league, the Manhattan athletic and the New York riding. He is the author of *A Reverie, and other Poems*.

CHESHIRE, Joseph Blount, 5th bishop of North Carolina and 172d in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Tarboro, N. C., March 27, 1850; son of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Blount Cheshire, rector of Calvary church, Tarboro, for half a century. He graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, 1869. For two years he followed the occupation of teaching, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar of North Carolina in 1872. He decided to enter the ministry of the Episcopal church, was ordained a deacon, April 21, 1878, and to the priesthood May 30, 1880. During his diaconate, and for a year after his ordination as a priest he

served at Chapel Hill and Durham, N.C., establishing a church at each of these places. From 1881 to 1893 he was rector of St. Peter's church, Charlotte, N.C. He was a deputy to the general conventions of 1886, 1889 and 1892, and a trustee of the University of the South from 1885. He received his degree of D.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1890, and from the University of the South in 1894. He was consecrated bishop Oct. 15, 1893, and made coadjutor bishop of North Carolina, and on the death of Bishop Lyman in the same year succeeded him as diocesan. Bishop Cheshire became the historiographer of his diocese.

CHESNUT, James, senator, was born near Camden, S.C., in 1815; son of James Chesnut. He was graduated from Princeton in 1835. He was a member of the South Carolina legislature, 1842-'52, and of the state senate, 1854-'58. He was appointed United States senator to succeed Arthur P. Hayne, and was elected for the full term beginning Dec. 5, 1859. On Nov. 10, 1860, he resigned, anticipating the secession of South Carolina; his resignation was not accepted; and upon his appointment as a delegate in the Confederate provisional congress he was expelled from the United States senate, July 11, 1861. He served during the war in the Confederate army, receiving a commission as colonel. He served on the staff of Jefferson Davis, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1868. He died in South Carolina in 1885.

CHESTER, Colby Mitchel, naval officer, was born in New London, Conn., Feb. 29, 1844; son of Melville and Frances C. (Harris) Chester. He was graduated at the United States naval academy and saw his first service on the *Richmond*, of the western gulf squadron, in the operations against *Mobile*, 1863-'64. He was advanced to the grade of master, Nov. 10, 1866; was promoted lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1867; lieutenant-commander, March 12, 1868; commander, Oct. 15, 1881. From 1881 to 1885, he was employed as hydrographic inspector of the coast survey, and on October 31 of the latter year took command of the *Galena* and rendered assistance to the British ship *Historian*, which had struck on Magdalena river bar, Dec. 21, 1885; for which the officers of the *Galena* received a service of silver from the owners, and the thanks of the British government. He was detached from the *Galena* in 1888, was a member of the navy yard commission, 1888-'89; attached to bureau of navigation, July, 1890, to April, 1891; to naval academy, 1891-'94. On June 12, 1896, he was made captain. He commanded the receiving ship *Richmond* at the navy yard, League Island, Pa., 1896; the battleship *Newark*, North Atlantic squadron, 1897; and the battleship *Cincinnati* in 1898.

CHESTER, Frederick Dixson Walthall, geologist, was born in Port au Platte, Santo Domingo, Oct. 8, 1861. He was graduated at Cornell, B.S., 1882, M.S., 1887; was professor of geology and botany at the Delaware state college, 1882-'85; was botanist and mycologist of the Delaware agricultural experimental station, 1885-'99, and director of the laboratory of the Delaware state board of health in 1899. He became fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

CHESTER, John, soldier, was born in Wethersfield, Conn., Jan. 29, 1749. He was graduated at Yale college in 1766, and was a representative in the state legislature in 1772. He distinguished himself in the battle of Bunker Hill, where he served as a captain, remaining in the army until 1777, being promoted to the rank of colonel. He was speaker of the Connecticut legislature, a member of the council, 1788-'91, and again in 1803; was supervisor of the district of Connecticut 1791-1801, and was made a probate county judge. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1775, and those of A.B. and A.M. from Yale in 1776. He died in Wethersfield, Conn., Nov. 4, 1809.

CHESTER, Joseph Lemuel, antiquarian, was born in Norwich, Conn., April 30, 1821; son of Joseph and Prudee (Tracy) Chester, and was descended through Joseph and Elizabeth (Lee) Chester, Joseph and Elizabeth (Otis) Chester, and John Chester, from Captain Samuel, who removed from Boston to Connecticut in 1663. He was educated in Norwich, Conn., at Rome, Ohio, whither the family removed in 1835, and at Ashtabula, Ohio. In 1838 he entered the employ of Arthur Tappan & Co., silk merchants, New York city. He contributed to periodical literature under the pseudonym of "Julian Cramer." In the winter of 1839-'40 he entered the lecture field as a temperance advocate. In 1845 he removed to Philadelphia, and during 1848-'49-'50 was musical editor of *Godey's Ladies' Book*, and in 1852 became one of the editors of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and of the *Daily Sun*. He was assistant clerk of the U. S. house of representatives under John W. Forney, and from 1855 to 1858 was one of the aids of Governor Pollock of Pennsylvania, with the military rank of colonel. In 1858 he went to London, England, where he permanently settled and acquired fame by his genealogical and antiquarian researches. He collated and edited much valuable information concerning the English origin of many American families, and was consulted as an authority on matters genealogical by distinguished antiquarians in England. He was one of the founders of the Harleian society and a voluminous contributor to its records. He was made a member of the New England historical genealogical society in 1862.

of the New York genealogical and biographical society in 1871, and was an honorary or corresponding member of almost every genealogical society in the United States. He was a fellow of the Royal historical society. He received from Columbia college the degree of LL.D. in 1877, and from Oxford that of D.C. L. in 1881. His early publications are: *Greenwood Cemetery and other poems* (1843); *A Preliminary Treatise on the Law of Repulsion* (1853); *Narrative of Margaret Douglas* (1854). His publications on genealogical subjects are so numerous that it is possible to mention only the most important: *The Marriage, Baptismal and Burial Register of the Collegiate Church or Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster* (1876). A tablet was erected to his memory by the dean and chapter of Westminster Abbey. He died in London, England, May 28, 1882.

CHESTER, Thomas Morris, soldier, was born in Vermont, of colored parents. After graduating from the Thetford (Vt.) academy in 1826, he went to Liberia, where he was superintendent and instructor of the colony of Africans recaptured from American slavers. He returned to America in 1861, and assisted in the enlistment of colored soldiers in the 54th and 55th Massachusetts regiments. He was the war correspondent, with the army of the James and Potomac, of the *Philadelphia Press*. In 1866 he visited Europe and passed the winter in Russia, where he was a special guest of Alexander II., on the occasion of a grand review of forty thousand troops in St. Petersburg. He afterwards visited Denmark, Sweden, Saxony and England. He then studied law at Middle Temple Inn, London, and was admitted to the English bar in 1870, being the first colored lawyer in England. He returned to America in 1871 and settled in Louisiana, where he practised law and was prominent in establishing schools for the education of colored persons. He commanded the Louisiana guard, a militia regiment. In 1873 he was appointed U. S. commissioner, serving until 1879. In 1884 he became president of the Wilmington, Wrightsville and Onslow railroad in North Carolina. He died in Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 30, 1893.

CHESTERMAN, William Dallas, editor, was born in Richmond, Va., July 10, 1845. He was educated in Richmond, and served in the Confederate army until 1864, when he became clerk in the bureau of exchange of prisoners. He entered journalism, was Richmond correspondent of the *Petersburg Index*; business manager of the *Richmond Enquirer*; city editor of the *Richmond Dispatch*, and subsequently vice-president of the *Dispatch* company and managing-editor of the paper.

CHETLAIN, Arthur Henry, jurist, was born in Galena, Ill., April 12, 1849; son of Gen. Au-

gustus L. Chetlain. He was graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1870, and took a course in natural science at the Université Libre, Brussels; receiving the degree B.S. in 1870. He studied law; served as 1st assistant corporation counsel of Chicago, 1891-'93, and as judge of the Supreme court of Cook county, Ill., from 1894.

CHETLAIN, Augustus Louis, soldier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26, 1824; son of Swiss parents who emigrated from Neuchatel, Switzerland, to Red River, British America, in 1823. Two years later they removed to the United States, lived in St. Louis during 1825, and early in 1826 settled at Galena, Ill., where the son received a common-school education, and entered mercantile life. At a meeting held in Galena in response to President Lincoln's call for volunteers in 1861, he was the first to enlist, and was chosen captain of a company which became a part of the 12th Illinois regiment, of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, April 16, 1862. From September, 1861, to January, 1862, he was in command at Smithland, Ky.; he then rejoined his regiment and led it in the Tennessee campaign. He participated in the capture of Fort Henry and at the battle of Fort Donelson. He was promoted colonel and led his regiment at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and at the siege of Corinth, May, 1862. After the battle of Corinth, in which he distinguished himself, he was left in command of Corinth by General Rosecrans. While in this service he recruited the first colored regiment raised in the west. He was relieved in 1863, was promoted brigadier-general and given charge of the organization of colored troops in Tennessee and Kentucky. He was successful in raising a force of seventeen thousand men, for which service he received special commendation in General Thomas's report to the department of war. During 1864-'65 he was in command of the post of Memphis, and in June of the latter year was brevetted major-general for meritorious service. In the fall of 1865 he was given command of the central district of Alabama, and in February, 1866, was mustered out. In 1867 President Johnson appointed him collector of internal revenue for Utah and Wyoming, and in 1869 General Grant gave him the appointment of U. S. consul-general at Brussels, which office he resigned in 1872. On his return to the United States he took up his residence in Chicago, where he was made president of the Home bank on its organization in 1872, and of the Industrial bank of Chicago in 1891. He published *Recollections of Seventy Years* (1900).

CHEVERUS, John Louis Ann Magdalen Le-febre de, R. C. cardinal, was born in Mayenne, France, Jan. 28, 1768. His father was civil judge of Mayenne, and his mother, Ann Lemarchand De Noyers, was a woman of great piety and learning.

Young De Cheverus pursued his studies at Mayenne, and assumed the tonsure at the age of twelve years. He was made prior of Torbechet in 1771, and was admitted at the college of Louis Le Grand in Paris. In 1786 he entered the seminary of St. Magloire and attended lectures at the Sorbonne. He was made a deacon in October 1790, and ordained a priest in December of the same year. The bishop of Mans having procured a dispensation on account of his being under the required age, he acted as assistant to his uncle, the curate of Mayenne, and was made a canon of the cathedral. On the death of his uncle, he was appointed to succeed him, but refusing to take the oath of the revolution he was driven from Mayenne, kept under surveillance at Laval, imprisoned in the prison of Cordelier, and, after incredibly narrow escapes from death, managed to break prison in June, 1792. He fled in disguise from Paris to Calais, and reached England, where he studied the language, taught French and mathematics in a school, and organized a congregation of Catholics to whom he preached in English. He was invited by Abbé Matignon to join him in Boston, Mass., and arrived there, Oct. 3, 1796. Archbishop Carroll tendered him the pastorate of St. Mary's church, Philadelphia, which he refused, preferring his missionary work. He encompassed the erection of the first Catholic church in Boston, the Church of the Holy Cross. He was one of the most prominent encouragers of art, science, and literature in Boston, and was one of the instigators and founders of the Athenæum. Abbé De Cheverus was consecrated first bishop of Boston by Archbishop Carroll at Baltimore, Nov. 1, 1810. He was held in very high esteem in Boston by Protestants as well as Catholics, and performed the duties of his position with dignity and urbanity. In 1800 the Grand Almoner of France conveyed to Bishop De Cheverus the desire of Louis XVIII. that he should accept the bishopric of Montauban, which at first he was unwilling to do. The solicitations of the king at length prevailed, and he left Boston for France, Oct. 1, 1823. In 1826 he was made Archbishop of Bordeaux and a peer of France. In 1830 he was appointed a councillor of the order of the Holy Ghost. He founded many charitable institutions, and when the cholera broke out in France he opened a hospital in his palace with the inscription, "House of Succor." He was proclaimed cardinal, Feb. 1, 1836, and on March 9 received the hat at the hands of the king, at Paris. He died Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux, July 19, 1836.

CHEVES, Langdon, statesman, was born in Abbeville district, S. C., Sept. 17, 1776, son of Alexander and Mary (Langdon) Cheves. His father was a native of Scotland and his mother a Virginian. He engaged in mercantile business

in 1786-'95; was admitted to the bar in 1797, and in a few years had acquired a competence through the practice of his profession. He was elected to Congress in 1808 as a representative from South Carolina, serving through the 11th, 12th, and 13th congresses. He was a vigorous supporter of the war with Great Britain and served as chairman of the naval committee in 1812, and of the ways and means committee in 1813. He was elected speaker to succeed Henry Clay, Jan. 19, 1814, by the Federalists and anti-restriction Democrats. His position as speaker enabled him to defeat the Dallas scheme for re-chartering the United States bank. He declined re-election in 1815, resumed the practice of law, and was made judge of the superior court of South Carolina the next year. He was elected president of the board of directors of the United States bank in 1819, and resigned in 1823, after having placed the bank in a firm financial condition, to accept the position of chief commissioner of claims under the treaty of Ghent, to which President Monroe had appointed him. He returned to South Carolina in 1829, where he occupied himself in the cultivation of his extensive plantation for twenty-eight years. He published a notable letter in the *Charleston Mercury*, Sept. 11, 1844, on the political issue of the times. He condemned the nullification scheme of 1832, but supported the secession movement, and as a delegate to the convention of the Southern Rights association at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 14, 1850, in a powerful speech, declared himself friendly to the scheme of a separate southern Confederacy. He was married to Mary Dallas of Charleston, in 1806. He died in Columbia, S. C., June 25, 1857.

CHEW, Benjamin, jurist, was born at West River, Md., Nov. 29, 1722; son of Dr. Samuel and Mary (Galloway) Chew; grandson of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Benson) Chew; great-grandson of Samuel and Anne (Ayres) Chew, and great-great-grandson of John and Sarah Chew. John Chew is said to have been a cadet of the family of Chew of Chewton, Somersetshire, England, and came over from England in 1622; was a member from Jamestown to the Virginia house of assembly in 1623, was afterwards a Burgess from Hogg's Island in the assembly until 1643, and had two sons, Samuel and Joseph. Benjamin's father, Dr. Samuel Chew, born Oct. 30, 1693, was at one time chief justice of the three lower counties of Pennsylvania, now included in the state of Delaware. Benjamin Chew read law in Philadelphia and in London, settled on the Delaware river in 1743, and in 1745 removed to Philadelphia. He was recorder of the city from 1756 until 1776, and register of wills and attorney-general until 1776. He represented the three lower counties of the state in the house of

delegates and was speaker of the assembly. On April 29, 1774, he became chief justice of Pennsylvania. At the opening of the revolution Justice Chew sided with the Royalists, and when, in 1777, he refused his parole, he, with John Penn, the proprietary of Pennsylvania, was placed under arrest, but they were allowed to retire to Mr. Chew's property, Union Forge, N. J., and were released from arrest the next year. His stately mansion in Germantown, Pa., still standing in 1897, was the resort of Tories and British officers, and before the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777, the English troops used it as a fort; it was cannonaded by Washington's army as it entered the place, but the stone walls resisted the assault, and the progress of the army was delayed, giving the British forces a decided advantage. From 1791 till 1806 he served as president of the high court of errors and appeals. He died in Germantown, Pa., Jan. 20, 1810.

CHEW, Richard Smith, naval officer, was born near Washington, D. C., Sept. 7, 1843; son of Robert Smith and Elizabeth R. (Smith) Chew. He was graduated at the United States naval academy in 1861, was promoted lieutenant, Feb. 22, 1864, and lieutenant-commander, July 25, 1866. In April, 1862, he took part in the engagement between the *Minnesota* and the *Merrimac*. On Aug. 5, 1864, he participated in the battle of Mobile Bay. He was retired Feb. 2, 1875, and died in Washington, D. C., April 10, 1875.

CHEW, Robert Smith, government clerk, was born in Virginia in 1811; son of Robert Smith and Elizabeth (French) Chew; grandson of Robert and Molly (Parrott) Chew, and a lineal descendant of Joseph, second son of John and Sarah Chew. About 1845 he became a government clerk in the state department in Washington, D. C., and in July, 1866, was promoted chief clerk, to succeed William Hunter, appointed assistant secretary of state. His continuous service under seven successive administrations made him an authority on affairs of state. He died in Washington, D. C., Aug. 3, 1873.

CHICKERING, Charles A., representative, was born in Harrisburg, Lewis county, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1843. He was educated at the common schools, and at Lowville academy, where he afterwards became a teacher. From 1845 to 1875 he was a school commissioner of Lewis county. Was a member of the assembly in 1879, '80 and '81; in 1884 he was elected clerk of the assembly, and was re-elected each year up to and inclusive of 1890; also served as secretary of the Republican state committee. In 1892 he was elected a representative in the 53d Congress as a Republican, and was re-elected to the 54th and 55th. He died in New York city, Feb. 12, 1900.

CHICKERING, Charles Frank, manufacturer, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 20, 1827; son of Jonas Chickering. He attended school until 1841, when he entered his father's manufactory to become familiar with the piano business. He introduced the Chickering piano into India when he was but seventeen years old. In 1851 he went to England in the interest of his father, who exhibited his stock at the London world's fair, and two years later he became a member of the firm. At the Paris exposition of 1867 he was awarded the cross and ribbon of the Legion of Honor. He became senior partner of the firm in 1871, on the decease of his brother. In 1875 he built Chickering Hall in New York city, at that time the largest music hall in that city. He was prominent in musical circles, and held the office of president of the Handel and Haydn society of Boston. The first musical festival in the United States was projected by him. He died in New York city, March 22, 1891.

CHICKERING, Jesse, statistician, was born at Dover, N. H., Aug. 21, 1797. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1818, and pursued a divinity course there, graduating in 1821, and in the same year receiving his A.M. He became a Unitarian minister, but later returned to his alma mater to pursue the study of medicine. He was graduated M. D. in 1833, and practised as a physician in Boston and West Roxbury. He published: *Statistical View of the Population of Massachusetts from 1765 to 1840* (1846); *Emigration into the United States* (1848); *Reports on the Census of Boston* (1851), and *A Letter Addressed to the President of the United States on Slavery considered in Relation to the Principles of Constitutional government in Great Britain and the United States* (1855). He died in West Roxbury, Mass., May 29, 1855.

CHICKERING, John White, clergyman, was born at Woburn, Mass., March 19, 1808; son of Joseph and Betsey (White) Chickering. He was graduated at Middlebury college in 1826, and at Andover theological seminary in 1829. From 1830 to 1835 he was pastor of a Congregational church at Bolton, Mass., and in 1835 accepted a call to the High street church in Portland, Me., where he remained until 1865. From 1865 to 1870 he was secretary of the Suffolk temperance union, and from 1870 until his death he held the same position in the Massachusetts and the Congressional temperance societies. He received the degree of D.D. from Bowdoin college in 1855. He died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1888.

CHICKERING, John White, educator, was born at Bolton, Mass., Sept. 11, 1831; son of John White and Frances E. (Knowlton) Chickering. The family came to New England about 1670, and is descended from Jeffrey de Chicker-

ing, of Chickering Hall, Hoxne, Suffolk, England, 1311. His paternal ancestors for five generations were clergymen. He attended the public schools of Portland, Me., was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1852; was occupied in teaching school and in editing until 1858, and was graduated at the Bangor theological seminary in 1860. He was pastor of the Congregational church, Springfield, Vt., 1860-'63; secretary of the Vermont Bible society, 1863-'65, and pastor at Exeter, N. H., 1865-'70, resigning this charge to accept the chair of natural science at Gallaudet college, Washington, D. C. He was elected a member of the American association for the advancement of science, and of the anthropological, biological, philosophical and geographical societies of Washington, and of the Appalachian mountain club.

CHICKERING, Jonas, manufacturer, was born in New Ipswich, N. H., April 5, 1797. He was educated in the schools of his native place, and learned the trade of cabinet-making. In 1818 he removed to Boston, and obtained employment in a piano factory. In 1823 he established himself in business as a piano manufacturer, later becoming associated with John Mackay, a retired shipmaster, who undertook the importation of fine woods for the making of piano cases. He made improvements in a cast-iron frame for pianos which he patented in 1840, and he exhibited at the London exhibition, 1851, a frame for grand pianos in one casting. The system of overstringing was adopted by him in 1853. He made many improvements in pianos. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 8, 1853.

CHICKERING, Thomas Edward, manufacturer, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 22, 1824; son of Jonas Chickering. He was educated in Boston, became a member of his father's firm in 1845 and senior partner in 1853. In 1862 he went to New Orleans in command of the 41st Massachusetts volunteers. April, 1863, he was made military governor of Opelousas, La., and was brevetted brigadier-general at the close of the war for his efficient services. He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 14, 1871.

CHILCOTT, George Miles, lawyer, was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., Jan. 2, 1828. In 1844 his parents settled in Jefferson county, Iowa, where he studied medicine and taught school until 1850. In 1853 he was elected sheriff, and in 1856 removed to Burt county, Neb., where he was elected to the territorial legislature on the Republican ticket. He removed to Colorado in 1859, was elected to its legislature in 1861-'62, and was also a member of the constitutional convention. He was admitted to the bar in 1863 and appointed register of the United States land office for Colorado. In 1864 he was

elected as a delegate to Congress by a state organization, but his election was not recognized. In 1866 he was regularly elected a delegate to the 40th Congress. During 1872 he was a member and president of the territorial council, was re-elected a member of that body in 1874, and was elected to a seat in the state legislature in 1878. On April 11, 1882, he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the United States senate, caused by the appointment of Senator Henry M. Teller as secretary of the interior, and served one year. He died in St. Louis, Mo., March 6, 1891.

CHILD, Calvin Goddard, lawyer, was born in Norwich, Conn., April 6, 1834; son of Asa and Alice Hart (Goddard) Child, and grandson of Rensselaer Child. His maternal grandfather was Judge Calvin Goddard, and he was lineally descended from Dr. Joseph Bellamy, the noted Puritan divine. His preparatory education was obtained at the university grammar school in the city of New York, and he was graduated in 1855 at Yale college, which later conferred on him the degree of M. A. He was admitted to the bar and practised law at Norwich, Conn. In May, 1862, he was appointed secretary executive of Governor Buckingham, and in the August following aid-de-camp on his staff. In 1864 he removed to New York city, and entered into partnership with Thomas E. Stuart. Returning to Connecticut in 1867 he formed a partnership with Joshua B. Ferris at Stamford, Samuel Fessenden being admitted in 1870, and the firm dissolving in 1873. In 1870 he was appointed United States district attorney for Connecticut, and he held the office up to the time of his death. He was counsel for the New York and New Haven railroad company, and had a large private practice. He died at Stamford, Conn., Sept. 28, 1880.

CHILD, David Lee, journalist, was born at West Boylston, Mass., July 8, 1794; son of Zachariah and Lydia (Bigelow) Child. He was graduated at Harvard in 1817, and for a short time held a sub-mastership in the Boston Latin school. In 1819 he was appointed by President Monroe secretary of legation at Lisbon, Spain, under Minister John Forsyth, but he soon resigned, and participated in the insurrection headed by Riego and Quiroga, which resulted in the acceptance of the constitution by Ferdinand VII. from 1820 to 1823. In 1824 he returned to the United States, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He introduced the manufacture of beet sugar into the United States, specially visiting Belgium in 1836 to learn the process of its manufacture. He edited the *Massachusetts Journal* about 1830, was also a member of the state legislature, and in both these capacities condemned the annexation of Texas, which he also denounced in a pamphlet entitled *Naboth's Vineyard*. He was an

abolitionist, and an early member of the anti-slavery society. He wrote voluminously upon the subjects of slavery and the slave trade, his most notable articles being a series of letters addressed to the English philanthropist, Edward S. Abdy, and a memoir presented on his visit to Paris in 1837 to the Société pour l'abolition d'esclavage. He was a trustee of the Noyes academy, Canaan, N. H., which opened its doors to colored youth in 1834, giving them equal privileges with the white students. In 1843, in conjunction with his wife, Lydia Maria Child, he edited the *Anti-Slavery Standard* in New York city. He died in Wayland, Mass., Sept. 18, 1874.

CHILD, Francis James, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 1, 1825. He was prepared for college at the Boston English high and Latin schools, and was graduated at Harvard in 1846. He remained there as tutor until 1848, and in 1849-'50 travelled in Europe and studied at Göttingen. In August, 1851, he returned to Harvard to succeed Professor Channing as Foylston professor of rhetoric and oratory, holding the position twenty-five years. During this time he collected the English and Scottish ballads and published them in eight volumes, with critical, historical and introductory notes, in 1857. This work gained for him recognition throughout England and America as authority on Anglo-Saxon and Old English. In 1876 he resigned his chair and became professor of English literature, which position he filled until his death. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1849; that of Ph.D. from Göttingen in 1854; that of LL.D. from Harvard in 1884, and that of L.H.D. from Columbia in 1887. He was a fellow of the American academy. His published works include: *Four Old Plays* (1848); *Songs for Free-men* (1862); *Poems of Religious Sorrow, Comfort, Counsel and Aspiration* (1865), and *Observations on the language of Chaucer and Gower* in Ellis's *Early English Pronunciation* (1869). He superintended the American edition of the British poets, edited the works of Spenser, and prepared annotations for many other literary works. In 1897 the Child memorial library was established in his honor at Harvard university. He died in Boston, Sept. 11, 1896.

CHILD, Lydia Maria, author, was born at Medford, Mass., Feb. 16, 1802; daughter of David Francis. She attended the village schools and later a private seminary, and was taught by her brother, Convers Francis, afterwards professor of theology in Harvard college. In her nineteenth year she went to live with her brother at Watertown, Mass., and in his study wrote her first story, *Hobomok* (1821). It met with immediate success and was soon followed by *The Rebels: A Tale of the Revolution* (1822), which

ran through several editions. This was followed by *The Mother's Book*, which passed through eight American editions, twelve English and one German. In 1826 she became editor of the *Juvenile Miscellany*, which was the first children's periodical published in the English language. In 1828 she was married to David Lee Child, and some three years later she and her husband became deeply interested in the subject of slavery, through the influence of William Lloyd Garrison. Mr. Child was a member of the Massachusetts legislature and the editor of the *Massachusetts Journal*, and he used all his powers of tongue and pen in upholding the anti-slavery cause, which at that time was extremely unpopular in the north. In 1833 Mrs. Child published *An Appeal in Behalf of that class of Americans called Africans*, which called forth a volley of indignation and abuse from press and rostrum. She at once found herself almost friendless. Social and literary doors were closed against her, the Boston Athenæum withdrew its ticket of admission, the sale of her books ceased, and the subscriptions to her magazine became painfully less. Whenever opportunity presented itself, however, she wrote and spoke with telling effect, not only on the slavery question, but upon peace, temperance, education, and woman's equality reforms. In 1859, upon the capture of John Brown, she wrote a letter of sympathy to him under cover of a letter to Governor Wise, who rebuked her for her misguided enthusiasm. She also received a letter of vituperation from Mrs. Mason, wife of Senator Mason, author of the fugitive slave law. These letters were all published in pamphlet form, and had a circulation of three hundred thousand copies. The last years of her life were spent in quiet retirement at Wayland, Mass. Among her published writings are: *The First Settlers of New England* (1829); *The American Frugal Housewife*; (1829: 33d ed., 1855); *The Mother's Book*; *The Girl's Own Book*, and *The Coronal* (1831); *The Ladies' Family Library* (5 vols., 1832-'35); *Philothea*, a romance of ancient Greece (1835); *Letters from New York* (2 vols., 1843-'45); *Flowers for Children* (3 vols., 1844-'46); *Fact and Fiction* (1846); *The Power of Kindliness* (1851); *Isaac T. Hopper, a True Life* (1853); *The Progress of Religious Ideas Through Successive Ages* (3 vols., 1855); *Autumnal Leaves* (1856); *Looking Toward Sunset* (1864); *The Freedman's Book* (1865); *Miria, A Romance of the Republic* (1867), and *Aspirations of the World* (1878). See *Letters of Lydia Maria Child, with a Biographical Introduction by John G. Whittier and an Appendix by Wendell Phillips* (1882). She died in Wayland, Mass., Oct. 20, 1880.

CHILD'S, George William, journalist, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 12, 1829. He came of humble parentage and what education he received was obtained in the public schools of his native city. His aptitude for business was manifested in early boyhood, and in his twelfth



George W. Childs

year he became an errand boy in a book store. In his thirteenth year he entered the United States navy, but resigned the service at the end of fifteen months, and, returning to Baltimore, attended school for a few weeks. He then removed to Philadelphia, where he obtained a situation as clerk and errand boy in the store of a bookseller. His previous experience in the business made him a valuable assistant, and he was intrusted with the task of attending auction sales in New York and Boston. At the end of four years of faithful labor, the firm of George W. Childs & Co., entered upon the manufacture and sale of confections and candies, and later became venders of soaps, powders, and patent medicines. He sold out his interest in the business in 1850, and became a clerk in the publishing house of Daniels & Smith, afterwards R. E. Peterson & Co., of which firm he finally became a member, the name being subsequently changed to Childs & Peterson. Although some of the publications of the house reached enormous sales, the firm was insolvent in 1860, when Mr. Peterson retired, leaving Mr. Childs to continue the business alone under a heavy load of debt. In 1863-'64, while still engaged in publishing books and editing the *American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Chronicle*, he conducted an agency for the sale of sewing machines. On Dec. 5, 1864, he purchased, in conjunction with Mr. Anthony J. Drexel, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, a prominent penny journal which had fallen upon evil days. Under his judicious management the paper soon assumed new life, its tone and morals were changed, and its circulation and its list of advertisers were soon doubled, despite the facts that the price of the paper was two cents, and the price of space in its advertising columns materially increased. The *Public Ledger* rose rapidly to a commanding position among the leading journals of the day, and in 1876 a new building, erected specially for its accommodation testified to the financial prosperity of the undertaking. Mr. Childs was the friend of amateur

writers, and he was continually offering prizes and other inducements to encourage the production of good American literature. He possessed good literary taste and judgment, and his selection of material for his journal was uniformly excellent. He surrounded himself with a staff of able assistants, and under his management the *Ledger* became famed for its pure literary tone. In 1868 he presented to the typographical union of Philadelphia a large and handsomely enclosed lot in Woodlands, to be used as a printers' cemetery, and to this he added a liberal endowment for its proper care. He also established a fund for the maintenance of superannuated printers, and of widows and orphans of printers. He was one of the founders of Fairmount park, contributing half the money that secured that splendid addition to the attractions of Philadelphia, and was one of the first to subscribe ten thousand dollars towards the expense of the Centennial exhibition in 1876. The Meade fund was raised with remarkable rapidity as soon as he identified himself with it; so great was his reputation as a business man, that his example in contributing to any public enterprise was an assurance of popular recognition and sympathy. He placed in Westminster Abbey a memorial window to the poets Herbert and Cowper, another in St. Margaret's church, Westminster, to the poet Milton, and he was the largest contributor to the Thomas Moore window in the church at Bromham, England. He gave to the church of St. Thomas, Winchester, a reredos in memory of Bishops Andrewes and Ken, and in 1887 he erected at Stratford-on-Avon a highly ornamented drinking fountain and clock tower in memory of Shakespeare. Mr. Childs numbered among his friends the most distinguished men and women in every walk of life. Presidents, emperors, military men, titled foreigners, statesmen, eminent publishers and politicians, authors, poets, artists, actors, financiers, all were entertained at his handsome home in the most unostentatiously royal style, and by his genial and graceful hospitality he did more than any other single individual in the United States to elevate foreign ideas of American culture and refinement. He devoted much time, attention and money to the accumulation of a fine collection of rare and standard books, and he possessed many original manuscripts and literary treasures of priceless values. Among these were a sermon written by Cotton Mather, a copy of Leigh Hunt's works and an autograph inscription to Charles Dickens, Hood's comic almanac for 1842, poems of Fitz-Greene Halleck with autograph inscription, the original manuscript of Hawthorne's *Consular Experiences*, letters and manuscripts of President Pierce, William Cullen Bryant, James Russell Lowell,

J. Fenimore Cooper, Hawthorne, Dickens and a host of celebrities besides. Two extraordinary treasures were the original manuscript of "Our Mutual Friend," dated Thursday, Jan. 4, 1865, and signed "Charles Dickens," and a volume containing a portrait of every president of the United States with an autograph letter of each. Mr. Childs published *Some Recollections of General Grant*, who was his personal friend for many years, and in 1890 his own *Recollections* was issued. Both works are interesting, and the latter is full of delightful reminiscences of famous persons and famous occasions. Mr. Childs died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3, 1894.

CHILDS, Henry Halsey, physician, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 7, 1783; son of Dr. Timothy and Rachel (Easton) Childs. He was a brother of Col. Thomas Childs, the distinguished soldier. He was graduated from Williams in 1802, and studied medicine with his father. Through much opposition he introduced the practice of vaccination into Pittsfield. He obtained a charter for the Berkshire medical institute in 1823; secured an endowment, a library, and a cabinet for the institution; in 1823 became its professor of theory and practice of medicine; and was its president from 1837 to 1863, when he retired and was elected professor emeritus. He was a member of the faculty of the medical colleges at Woodstock, Vt., and at Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio. He represented Pittsfield in the house of representatives of Massachusetts in 1816 and 1827, Berkshire county in the constitutional convention of 1820, and was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1844. He died in Boston, Mass., March 22, 1868.

CHILDS, Orville Whitmore, engineer, was born at Stillwater, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1803; son of Dr. Ephraim and Mary (Woodworth) Child. He qualified as a civil engineer, was engaged in the construction of the Champlain canal improvements in 1824-'25, and in building the Oswego canal, 1826-'28. His plans for the improvement of the Oneida river, made in 1829-'30, were accepted and later carried into effect, the work being completed in 1850. He assisted John B. Jervis in the construction of the Chenango canal in 1833-'36, and in the latter year was made chief engineer of one of the divisions of the Erie canal enlargement. He was occupied in this work for many years, and in 1840 was appointed chief engineer of the entire New York state work, which position he held until 1847. In 1848-'49 he acted as chief engineer of the New York central railroad from Syracuse to Rochester. He was chief engineer of the Nicaragua ship canal built by the American, Atlantic and Pacific ship canal company in 1850-'52. The difficulties overcome in this work, and his accu-

rately scientific maps, reports and estimates of it, established him in the foremost ranks of his profession. Subsequently he surveyed and constructed the Terre Haute and Alton railroad, of which he was chief engineer, 1855-'58; later was one of a commission of three to report on the practicability of tunnelling the Hudson river at Albany, made the survey which fixed the boundaries of the county and city of New York, and was employed in the construction of the harbor defences of that city. In 1860 he removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged as one of the proprietors and patentees of the newly invented sleeping cars, and became president of the Central transportation company, and of the Philadelphia car works. He was the first of his branch of the Child family to add the final "s" to the name. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 6, 1870.

CHILDS, Thomas, soldier, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1796; son of Dr. Timothy and Rachel (Easton) Childs. He was graduated from West Point in 1814, and served with distinction at Fort Erie and Niagara in the same year. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, April 20, 1818, and captain, Oct. 1, 1826. In the Florida Indian war he planned the attack at Fort Drane, Aug. 21, 1836, and won for his conduct the brevet of major, and for subsequent service in the same war was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 11, 1841. In the Mexican war he was brevetted colonel, May 9, 1846, for gallant conduct at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He led a storming party at Monterey, and served at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and Puebla. He was commissioned major of 1st artillery, Feb. 16, 1847, and brevetted brigadier-general, Oct. 12, 1847, and served as military governor of Jalapa and Puebla in 1847. He was designated by General Scott the "often distinguished Colonel Childs," and was in command of East Florida from Feb. 11, 1852, until his death by yellow fever at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, Fla., Oct. 8, 1853.

CHILDS, Thomas Spencer, clergyman, was born in Springfield, Mass., Jan. 19, 1825; son of Joshua and Susan (King) Childs. He was graduated at the University of the city of New York in 1847, and at the Princeton theological seminary in 1850; in the same year he was licensed by the presbytery of New York. In the following year he organized the First Presbyterian church of Hartford, Conn., and he continued its pastor until 1866, when he was elected pastor of the First church at Norwalk, Conn., where he remained until 1870. From 1871 until 1879 he was professor of Bible and ecclesiastical history in the theological seminary of Hartford, Conn.; from 1880 to 1882, professor of mental and moral science in the University of Wooster, Ohio; and from that time until 1890, acting

pastor in Washington, D.C. He served as commissioner to the general Presbyterian assembly. In 1890 he united with the Protestant Episcopal church, and became associate rector of Trinity church, Washington, D.C. In 1888 he was appointed by President Cleveland a commissioner to negotiate with the southern Ute Indians in regard to a change in their reservation. He received the degree D.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1862, and became arch-deacon of Washington in 1895. He is the author of *The Heritage of Peace* (republished in England); *The Lost Faith and Difficulties of the Scriptures tested by the laws of Evidence* (1888).

CHILTON, Horace, senator, was born in Smith county, Texas, Dec. 29, 1853; son of a Confederate soldier killed in battle during the civil war. He entered a printer's office, worked himself up to the case, and later started a newspaper; from its proceeds, and his earnings as a type-setter, he supported his mother and gave his sister an education. While editing his paper he studied law, and was admitted to practice. He was appointed assistant attorney-general of the state in 1881 by Governor Roberts, and was a delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention at St. Louis in 1888. He was appointed to the U.S. senate in 1891 to fill a vacancy, but failed of election when the legislature convened. He was elected to the U.S. senate, serving, 1895-1901, and then resumed practice.

CHILTON, Robert Hall, soldier, was born in Loudoun county, Va., in 1817. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1837 and was appointed 2d lieutenant of dragoons. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1842; captain Oct. 6, 1846, and assigned to the 1st dragoons, and was brevetted major, Feb. 23, 1847, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Buena Vista, where he bore Col. Jefferson Davis, who had been seriously wounded, from the field. He served through the Mexican war, 1846-'47, and was promoted major and paymaster, July 25, 1854. He resigned from the U.S. army, April 29, 1861, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the adjutant-general's department of the Confederate states army. He was promoted colonel, Oct. 13, 1862, and brigadier-general, Oct. 20, 1862, and was re-appointed and confirmed brigadier-general, Dec. 21, 1863. He was chief of staff to Gen. Robert E. Lee, and inspector-general of the army of Northern Virginia. He engaged in business in Columbus, Ga., in 1864, where he died, Feb. 18, 1879.

CHILTON, Thomas, representative, was born in Elizabethtown, Ky., July 30, 1798; brother of Judge William P. Chilton. He was admitted to the bar and established a successful practice. He was repeatedly elected to the state legislature,

and in 1828 was chosen a representative to the 20th Congress. He was re-elected to the 21st Congress, and also served in the 23d Congress. In 1842 he entered the Baptist ministry and preached for several years in Montgomery, Ala. He subsequently made his home in Montgomery, Tex., where he died Aug. 15, 1854.

CHILTON, William Parish, jurist, was born in Kentucky in 1810; son of the Rev. Thomas John Chilton and a brother of Thomas Chilton. His father was a Baptist minister, and his mother was a sister of Judge Jesse Bledsoe, of Kentucky. He studied law in Tennessee, and in 1834 removed to Alabama, where he began practice in Mardisville, Talladega county. In 1839 he represented the county in the state legislature, and in 1843 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. He removed to Macon county in 1846, and Dec. 31, 1847, was chosen to succeed Judge Ormond on the bench of the supreme court. On the resignation of the chief justice he succeeded to that position, holding the office from Dec. 6, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1856. In 1859 he was elected a state senator from Macon county, and in 1860 removed to Montgomery, Ala. He was a member of the provisional congress in 1861, then a representative in the Confederate congress, and was re-elected in 1863. He was twice married, each time to a sister of Gen. John T. Morgan of Dallas county, Ala. He died at Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 20, 1871.

CHINN, Joseph Graves, physician, was born in Bourbon county, Ky., April 1, 1797; son of William Ball Chinn, and great-grandson of Raleigh Chinn, who emigrated from England, settling in Virginia, and married a Miss Ball, a near relative of Mary Washington. His father removed to Kentucky in 1790 and settled in Bourbon county, on the estate where the son was born and attended school. When the war of 1812 broke out he enlisted in the army, his father obtaining a special permit from Governor Shelby before the lad of fifteen could be admitted to the ranks. At the battle of Lake Erie he was captured by the Indians, but was afterwards released. He studied at the medical university of Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death he was ninety-four years old, the oldest practitioner in Kentucky. In 1834 he removed to Lexington, where he served six years in the city council. In 1868 he was elected mayor of that city, and he served in that capacity several terms. In politics he was an old-line Whig, and opposed to the civil war. He attributed his long life and his remarkable health to his regular habits, never using tobacco and being a total abstainer from spirituous liquors. He married his third wife when he was eighty-two years of age. He died in Lexington, Ky., Sept. 7, 1891.

CHIPLEY, William Dudley, railway manager, was born at Columbus, Ga., in 1840; son of Dr. William S. Chipley, and a grandson of Rev. Stephen Chipley, both natives of Lexington, Ky. He was educated at the Kentucky military institute, near Frankfort, and at Trans-



sylvania university, Lexington. When the civil war began he enlisted in the Confederate army as sergeant-major of the 9th Kentucky regiment, was afterwards made adjutant and was appointed as the officer to collect and formulate the record of the Kentucky troops, with rank of captain, which work he performed without neglecting his duties in the

field, but the records were burned at Augusta, Ga. He was wounded at Shiloh and again at Chickamauga. After the war he settled at Columbus, Ga., became prominent in the city government and projected and commenced the construction of the Columbus and Rome railroad. Subsequently he took charge of the southern interest of the Baltimore and Ohio and Virginia Midland roads, and in December, 1876, he became general manager of the Pensacola railroad. He also established a steamship line to Havana, and another to Cedar Keys. He left those roads to become superintendent of the Mobile and Montgomery railroad, together with the leased line from Montgomery to Selma, and at the same time bought the Columbus and Rome road. In 1881 he resigned all other interests to build the Pensacola and Atlantic road, which he had projected and chartered, and of which he became vice-president. He was mayor of Pensacola three years, resigning in his fourth term. He was also chairman of the Democratic committee and represented Escambia county in the state senate. He was a candidate for the U. S. senate in 1897, and after a close and exciting contest his opponent was declared elected. He was a founder of the Florida Chautauqua and its home, De Funiak Springs, Walton county, Fla. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 1, 1897.

CHIPMAN, Daniel, representative, was born in Salisbury, Conn., Oct. 22, 1763; son of Samuel and Hannah (Austin) Chipman; was graduated from Dartmouth in 1788, studied law with his brother Nathaniel, practised in Poultney, Vt., 1790-'94, when he removed to Middlebury, which he represented in the Vermont legislature several times from 1798 to 1808, when he was

elected to the governor's council. He was married in 1796 to Eletheria, sister of Prof. Levi Hedge of Harvard. He was again a representative in the state legislature 1812, '13, '14, '18, and '21, and speaker 1813-'14. He was elected a representative in Congress in 1814, and resigned after the first session of the 14th Congress on account of ill-health. He was a member of five state constitutional conventions, 1793, 1814, '36, '43 and '50, and state's attorney of Addison county twenty years, 1797-1817. He was professor of law in Middlebury college, and a member of the corporation from its foundation, from 1806 to 1816. He received the degree of LL.D. from Middlebury college in 1849. As first reporter of the supreme court he published: *Law of Contracts* (1822); *Reports of Cases in Supreme Court of Vt.* (1824-'35), and afterwards wrote biographies of *Nathaniel Chipman* (1846); *Seth Warner* and *Gen. Thomas Chittenden* (1849). He died at Ripton, Vt., April 23, 1850.

CHIPMAN, John Logan, lawyer, was born in Detroit, Mich., June 5, 1830; son of Judge Henry and Martha Mary (Logan) Chipman, and grandson of Nathaniel Chipman, U. S. senator and judge of the supreme court. He received a public-school education, and in 1843-'45 attended the University of Michigan. In 1846 he made explorations in the Lake Superior region. He was afterwards admitted to the bar; aided in paying the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior, and in making the Detroit treaty with them and the Ottawas in 1854. He was city attorney of Detroit in 1856-'61; a member of the state legislature in 1863, and attorney of the Detroit police board from 1865 to 1879. He was elected judge of the superior court of Detroit, May 1, 1879, and re-elected for a second term of six years. In 1886 he was elected a representative to the 50th congress, and twice re-elected, serving 1887-93. He died in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 17, 1893.

CHIPMAN, Nathaniel, jurist, was born in Salisbury, Conn., Nov. 15, 1752; son of Samuel and Hannah (Austin) Chipman. John Chipman, his first American ancestor, came from England in 1630 and settled in Connecticut. He was graduated from Yale in 1777, served as a lieutenant in the revolutionary army at Valley Forge, Monmouth and White Plains, returned to Litchfield, Conn., studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1779, and settled in Tinmouth, Vt., where he, in addition to practising law, cultivated a farm and manufactured bar iron. He served in the general assembly of 1784-'85. In 1786 he was elected assistant judge of the superior court and was chief justice 1789-'91. In 1791 he was a commissioner to Congress to negotiate for the admission of Vermont, and on its admission President Washington appointed him United States

district judge. In 1796 he was again elected chief justice, and in 1797 United States senator to succeed Isaac Tichenor, serving from 1797 to 1803. He then represented Tinmouth in the state legislature, 1806-'11. He was chosen one of the council of censors in March, 1813, to review the constitution of the state. The same year he was elected chief justice of the state by the Federalists, but was displaced by the Republicans in 1815. He was professor of law in Middlebury college, 1816-'43. He published several works on law, including : *Sketches of the Principles of Government* (1793; revised ed., 1833); *Reports and Dissertations* (1815), and in 1826 he revised the statutes of Vermont. He died at Tinmouth, Vt., Feb. 15, 1843.

CHISHOLM, William, inventor, was born at Lochleven, Fifeshire, Scotland, Aug. 12, 1825. At an early age he was apprenticed to a dry-goods merchant, remained with him for three years and then went to sea. He was a sailor for a period of seven years, after which time he settled in Montreal, Canada, where he became a builder and contractor. His brother Henry lived in Cleveland, Ohio, and William removed there in 1852. After that he went to Pittsburg, where he remained till 1857, returning to Cleveland at that date. He joined his brother in the rolling mills and remained with him two or three years, when he withdrew from active management of the concern and engaged in the manufacture of horseshoes, spikes and bolts. After showing the practicability of manufacturing screws from Bessemer steel, he organized the Union steel company of Cleveland. His inventions were numerous and eminently useful, and he devised new methods and machinery for manufacturing spades, scoops and shovels, and for this purpose he opened a factory in 1879. In 1882 he turned his attention to steam engines, and invented a new model for hoisting and pumping, and transmitters for carrying coal between vessels and railway cars.

CHISOLM, William Wallace, jurist, was born in Morgan county, Ga., Dec. 6, 1830. His father died in 1851, leaving him the family guardian and protector. In 1847 the Chisolm family moved to Kemper county, Miss. In 1856 he married Emily S., daughter of John W. Mann, a prominent Florida lawyer. Up to this time Chisolm had had very little opportunity to pursue his education, but his wife gave him much assistance and he made rapid progress. In 1858 he was elected justice of the peace, and in 1860 probate judge, which office he retained until 1867. During the civil war he was a pronounced Unionist, and notwithstanding this fact he was kept in office, though many looked upon him with suspicion. For some time after the war, Mississippi,

like the other southwestern states, was politically unsettled, the negroes always taking the side of the Republicans. Chisolm was elected sheriff by the Republicans, and was frequently in danger of his life from the followers of the Democratic party. In November, 1873, he was again elected sheriff for Kemper county, and this section became a great Republican stronghold. Four years later he was nominated as a representative to Congress, but was defeated. John W. Gully, a leading Democrat, was shot and killed near Chisolm's house, and warrants were sent out for the judge's arrest. His wife, three sons and daughter accompanied him, and the party was guarded on the way to the jail by Angus McLellan, a sturdy Scotchman, and staunch friend of Chisolm. As McLellan, at the sheriff's order, left the jail to go to his own house, he was shot down, and the building, being left unguarded, was broken into by the mob. The judge's son, John, a child of thirteen, was killed while protecting his father, and then another shot mortally wounded Chisolm, who obtained a rifle and killed the murderer of his boy. His daughter Cornelia, aged eighteen, also died from wounds received at the time. The leaders of the mob were indicted, but not punished. The local papers endeavored to justify the mob on the ground that Chisolm had been a party to the murder of Gully, though no evidence was ever shown to prove that Judge Chisolm or his friends had in any way been accessory to this crime. It was generally supposed that the Democrats of the district were enraged at the friendship of Chisolm with the newly enfranchised negroes, more particularly as he had organized them in order to control the elections in favor of the Republican party. In December, 1877, a negro, Walter Riley, confessed to the murder of Gully, which completely exonerated Chisolm from any part in the affair. He died in DeKalb, Miss., May 13, 1877.

CHITTENDEN, Lucius Eugene, author, was born at Williston, Vt., May 24, 1824, son of Giles and Betsey (Hollenbeck) Chittenden, grandson of Truman Chittenden, and great-grandson of Thomas Chittenden, first governor of Vermont. He was educated at Williston academy, was admitted to the bar in 1844, and commenced practice in Burlington in 1845. He was a member of the Vermont state senate from 1857 to 1859, and a delegate to the peace conference held in Washington in February, 1861. In April, 1861, he was appointed register of the treasury by President Lincoln and removed to Washington. He resigned his office in April, 1865, and removed to New York city, where he practised his profession. In May, 1848, with other delegates, he seceded from the Democratic state convention, held at Mont.

pelier, because, among other reasons, of the adoption of a resolution that it was the duty of a citizen to assist in the capture of fugitive slaves. These delegates immediately organized the Free-Soil party, which matured into the Republican party. With E. A. Stansbury, he established, and until the election in September, 1848, edited and published, the *Free-Soil Courier* at Burlington. He edited and annotated an edition of : *Reeve's Domestic Relations* (1846), and *Debates and Proceedings of the Secret Sessions of the Peace Conference held in Washington in February, 1861* (1864). He also published : *An Address at the Opening of the Fair of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions* (1863); *Debates and Proceedings of Congress on the Subsidies to the Pacific Railroads* (1871); *The Capture of Ticonderoga* (1872); *Three Letters on Repudiation in Virginia* (1872); *Address at the Inauguration of the Statue of Ethan Allen* (1874); *Recollections of President Lincoln and His Administration* (1891); *Personal Reminiscences, 1840-90* (1893); *An Unknown Heroine; an Historical Episode of the War Between the States* (1893). He died in Burlington, Vt., July 22, 1900.

CHITTENDEN, Martin, governor of Vermont, was born at Salisbury, Conn., March 12, 1769, son of Gov. Thomas and Elizabeth (Meigs) Chittenden. He removed to Jericho, Chittenden county, Vt., in 1776, and was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1789. The year after his graduation he was elected a representative from Jericho to the state legislature, and served by re-election eight years. In 1798 he removed to Williston, Vt., and for two years served in the state legislature from that town. In 1802 he was elected a representative in the 8th Congress, and was re-elected to the four succeeding congresses. In 1813 he was elected governor of the state, and was re-elected in 1814. He served as judge of probate during 1821-'22. He died at Williston, Vt., Sept. 5, 1840.

CHITTENDEN, Russell Henry, chemist, was born in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 18, 1856. He was graduated a Ph.B. at Yale in 1875, and after studying in Germany for a few months he returned to Yale as instructor of chemistry in the Sheffield scientific school, and was advanced to the chair of physiological chemistry in 1882. In 1880 Yale conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. He was elected a member of the national academy of sciences in 1890. He is the editor of : *Studies from the Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry of the Sheffield Scientific school of Yale College*, begun in 1885, and became director of the Sheffield scientific school in 1898.

CHITTENDEN, Simeon Baldwin, merchant, was born in Guilford, Conn., March 29, 1814. He was educated at Guilford academy and in 1843 engaged in mercantile business in New York city.

He was vice-president of the New York chamber of commerce in 1867-'69, and was elected to fill a vacancy in the 43d Congress, taking his seat Dec. 7, 1874. He was re-elected to the 44th, 45th, and 46th congresses. He was prominent in many railroad enterprises and president of the New Haven and New London Shore line. He gave to Yale university in 1887 the sum of \$250,000, to be used for a library building. He also endowed a professorship at Yale, and gave large sums to the New York eye and ear infirmary, the Brooklyn art association and the young women's Christian association of Brooklyn. A memorial window to his memory was placed in the Church of the Pilgrims, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, pastor. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14, 1889.

CHITTENDEN, Thomas, governor of Vermont, was born in Guilford, Conn., Jan. 6, 1730; son of Ebenezer, and fourth in descent from William Chittenden, who, with a colony of twenty-six others from the parish of Cranbrook, in the county of Kent, England, settled in and near Guilford, Conn., in October, 1639. In his eighteenth year he shipped as a sailor on a schooner from New Haven to Cuba, was captured by pirates, landed on a barren island, and returned in October, 1749, when he was married to Elizabeth Meigs. He then removed to Salisbury, Conn., where he became a leading citizen, representing the town for six years in the legislature, and was colonel of militia. After 1763 he, with others, procured from the colonial governor of New Hampshire a grant of the township of Williston, which they organized in 1774. He removed to his new home in October, 1774, and was scarcely settled when the breaking out of the war compelled another removal. He lived through 1776 in Danby, then removed to Pownal, and later to Arlington, where he resided until 1787, when he returned to his Williston farm. He was elected president of the council of safety upon its organization early in 1777, and held that office until the end of the war. He was chairman of a committee which met at Dorset, July 24 and Sept. 25, 1776, and adopted the first "covenant or compact" between the settlers. He was a member of the conventions at Westminster, January 15, and at Windsor, June 4, July 2, and Dec. 24, 1777, which framed and adopted the first constitution. In February, 1778, he was elected the first governor of Vermont, and held the office by annual re-elections (except during the year 1779) until his death. He furnished Governor Clinton help in 1781 when Fort Ann was captured, but when Vermont was in danger Clinton refused help, and Chittenden wrote General Washington in 1782 that he would join the British rather than submit to New York. In 1791 he was one of the commissioners to negotiate for the admission of Vermont into the Union. He died Aug. 25, 1797.

CHOATE, Charles Francis, lawyer, was born at Salem, Mass., May 16, 1828; son of Dr. George and Margaret M. (Hodges) Choate, and a descendant of John Choate, who emigrated from the western part of England in 1643, and settled in Ipswich, Mass. He was educated at the Salem Latin school, was graduated at Harvard college in 1849, and from Harvard law school in 1853. From 1850 to 1853 he was tutor of mathematics in the college. He was admitted to the bar of Boston in 1854, and became an authority on railroad law. In 1864 he was made counsel for the Boston & Maine and Old Colony railroad corporations. He was elected a director of the latter in 1872, and in 1878 was chosen president of the corporation, holding also the presidency of the Old Colony steamboat company. He continued in the presidency of the road by annual re-election until May 1, 1893, when it was consolidated with the New York, New Haven, and Hartford railroad company. On June 13, 1893, he was chosen actuary of the New England trust company. He received from Harvard the degree of A.M. in 1852, that of LL.B. in 1853, and from Dartmouth the degree of A.M. in 1872.

CHOATE, David, educator, was born in Chellico, Ipswich, Mass., Nov. 29, 1796; son of David and Miriam (Foster) Choate, and brother of Rufus Choate. He was employed as a school teacher from 1815 to 1842. He inaugurated and developed the local high school, was one of the founders of the Essex county teachers' association, and for many years its president; was one of the trustees of the Mount Holyoke female seminary from its incorporation in 1836; was a trustee of Dummer academy, Byfield, Mass., 1840-'50; a member of the state legislature, 1839-'41, and a member of the state senate and chairman of the committee on education, 1841-'42. He was for many years justice of the peace. He wrote: *An Agricultural and Geological survey of Essex County*, which was published by the Essex county agricultural society, of which he was an officer and member. He died in Essex, Mass., Dec. 17, 1872.

CHOATE, Joseph Hodges, lawyer, was born at Salem, Mass., Jan. 24, 1832; son of George and Margaret M. (Hodges) Choate. He was graduated from Harvard college in 1852, and from the law school of that institution in 1854. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1855, and to the New York bar in 1856, after a course of study in the office of Scudder & Carter, New York. He then formed a partnership with W. H. L. Barnes, under the firm name of Barnes & Choate, so remaining until 1860, when he became a member of the firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate. Among the celebrated cases in which he was concerned are the Del Valle breach

of promise case, the de Cesnola libel case, Gebhard vs. the Canada southern railroad, Stewart vs. Huntington, and the Fitz John Porter case, in which Mr. Choate, as counsel for General Porter, secured the reversal of the decision of the original court martial. He was active in the presidential campaign in 1856 in behalf of Fremont, and his witty and ready speeches were heard in every Republican national campaign from that date. He was president of the state constitutional convention of 1894; a candidate before the Republican legislative caucus of 1897 for U.S. senator; orator on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Rufus Choate in the Court House, Boston, Mass.; and U.S. ambassador to Great Britain, appointed Jan. 11, 1899, by President McKinley. He was president of the New England society, 1867-'71; of the N.Y. Union League club, 1873-'77; and of the Harvard club, 1874-'78. He received the degree LL.D. from Harvard in 1888, from Amherst, 1889, from Cambridge and Edinburgh, 1900, and from Yale, 1901.

CHOATE, Rufus, lawyer, was born in Ipswich, Mass., Oct. 1, 1799; son of David and Miriam (Foster) Choate, and descended from John Choate, who immigrated to Massachusetts in 1643. His father's sterling integrity and unusual intellectual endowment marked him as a superior man, and his mother's keen perceptions, ready wit, and native dignity of bearing were remarkable. Rufus was early noted for his insatiable thirst for knowledge, for his tenacious memory, and his extraordinary precocity. He could recite whole pages of Pilgrim's Progress when he was but six years old, and he had perused the greater part of the village library before he was ten. He entered Dartmouth college at the age of sixteen, after attending the academy at New Hampton, N. H., for a term, and was graduated with the valedictory in 1819. The famous Dartmouth college case was on trial during his undergraduate days, and it was Webster's great speech in connection therewith that so inspired Choate as to lead to his final choice of the law as his profession. After tutoring at Dartmouth for a year, he spent three years in Washington, D. C., studying law under William Wirt, attorney-general of the United States in 1823 was admitted to the bar, and for five years practised at Danvers, Mass. In 1825 he was sent



to the state legislature as a representative, and in 1827 as a senator. He was chosen as a representative in Congress in 1830, and distinguished himself by a brilliant speech in the 22d Congress on the tariff. He was re-elected in 1832 to the 23d Congress, but resigned his seat at the close of the first session and removed to Boston, where he devoted himself to his profession, and acquired a reputation as an eloquent, powerful and successful advocate. When in 1841 Daniel Webster accepted the portfolio of state in President Harrison's cabinet, Mr. Choate was elected to fill the seat he had vacated in the senate, and he made several brilliant speeches, notably those on the tariff, the Oregon boundary, the fiscal bank-bill, the Smithsonian institution, and the annexation of Texas. At the close of the term Mr. Webster was returned to the senate, and Mr. Choate once more resumed the practice of his profession. He went to Europe in 1850, and during his brief tour in England and on the continent a most forcible impression was made upon his mind by his observation of the characteristics of the older civilizations of the world, and, in his comparison of these with those of the newer, he saw the perils that were likely to follow a disruption of the union existing between the states. In his earnest desire to avoid such disruption will be found the key to his whole later life, and his last public utterance was an oration in behalf of an undivided nation. In 1852 he was a delegate to the Whig national convention at Baltimore, and there urged the nomination of Daniel Webster for the presidency. He was a delegate to the state convention of 1853, and took an important part in revising the constitution of Massachusetts. In 1856 he supported the Democratic national ticket, and made some speeches in the interest of Buchanan and Breckinridge. Busy as was his life he yet devoted a portion of each day to the study of literature, history, and philosophy, and it was this habit, together with his tenacious memory, which made him one of the most scholarly of public men. He was especially fond of Greek literature, and was only restrained from writing a history of Greece by seeing the early volume of Grote's great work. He contemplated a visit to Europe in 1859, and had proceeded as far as Halifax when his health failed so utterly that his son, who accompanied him, decided to return home, and while resting at the lodgings he had temporarily taken he died suddenly. Among his most famous speeches will always be named: the eulogy on President Harrison (1841); an address upon the anniversary of the landing of the pilgrims (1843); a eulogy on Daniel Webster (1853); an address at the dedication of the Peabody institution in Danvers (1854); an oration before the young men's Democratic

club of Boston (1858); two addresses before the law-school at Cambridge, Mass., and two lectures before the Mercantile library association of Boston; but no adequate idea of his wonderful oratory can be obtained from reading his speeches. His works, with a memoir, published in two volumes, was prepared by Samuel Gilman Brown (1862). He died in Halifax, N. S., July 13, 1859.

CHOATE, Rufus, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., May 14, 1834; son of Rufus and Helen (Olcott) Choate. He was graduated at Amherst in 1855, was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1858, and practised his profession until the opening of the civil war. He joined the 2d Massachusetts regiment as 2d lieutenant, was present at Winchester, Cedar Mountain and Antietam. He was promoted to a captaincy, and in the autumn of 1862 was compelled to resign because of ill-health. He died in Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 15, 1866.

CHOATE, William Gardner, jurist, was born at Salem, Mass., Aug. 30, 1830; son of George and Margaret Manning (Hodges) Choate, and brother of Joseph Hodges Choate. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1852, and from the Harvard law school in 1854. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1855, and practised in Danvers and Salem, Mass. In 1856 he went to New York and became a partner in the law firm of Prichard, Choate & Smith. In 1878 he was appointed by President Hayes district judge for the southern district of New York, and was sworn in by his predecessor, the Hon. Samuel Blatchford, who had been appointed circuit judge, and to whom he in turn administered the oath of office. His written opinions while in this office are to be found in the 10th vol. of "Benedict's Admiralty Reports," in the 17th, 18th and 19th vols. of Bankruptcy Register, and in the first nine volumes of the Federal Reports. He resigned his judgeship in 1881, and resumed practice as a member of the firm of Shipman, Barlow, Laroque and Choate. He served as president of Harvard club from 1872 to 1874. In 1860 Harvard college conferred upon him the degree of A.M.

CHOULES, John Overton, clergyman, was born in Bristol, England, Feb. 5, 1801; of parents who were Wesleyans, and who died when he was twelve years old. He was educated by an uncle, a wealthy merchant; entered the Baptist theological college at Bristol in 1822, and settled in America in 1824, where he was principal of an academy at Red Hook, N. Y., and supplied several Baptist churches in the vicinity. He was ordained pastor of the Second Baptist church in Newport, R. I., Sept. 27, 1827. He became pastor of the First Baptist church in New Bedford, Mass., in 1833; of the church at Buffalo, N. Y., 1836; of the Sixth street church, New York city,

1841; at Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., in 1843, and returned to the church in Newport in 1847. He was a well-known lecturer and author. He completed and published Smith's *Christian Missions* (1832); edited *Neal's History of the Puritans* (1844); wrote *Cruise of the Steam Yacht North Star* (1854); *Young America Abroad* (1854); edited Forster's *Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England* (1846), and continued Hinton's *History of the United States to 1850*. He died while on a visit to New York city, Jan. 5, 1856.

CHOUTEAU, Auguste, pioneer, was born in New Orleans, La., in 1739; a brother of Pierre Chouteau. He was always known as Colonel Chouteau, and was in command of Pierre Liguette Laclède's expedition up the Mississippi in 1763. He shared the prosperity of his brother in the new settlement of St. Louis, Mo., and died there, Feb. 24, 1829.

CHOUTEAU, Berenice, pioneer, was born in Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1801, daughter of Col. Peter Menard, first territorial governor of Illinois. The official position of her father afforded her educational and social advantages beyond those of the average young women of her locality and time. She was married when eighteen years old to Francis F., son of Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and partner in the firm of P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co., fur traders. The newly married couple decided to make their home at a point on the Missouri river near Black Snake Hills, which location became the site of the city of St. Joseph, Mo. The journey was made on a flat-boat, and after living there two years they removed to the present site of Kansas City, Mo., where they established the first trading post and built in the woods the first log house erected in that section. Here her husband acquired title to large tracts of land and extended his domain to the mouth of the Kansas river, making it to include all the valuable farming land in the vicinity. The city of Kansas City was subsequently built upon a portion of this property, and squatters located on other sections and gave title to new settlers. The question of ownership in this way became much involved, and long and expensive litigation ensued, in which Mrs. Chouteau after her husband's death sought to recover possession, her claims amounting to over \$5,000,000. The statutes of limitation operated to deprive her of her rights, the decision being made by the highest courts, in November, 1888, but two weeks before her death. She was a liberal benefactress and distributed her large fortune in promoting the interests of the Roman Catholic church, of which she was a devout member. She built in Kansas City the first church edifice, and her liberality during her life expanded with the growth of the church and its institutions in that

locality. She lived to witness Kansas City created a diocesan see, and a cathedral take the place of her first little chapel. She died in Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 20, 1888.

CHOUTEAU, Pierre, pioneer, was born in New Orleans, La., in 1749. With his brother Auguste he joined the famous expedition of Pierre Liguette Laclède, which was organized under the auspices of the director-general of Louisiana and had for its object the extension of the fur trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. Three months after its departure from New Orleans the expedition reached St. Genevieve, then the oldest settlement on the west bank of the upper Mississippi. After stopping a few weeks at Fort Charles, the pioneers journeyed sixty-one miles farther on. Discovering a pleasantly situated bluff on the western bank of the river they concluded to make this their headquarters for trading, and founded the city of St. Louis. Pierre Chouteau remained here and became a very prosperous and respected merchant, having a high reputation amongst the Indians. He died at St. Louis, Mo., July 9, 1849.

CHOUTEAU, Pierre, Jr., Indian trader, was born at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19, 1789; son of Pierre Chouteau, pioneer. In 1804 he became clerk for his father and uncle, and was soon able to launch forth into business for himself. He did a vast amount of trading with the Indians all along the Missouri river, and early in 1806 went as far as Dubuque to negotiate with the Sac and Fox Indians. Among his associates in the fur trade was John Jacob Astor, from whom he purchased his (Astor's) interest in the American fur company, changing the name to that of P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co. Under his supervision the company widely extended its operations. Pierre Chouteau, Jr., died at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 8, 1865.

CHRISTENSEN, Christian T., soldier, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, Jan. 26, 1832. He came to America in 1850, and entered into business in New York city. He was made president of the Scandinavian society of New York, and became very popular with his countrymen. In 1861 he raised a company of one hundred Scandinavians, which joined the 1st New York volunteer regiment. From his rank of lieutenant Mr. Christensen was steadily promoted, and in 1865 was brevetted brigadier-general. He was made a knight of the order of Danebrog by the King of Denmark in 1862, and in 1873 was given the military silver cross of the same order. He was commissioned brigadier-general on July 12, 1880. In 1879 he became manager of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and in July, 1890, was chosen president of the Brooklyn trust company. He was Danish consul at New York, and acting *chargé d'affaires* for several years.

CHRISTIAN, Joseph, jurist, was born at Hewick, Middlesex county, Va., July 10, 1828; son of the Rev. Richard Allen Christian, M.D., and brother to Dr. William Steptoe Christian, a prominent physician, temperance advocate, and Baptist church worker in Virginia. He attended an academy at Richmond, and in 1849 was graduated at Columbian college, which conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1853 and that of LL.D. in 1872. He was admitted to the Virginia bar, and located himself in Middlesex county, Va., where he became eminent as a lawyer, and served as judge of the 6th Virginia district. He was for some years in the Virginia senate, serving both before and after the civil war. In 1871 he was appointed judge of the Virginia court of appeals. Mr. Christian made his home in Richmond, Va. where he engaged in the practice of his profession.

CHRISTIANCY, Isaac Peckham, senator, was born in Johnstown, N. Y., March 12, 1812. Having at an early age to support his family, his education was somewhat limited, and for some time he taught school in order to obtain the means to pursue the more advanced branches of learning. He studied law under the tutelage of John Maynard, in 1836, and removed to Monroe, Mich. Here he was admitted to the bar, and from 1838 to 1857 practised his profession. From 1841 to 1846 he was prosecuting attorney for Monroe county. In 1848 he was a delegate to the Buffalo free soil convention, having differed from the Democratic party on the subject of slavery. From 1850 to 1852 he was a member of the state senate, and in the latter year was the unsuccessful candidate on the free soil ticket for governor. He was a prime mover in the political combination of 1854, of which the result was the organization of the Republican party. This party not only had its birth in Michigan, but received its name at a convention held in the city of Jackson. He was a delegate to the national convention held in Philadelphia in 1856. The following year he purchased and became the editor of the *Monroe Commercial*, which had up to that time been a Democratic paper. Later in 1857 he was an unsuccessful candidate for U. S. senator. In 1857 was elected judge of the supreme court, and was re-elected in 1865 and again in 1873. He became chief justice in 1872. He was elected U. S. senator in 1875, resigning his seat in 1877 and in 1879 was appointed by President Hayes United States minister to Peru, which office he held for two years, returning to the United States in 1881, when he resumed the practice of law. During the civil war he served on the staff of General Humphreys and on that of General Custer. He died at Lansing, Mich., Sept. 8, 1890.

CHRISTMAN, Joseph Alonzo, lawyer, was born in Evansburg, Pa., Sept. 1, 1838. He was graduated at Yale in 1857. While a staff officer of Gen. S. R. Curtis he was severely wounded at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 8, 1862. At the close of the war he was admitted to the bar in Louisville, Ky., and practised in St. Louis, Mo., 1866-'67. He was U.S. district attorney for California, 1867-'69; in law practice in St. Louis, 1869-'76, and banker in Paris, France, 1876-'88. He bequeathed \$60,000 to Yale university and \$10,000 to St. James's church, Evansburg, Pa. He died in Paris, France, April 5, 1888.

CHRYSTAL, James, author, was born in New York city, May 20, 1832; son of Bernard and Winifred (Waters) Chrystal. His parents were born in Ireland, his mother being of English descent and his father of Scotch. They immigrated to Massachusetts about 1821 and removed to New York a few years later. James was graduated at Madison university in 1855. He was Greek and Latin tutor at Burlington college, N.J., 1857; head-master in Greek and Latin at Churchill's school, Sing Sing, N. Y., 1858, and a student at the General theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church, New York city, 1858-'59. He was ordained a



deacon in 1859 and a priest in 1860, serving various parishes, 1859-'68. During a visit to Greece in 1868 he met Alexander Lycurgus, a reforming archbishop of the Greek church, and in 1869 he received Greek church orders, intending to build up a church in America, that would support the reforming party in Greece. The Patriarch of Constantinople required the acceptance of the edict of the seventh council of A.D. 787, and Chrystal declined, returned to America the same year and continued in the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, until 1879, when he resigned his ministry. He published: *History of the Modes of Christian Baptism* (1861); *The Large System Book of Christian Worship, Discipline, and Doctrine* (Part I., 1877); *A Larger Catechism for the Anglican Communion* (1898); and translations of *The Ecumenical Council of Nicæa, A.D., 325* (1891); and of *The Ecumenical Council of Ephesus, A.D., 431* (Vol. 1, (1895); Vol. 2, 1899), the first complete translation of the whole ever made into any modern tongue.

CHUBB, Thomas, mariner, was born in Charlestown, Mass., June 12, 1809. He left home in 1818 and engaged for service on board a U.S. frigate. He was employed in the navy until 1823. Some years afterward he entered into trade for himself, acquiring considerable wealth. In 1836 he sailed to Galveston with a schooner fully armed and equipped, and was appointed admiral of the navy of the Texas republic. He remained in Galveston until 1861 when he joined the Confederate navy, having command of the *Royal Yacht*. He was captured, imprisoned and condemned to death. President Davis's threat to avenge his death by the execution of ten men prevented the United States from carrying out the sentence. In 1882 he was made harbor-master of Galveston, holding the office until his death, at Post Mills Village, Vt., Aug. 26, 1890.

CHURCH, Albert Ensign, educator, was born at Salisbury, Conn., in 1807; son of Samuel Church, jurist, and grandson of Nathaniel and Lois (Ensign) Church. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy, West Point, July 1, 1828, and from 1828 to 1831 and in 1833 was assistant professor of mathematics, from 1837 until his death. He published several valuable textbooks in mathematics. He died at West Point, N.Y., March 30, 1878.

CHURCH, Alonzo, educator, was born in West Brattleboro, Vt., April 9, 1793; son of Lieut. Reuben and Elizabeth (Whipple) Church. He was graduated at Middlebury college in 1816 and took charge of a classical school at Eatonton, Ga., and where in 1818 he married Sarah Trippe. He was professor of mathematics in Franklin college, Athens, Ga., 1819-29; ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church, April 28, 1824, and preached without pay for thirty-five years; president of Franklin college, (afterward the University of Georgia) in 1829 when he retired to a farm near Athens. Under his administration New College was erected in 1831, Ivy Building and a chapel in 1832, and Phi Kappa Hall in 1834, Middlebury college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1830. He died at Athens, Ga., May 18, 1862.

CHURCH, Alonzo Webster, librarian, was born in Athens, Ga., Feb. 16, 1829; son of President Alonzo and Sarah (Trippe) Church; grandson of Reuben and Elizabeth (Whipple) Church; and great-grandson of Col. Timothy Church. The family originally settled in Groton, Conn., removed to Hadley, Mass., to West Brattleboro, Vt., and thence to Athens, Ga. Alonzo W. was graduated at Franklin college (University of Georgia) in 1847, and received his master's degree in 1850. He attended the law school at Augusta, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He was teacher of mathematics in Richmond academy, Augusta, 1852-53; practised law in Georgia

and subsequently in Davenport, Iowa, 1860-63; was general solicitor of the Chicago and Alton railroad company until disabled by paralysis, when he removed to Washington, D.C., in 1873, as librarian of the U.S. senate, which position he still held in 1899.

CHURCH, Benjamin Silliman, engineer, was born at Belvidere, Allegany county, N.Y., April 17, 1836; son of John B. and Marie Trumbull (Silliman) Church, and great-grandson of John B. Church, a member of parliament in England, who came over with Lafayette, served with the French army, was commissary general in the Revolutionary war, and was married to Angelica, daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler, and sister of Mrs. Alexander Hamilton. The mother of Benjamin Silliman Church was the daughter of Prof. Benjamin Silliman of Yale, and granddaughter of Jonathan Trumbull ("Brother Jonathan"). Benjamin S. Church was graduated at the Chandler school of science and the arts, Dartmouth college, in 1856, and entered upon the profession of civil engineering. He was employed for a time on the New Haven railroad, then in making the original topographical survey of Central park, and later was appointed topographical engineer of the hydrographic survey of the Croton river and basin. He was afterward placed in charge of the Croton aqueduct as resident engineer. This position he held continuously until 1883 when he was appointed chief engineer designing and constructing the new aqueduct of New York city. Excepting for a short period during the civil war, when in the army as captain in the 12th New York regiment, and as topographical engineer in the army of the Potomac, he was connected with the water supply of New York until 1889. He received the degree of M.S. from Dartmouth college in 1884.

CHURCH, Francis Pharellus, journalist, was born in Rochester, N.Y. Feb. 22, 1839; son of the Rev. Pharellus and Chara Emily (Conant) Church. He was graduated an honor man at Columbia college in 1859. During the civil war he was a correspondent for the *New York Times*. He also wrote editorially for that paper, studied law, and in 1863 became associated with his brother, William Conant Church, as editor and proprietor of the *Army and Navy Journal*; and was editor of the *Galaxy* magazine from 1866 to 1876, and in 1876 became one of the principal editorial writers on the *New York Sun*. He was elected a member of the society of the sons of the Revolution in 1895 and of the Century association in 1868.

CHURCH, Frederick Ewin, printer, was born at Hartford, Conn., May 4, 1826. His early instruction was obtained from Thomas Cole at

Catskill, N.Y., and in 1848 he opened a studio in New York city. In 1849 he was elected a member of the National academy of design, New York. He made sketching tours through South America in 1853 and 1857; on the coast of Labrador in 1862; and in Jamaica, West Indies, in 1866. He first visited Europe in 1868, going later to Palestine. His "Niagara," painted from the Canadian side, attracted attention and was exhibited throughout the United States and Europe. It was afterward purchased by John Taylor Johnston and added to his collection, and at the sale of his gallery in New York city in 1878 it was purchased for the Corcoran art gallery, Washington, D.C., at a cost of \$12,500. Among his more important paintings are *Andes of Ecuador* (1855); *Great Falls of Niagara* (1857); *Heart of the Andes* (1859); *Icebergs* (1861); *Cotopaxi* (1862); *Chimborazo* (1864); *Rainy Season in the Tropics* (1867); *A South American Landscape* (1869); *Damascus* (1869); *The Parthenon* (1871); *The Afterglow* (1874); *Evening on the Sea* (1878); *Morning in the Tropics* (1878); *The Monastery* (1878). He died in New York city, April 7, 1900.

CHURCH, Frederick Stuart, painter, was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 1, 1842; son of Thomas B. and Mary Elizabeth (Stuart) Church, and a descendant from the Churches of Little Compton, R.I., and from the Stuarts of Martha's Vineyard, Mass. He was educated at the public schools, and in 1855 entered the employ of the American express company at Chicago, Ill., remaining there until the breaking out of the civil war, when he volunteered in the Union army and served as a private for more than three years. In 1868 he became a draughtsman of machinery for a wood engraver, and it is said was considered by his employer the poorest draughtsman in the establishment. He then entered the Academy of design in Chicago and later studied in the National academy of design and the Art students' league, New York, supporting himself by making comic sketches for Harper's publications. In 1873 he received a contract from the Elgin watch company to illustrate an almanac, the work occupying him several years. In 1875 he produced his first serious drawing in black and white, entitled "Up in the Crow's Nest." In 1885 he was elected a National academician and in 1890 a member of the Society of American artists. He devoted himself chiefly to genre and animal painting, and became well known as an illustrator. His principal paintings include *Back from the Beach* (1879); *Muskra's Nest* (1880); *Foggy Day* (1881); *A Willing Captive* (1883); *The Mermaid* (1883); *Retaliation* (1884); *Peacocks in the Snow* (1885); *The Sorceress* (1886); *Pegasus Captured* (1886); *The Viking's Daughter* (1887); *Una and the Lion* (1894);

Saint Cecilia (1897); *The Madonna and the Sea Gulls* (1898). In 1897 he exhibited *The Chafing Dish* at the National academy.

CHURCH, Irving Porter, educator, was born at Ansonia, Conn., July 22, 1851; son of Dr. Samuel P. Church, grandson of Judge Samuel Church, and a nephew of Prof. Albert E. Church of West Point. He acquired his preparatory education in the schools of Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and was graduated a B.C.E. at Cornell university in 1873, receiving the degree of C.E. in 1878. From 1874 to 1876 he was assistant master at the Ury House school, Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1876 returned to Cornell as assistant professor of civil engineering. He was made associate professor in 1891, and in 1892 was advanced to the chair of applied mechanics. He is the author of *Statics and Dynamics for Engineering Students* (1886); *Mechanics of Materials* (1887); *Notes and Examples in Mechanics* (1892).

CHURCH, John Adams, engineer, was born at Rochester, N.Y., April 5, 1843; son of the Rev. Pharcellus and Chara Emily (Conant) Church. He was graduated at the Columbia college school of mines in 1867, and served there as professor of mineralogy and metallurgy, *pro tempore*, in 1872. He was also professor in the State universities of Michigan and Ohio, spent 1868 and 1870 in professional study and travel in Europe, and edited the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, New York, 1872-74. In 1878 he was attached to the U.S. geographical and geological survey west of the 100th meridian, examined the Comstock silver lode in Nevada, and published a volume descriptive of it in 1880. He became superintendent of the Tombstone mill and mining company in Arizona in 1881; was appointed a commissioner to determine the possibility of procuring water by artesian wells in Arizona Territory, publishing his report in 1883, and was appointed mining engineer to Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of China, in 1887. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the Columbia college school of mines in 1879. He published *The Mining Schools of the United States* (1871); *Notes on a Metallurgical Journey in Europe* (1873); *The Comstock Lode* (1880).

CHURCH, Louis Kossuth, governor of Dakota Territory, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 11, 1846; son of Rodney F. Church; grandson of Capt. Samuel Church of the Continental army; and great-grandson of Timothy Church, a colonel in the Continental army. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and at the Hudson river institute, Claverack, N.Y. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, and engaged in the practice of his profession in Brooklyn, N.Y. He was a member of the New York assembly in 1883, 1884 and

1885 from Queens county, and in 1885 he declined the renomination to the New York assembly,



Louis K. Churchy

and also the nomination for State senator. In November, 1885, he was appointed justice of the supreme court of Dakota by President Cleveland, and in December of the following year became governor of the territory. He retired from the governorship in April, 1889, and re-

moved to Seattle, Wash., in 1890. He died in Juneau, Alaska, Nov. 23, 1897.

CHURCH, Pharcellus, clergyman, was born in Seneca, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1801; son of Willard and Sarah (Davis) Church, and grandson of Jonathan and Abigail (Cady) Church. He was graduated from Madison university in 1824, was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1825, and was settled as pastor at Poultney, Vt., where he remained until 1828. In the latter year he was married to Chara Emily, daughter of John Conant, of Brandon, Vt., and afterward held pastorates at Providence, R. I., New Orleans, La., Rochester, N. Y., and Boston, Mass. In 1846 he was sent to Europe as a delegate to the Evangelical alliance. In 1854 he became editor and partial owner of the *New York Chronicle*, which later merged into the *Examiner*. He retained his editorial position until 1865, and held his interest in the paper until his death. During his residence in Rochester he became the head of the movement which had for its outcome the establishment of Rochester university. Madison university conferred upon him the degree of D. D. in 1847. His chief works are *The Philosophy of Benevolence* (1836); *Religious Dissensions: their Cause and Cure* (1838); *Antioch* (1842); *Pentecost* (1843); *Life of Theodosia Dean* (1851); *Mapleton, or More Work for the Marine Laves* (1853); and *Seed Truths* (1871). He died in Tarrytown, N. Y., June 5, 1886.

CHURCH, Samuel, jurist, was born in Salisbury, Conn., Feb. 4, 1785; son of Nathaniel and Lois (Ensign) Church. He was graduated at Yale college in 1803 and was admitted to the bar in 1806, practising in his native town. He was postmaster of Salisbury in 1810; justice of the peace in 1818; representative in the General assembly in 1820, 1821, 1823, 1824, 1829 and 1831; State senator 1824-27; and a member of the constitutional convention in 1818. He was probate judge 1821-32; State's attorney, 1825-32; judge

of the superior court and of the supreme court of errors, 1832-47 and in 1847 was elected chief justice. He removed to Litchfield in 1845. Trinity college conferred on him the degree of LL. D. in 1847. He died in Newtown, Conn., Sept. 13, 1854.

CHURCH, Sanford Elias, jurist, was born in Milford, Otsego county, N. Y., April 18, 1815. He was admitted to the bar and settled at Albion, N. Y. He was elected a member of the State assembly from Orleans county as a Democrat in 1842, and was district attorney for his county, 1846-51. He was lieutenant-governor of New York, 1851-55, and comptroller of the state, 1858-59. In 1867 he was appointed chairman of the committee on finance in the constitutional convention. This body organized a new court of appeals to comprise one chief justice and six associate justices, the term of office to be fourteen years, and at the election held May 17, 1876, Mr. Church was elected chief justice. He received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Rochester in 1868. He died at Albion, N. Y., May 14, 1880.

CHURCH, William Conant, journalist, was born in Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1836; son of Pharcellus and Chara Emily (Conant) Church; grandson of Willard Church, a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and a descendant of Richard Church who came from England in 1630; and on his mother's side of Roger Conant, first governor of Cape Ann colony. He removed to Boston in 1848 and attended the Latin school until 1851. In 1853 he went to New York and there co-operated with his father in editing the *Chronicle*, which was later united with the *Examiner*. In 1860 he became the publisher of the *New York Sun* and during the first two years of the civil war was correspondent of the *New York Times*, under the pen-name "Pierrepont." On Oct. 4, 1862, he was appointed captain, U. S. volunteers, on the staff of Major-General Silas Casey, and in 1865 became brevet major and lieutenant-colonel. In 1882 he was a member of a commission appointed to inspect the Northern Pacific railroad. In conjunction with his brother Francis Pharcellus he established in 1863 the *Army and Navy Journal*, and became its editor and proprietor. From 1866 to 1878 he edited *The Galaxy*. He was made a member of the Century association in 1865, and of the Authors' club in 1889. He was one of the founders and first president of the National rifle association, and was one of the founders and senior vice-commander of the New York commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is the author of a *Life of John Ericsson* (1891) and a *Life of Ulysses S. Grant* (1897).

CHURCHILL, George Bosworth, educator, was born in Worcester, Mass., Oct. 24, 1866; son

of Ezra and Myra (Bosworth) Churchill; grandson of Isaac Churchill, and a descendant of John Churchill, who landed in Plymouth, Mass., in 1648. He was graduated from Amherst college in 1889 and taught Greek, Latin and English in the Worcester, Mass., high school until 1892. He was teacher of English at the Penn charter school, Philadelphia, Pa., 1892-94, and then went abroad to study at the German universities, taking his Ph.D. degree in English at the University of Berlin in 1897. He returned to the United States in August, 1897, and accepted the professorship of English in the Cosmopolitan university, Irvington, N.Y., but exchanged it in January, 1898, for the position of assistant editor of the *Cosmopolitan* magazine. Here he remained till the following April, when he accepted the chair of logic, rhetoric and public speaking at Amherst college. He was married Aug. 24, 1893, to Mabelle Ellen Whittier of Worcester.

CHURCHILL, John Charles, representative, was born at Mooers, Clinton county, N.Y., Jan. 1st, 1821; son of Samuel and Martha (Bosworth) Churchill; grandson of John Churchill of New Salem, and of John Bosworth of Sandisfield, Mass., and a descendant of John Churchill, who settled at Plymouth, Mass., in 1640. He was prepared for college at Plattsburg academy and



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Burr seminary, Manchester, Vt., and was graduated from Middlebury college in 1843. He was professor of languages at Castleton seminary, 1843-45, and a tutor at Middlebury college, 1845-46. He studied law at Harvard and elsewhere, was admitted to the bar in 1847, and practised at Oswego, N.Y. He was district attorney of Oswego county, 1857-59, and county judge, 1860-63. He was representative in the 40th and 41st congresses, 1867-71; a delegate to the Republican national convention at Cincinnati, 1876; a presidential elector at large for New York on the Republican ticket, 1880. He was appointed justice of the supreme court of New York to fill a vacancy, Jan. 17, 1881, and in November, 1881, was elected for the full term, which expired by the constitutional limit for age, Dec. 31, 1891. He was a trustee of Middlebury college, 1869-75. He received the degree of LL.D. from Middlebury in 1874 and from Hamilton in 1882. He was married Sept. 11, 1849, to

Catharine, daughter of Dr. Lawson Sprague, surgeon U.S. army, and had children: Catharine Sprague; Eliot M., widow of Dr. W. R. R. Fisher, assistant surgeon U.S. army; John Charles, assistant U.S. engineer, and Lawrence William, a lawyer; all of Oswego, N.Y.

CHURCHILL, Sylvester, soldier, was born at Woodstock, Vt., Aug. 2, 1783; son of Joseph and Sarah (Cobb) Churchill. He was educated in the Vermont schools and began life as a carpenter. From 1808 to 1812 he was one of the editors of *The Vermont Republican*, a Democratic newspaper published at Windsor. He was appointed 1st lieutenant of artillery in March, 1812; was elected in August, 1813, captain of a company which he raised; was made assistant inspector-general with rank of major, Aug. 29, 1813, and served under Gen. Wade Hampton until the treaty of peace was signed; major of 3d artillery April 6, 1835; and inspector-general with rank of colonel, June 25, 1841. From 1815 to 1836 he was on garrison and special duty, serving at one time on the staff of General Izard, and later as acting adjutant-general to General Macomb at Plattsburg. He served in the Florida Indian war 1836-41, and with General Wool in the Mexican war, 1846-48. For distinguished services at Buena Vista he was brevetted brigadier-general Feb. 23, 1847. He was retired from active service Sept. 25, 1861. He was married Aug. 30, 1812, to Lucy, daughter of Hon. William Hunter of Windsor, Vt., and had three children. His daughter became the wife of Professor Baird of Carlisle, Pa.; one son became a lawyer and the other a soldier. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 7, 1862.

CHURCHILL, Winston, author, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 10, 1871; son of Edward Spalding and Emma Bell (Blaine) Churchill; grandson of Edwin Churchill, merchant, of Portland, Me.; a descendant on his father's side from William Churchill, who settled in the Plymouth, Mass., colony about 1640; and a descendant on his mother's side from Jonathan Edwards. His preparatory education was acquired at Smith academy, St. Louis. He was graduated from the U.S. naval academy in 1894, but resigned Sept. 11, 1894, and was naval editor of the *Army and Navy Journal* until January, 1895. He was assistant and then managing editor of the *Cosmopolitan* magazine from February to December, 1895. He was married Oct. 22, 1895, to Mabel Harlakenden, daughter of George D. Hall of St. Louis, Mo. He published, besides numerous contributions to periodical literature, *The Celebrity* (1898); *Richard Carvel* (1899), the latter being an American historical novel of the Revolutionary period; *The Crisis* (1900), a novel of the civil war, which had a phenomenal sale, and short stories.

CILLEY, Bradbury, representative, was born in Nottingham, N.H., Feb. 1, 1760; son of Gen. Joseph and Sarah (Longfellow), grandson of Capt. Joseph and Alice (Rawlins), and great-grandson of Thomas and Ann (Stanyan) Cilley, who settled in Hampton, N.H., about 1694. He attended the public schools, and as a young man took a prominent part in the government of his native town. In 1790 he was elected a representative in the state legislature and served as a representative in the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813-17. He was on the staff of Governor Gilman in 1814, and in 1817 was appointed by President Monroe U.S. marshal. He was married on Nov. 19, 1782, to Martha, daughter of Gen. Enoch Poor of Exeter, N.H. He died at the Cilley homestead, Nottingham, N.H., Dec. 17, 1831.

CILLEY, Bradbury Longfellow, educator, was born in Nottingham, N.H., Sept. 6, 1838; son of Joseph Longfellow and Lavinia Bayley (Kelly) Cilley; and grandson of Jacob and Harriet (Poor) Cilley. He was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter academy, was graduated from Harvard in 1858, and was tutor in Albany academy, 1858-59. In the latter year he was made assistant master and professor of ancient languages at Phillips Exeter academy. He was elected a member of the New Hampshire historical society, corresponding member of the New York historical society, member of the Webster historical society and of the American philological association. He died at Exeter, N.H., March 31, 1899.

CILLEY, Greenleaf, naval officer, was born in Thomaston, Maine, Oct. 27, 1829; son of Jonathan and Deborah (Prince) Cilley. He was appointed a midshipman on the frigate *Cumberland* in 1841, and in August, 1847, was promoted passed midshipman, serving at the U.S. naval academy in 1848, and on the ships *Raritan*, *Lexington*, *Jefferson*, *Relief* and *Legare*, from 1849 to 1855. He was on the coast survey in 1851-52, in Pacific squadron 1852-55, and in September of the latter year was commissioned lieutenant, serving on the *Saratoga* 1856-58. In July, 1862, he was appointed lieutenant-commander and was in command of the *Unadilla*, and the monitor *Catskill*, thence to the *New Hampshire* and to the *Colorado*, until 1865. He was retired March 18, 1865, and commissioned commander March 12, 1867. He took up his residence in South America and married Malvina, a daughter of Gov. Louis and Maria (Saez) Vernet. He died at Buenos Ayres, S.A., March, 1899.

CILLEY, Jonathan, representative, was born in Nottingham, N.H., July 2, 1802; son of Greenleaf and Jennie (Nealley) Cilley; and a grandson of Joseph and Sarah (Longfellow) Cilley. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1825, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. He was married April 2, 1829, to Deborah, daughter of Hezekiah

and Isabella (Coombs) Prince. He was editor of the *Thomaston Register*, 1829-31, and was elected to the state legislature in 1832, serving in the same year as presidential elector. He was returned as a state representative each year until 1837, and served as speaker in 1835-36. The latter year he was elected, as a Van Buren Democrat, a representative in the 25th congress. In 1838 an attack on the moral character of a congressman was made in the columns of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, edited by Gen. James Watson Webb. A speech, condemning the article, made in the house by Mr. Cilley, was resented by General Webb, who, through Representative William J. Graves of Kentucky, challenged Mr. Cilley to a duel. The latter

refused to accept the challenge, claiming that no censure had been cast on General Webb's personal character. Thereupon Mr. Graves challenged Mr. Cilley through Henry A. Wise of Virginia. The challenge was accepted through Representative Jones of Iowa, Mr. Cilley choosing rifles for weapons. They met two miles from the national capitol, and in the third round Mr. Cilley was mortally wounded, dying on the field at Bladensburg, Md., Feb. 24, 1838.

CILLEY, Jonathan Longfellow, physician, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1838; son of Jonathan and Sarah (Lee) Cilley. He was graduated at Harvard in 1858 and studied medicine with Dr. W. H. Mussey, in Cincinnati. In 1864 he served in the 7th Ohio militia, and afterward on the Mississippi river gunboats. He took his medical degree from the Miami medical college of Cincinnati in 1866, and was appointed physician in the Commercial hospital of that city. He became demonstrator of anatomy in the Miami medical college in 1871, and professor of physiology and histology in the Ohio college of dental surgery in 1873. Professor Dwight in "Frozen Sketches," gives him the credit of being the first in English writings to describe correctly what medical men understand as the main fissure of the lungs. He severed his connection with the Miami medical college in 1878, and became demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical college of Ohio, where he was made adjunct professor of anatomy in March, 1887. He was lecturer in osteology from 1882, and in 1887 he was appointed



lecturer on artistic anatomy in the Cincinnati museum association art academy. He was married April 26, 1869, to Mary P. Hubbard of Sunnyside, Ky.

CILLE Y, Jonathan Prince, soldier, was born at Thomaston, Me., Dec. 29, 1835; son of Jonathan and Deborah (Prince) Cilley. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1858, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. When the war broke out he enlisted a battery for light artillery, but as there was no call for such a battery, he enlisted a company for the 1st Maine cavalry and was commissioned captain. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Middleton, Va., May 24, 1862, during the retreat of General Banks. Later in the same year he was promoted to major, and as he was still suffering from his wounds, was assigned to duty as judge-advocate and examining officer at Washington, D.C. In 1863 he returned to his regiment in the field and in the following year was made lieutenant-colonel, commanding his regiment until mustered out in 1865, receiving brevet of brigadier-general June 12, 1865, for distinguished services at Five Forks, Farmville, and Appomattox Court-House. He had the distinction of being the first man enlisted, the first wounded and nearly the last mustered out in his regiment, which had upon its battle flags the names of three more battles than were on the flag of any other regiment in the army of the Potomac. After the war he returned to Maine where he was married to Caroline Abigail, daughter of Warren and Sophia (Thurber) Lazell of Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1866, and resumed practice at Rockland. He was a member of the state legislature in 1867; deputy collector of customs, 1867-71; adjutant-general of Maine, 1875-77; and commissioner of the U.S. circuit court. His published works include orations and addresses, and a genealogy of the *Cilley Family* (1893). He was elected a member of the Maine historical society and a corresponding member of the New Hampshire historical society.

CILLE Y, Joseph, soldier, was born in Nottingham, N.H., in 1735; son of Capt. Joseph and Alice (Rawlins) Cilley. When a young man he practised law in his native place. On Nov. 4, 1756, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Clark) Longfellow. In 1758 he enlisted as a private in Major Rogers's battalion of rangers, marched to the northern frontiers in Canada, and was then appointed a sergeant. He continued in the service for more than a year. In December, 1774, he aided in stripping the fort at Portsmouth of its equipments. The following year he enlisted a company and marched to Boston, receiving a major's commission in May, 1775. He was promoted colonel in the 1st New

Hampshire regiment in April, 1777, and served in this capacity at Ticonderoga, Bemis Heights, Monmouth, and with "Mad" Anthony Wayne at Stony Point in July, 1779. He was also engaged with Sullivan in his operations against Brant and Johnson in the same year. On March 27, 1779, the New Hampshire house of representatives presented him with an elegant pair of pistols, "as a token of the intention of the state to reward merit in a brave officer." He was appointed major-general of the state militia, and was treasurer, vice-president and president of the Society of the Cincinnati in New Hampshire. He also served as state representative, senator, councillor, and in 1791 was appointed a member of the state constitutional convention. He died at Nottingham, N.H., Aug. 25, 1799.

CILLE Y, Joseph, senator, was born in Nottingham, N.H., Jan. 4, 1791; son of Greenleaf and Jennie (Nealley) Cilley; and grandson of Joseph and Sarah (Longfellow) Cilley. He was educated at Atkinson academy; was commissioned ensign in the 18th New Hampshire regiment Oct. 17, 1811; in the 11th U.S. infantry March 12, 1812; was promoted lieutenant in the 21st infantry March 7, 1814; was engaged in the battle of Chippewa July 4, 1814; and at Lundy's Lane July 25, 1814, where his gallant action won him the brevet rank of captain. He resigned July 30, 1816, and returned to his home, where he was made quartermaster-general of the state in 1817; division inspector in 1821; and an aide on the staff of Gov. Benjamin Pierce in 1827. He was married to Elizabeth Williams of Nottingham, N.H., Dec. 15, 1824. He was elected U.S. senator as a Democrat to fill the unexpired term of Levi Woodbury, resigned, taking his seat June 22, 1846, and serving until March 3, 1847, when he retired from public life. He died at Nottingham, N.H., Sept. 16, 1887.

CIST, Charles, publisher, was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, Aug. 15, 1738; son of Jacob and Anna Maria (Thomassen) Cist. He was graduated at Halle as doctor of medicine and immigrated to the United States in 1773, settling in Philadelphia, Pa., where he formed a copartnership with Melchior Steiner, and set up a publishing and printing business. Among other documents issued by this firm during the Revolutionary war was Paine's "American Crisis." During the war he was enrolled as a member of the 3d battalion of Pennsylvania militia. He began the publication of the *American Herald* in 1784 and of the *Columbian* magazine in 1787. He was appointed April 11, 1778, by resolution of congress sitting at Yorktown, one of the commissioners to sign the continental currency, some of which he was afterward obliged to redeem. He was the discoverer of anthracite coal and

subjected himself to ridicule and even violence by attempting to introduce the use of the same. Under the administration of President John Adams he was made public printer and established his printing office and bindery in Washington, D.C. He was married June 7, 1781, to Mary, daughter of John Jacob and Rebecca Weiss of Philadelphia, Pa. Subsequently he returned to Philadelphia. He died at Fort Allen, Pa., Dec. 1, 1805.

CIST, Charles, editor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 24, 1793; son of Charles and Mary (Weiss) Cist. He was educated at the public schools of Philadelphia and joined the U.S. army shortly after the outbreak of the war of 1812. He served on active duty until the close of the war, when he took up his residence in Pittsburg, Pa., and from there removed to Harmony, Pa. He was married in 1817 to Janet, daughter of Edward and Sarah White of Whites-town, Pa. In 1827-28 he settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he later opened the first Sunday school in the place and managed it until it outgrew his superintendence, when the different churches undertook the supervision of the work. In 1843 he established *The Western Weekly Advertiser*, an historical journal, and later changed the name to *Cist's Advertiser*. The paper was discontinued in 1853. He also published in 1841, 1851 and 1859 works descriptive of Cincinnati, and is the author of *The Cincinnati Miscellany* (2 vols., 1846). He died at College Hill, a suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1868.

CIST, Henry Martyn, lawyer, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1839; son of Charles and Janet (White) Cist; great-grandson of Peter Lawson Koch, who came from Sweden in 1641 with the third Swedish colony and settled upon the Delaware; and grand-nephew of Col. Jacob Weiss, deputy quartermaster-general under General Mifflin during the Revolutionary war and who was chief quartermaster with General Greene's army in his southern campaign. He was graduated at Farmer's college in 1858, was admitted to the bar in 1860, and practised law in Cincinnati.



He enlisted in April, 1861, as a private in the 6th Ohio infantry, and was promoted adjutant, 74th Ohio volunteer infantry, Oct. 22, 1861. Early in 1862 he was appointed post-adju-

tant of Camp Chase and served as such during the confinement of General Buckner's troops, captured on Feb. 16, 1862, at Fort Donelson. He then served with his regiment in Tennessee and in September, 1862, was appointed acting assistant adjutant-general of Miller's brigade. In July, 1863, he was appointed acting assistant adjutant-general of the department of the Cumberland. He served under Generals Rosecrans and Thomas until January, 1866, when he resigned. He was promoted captain and assistant adjutant-general April 30, 1864, and major and assistant adjutant-general March 13, 1865. The brevet rank of brigadier-general was conferred upon him March 13, 1865, for gallant conduct at the battle of Stone river. He was corresponding secretary of the society of the Army of the Cumberland, 1869-91. He was originator of the Chickamauga national park. In 1892-95 he travelled in Europe for rest and recreation and did not again enter active practice. He wrote *The Army of the Cumberland* (1882); edited twenty volumes of *Reports of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland* (1868-92) and contributed articles to magazines. He died in Rome, Italy, Dec. 17, 1902.

CIST, Jacob, scientist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1782; the eldest son of Charles and Mary (Weiss) Cist. He was graduated at the Moravian school, Nazareth, Pa., and was connected with the post office department, Washington, D.C., 1800-08, when he removed to Wilkes Barre, Pa. There he was appointed postmaster and retained the position till his death. He devoted much of his leisure to painting and literature, contributing for years to *The Literary Magazine*, *The Portfolio*, and to the local papers of Pennsylvania. He invented and patented a mill to grind colors for paints and in 1808 secured a patent for manufacturing a mineral black for printer's ink from Lehigh anthracite coal, as a substitute for India ink. For many years he was interested in the mining and introduction of anthracite coal, and in 1815 published a pamphlet, "Anthracite Coal," which attracted general attention in the eastern states. He was one of the founders of the Luzerne county agricultural society; was treasurer of that county and also of the Wilkes Barre bridge company for three years. He geologized nearly the entire territory of Luzerne county, locating coal, manganese clay and iron ore. The eminent French scientist Alexander Brongniart named several fossil plants after Mr. Cist, including "Calamites Cistii," "Pecopteris Cistii," "Sigillaria Cistii," and "Menopteris Cistii." He was married Aug. 25, 1807, to Sarah, daughter of Judge Matthias and Mary (Burritt) Hollenback of Wilkes Barre, Pa. He prepared an exhaustive work on American entomology with several thousand original

drawings. This work was published by another after the death of Mr. Cist without proper credit being given him. He died at Wilkes Barre, Pa., Dec. 30, 1825.

CIST, Lewis Jacob, poet, was born in Harmony, Pa., Nov. 20, 1818; son of Charles and Janet (White) Cist. Here moved with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio. After studying in Hanover college he obtained a position in the commercial bank of Cincinnati, and afterward was teller in the Ohio life and trust company. He was engaged in banking in St. Louis, 1850-70. He was afterward in the service of the government and was secretary of the zoölogical society in Cincinnati, Ohio. He published *Trifles in Verse*, and the *Souvenir*, an annual, besides contributing to the periodicals of the day. He was a famous collector of autographs and old portraits. He died at College Hill, near Cincinnati, Ohio, March 31, 1885.

CLAFLIN, Horace Brigham, merchant, was born at Milford, Mass., Dec. 13, 1811; son of John and Lydia (Mellen) Claflin; grandson of John Claflin; and only brother of Aaron Claflin (1807-1890). His first American ancestor, Robert

Claflin, settled near Milford, Mass., in 1661. He received an academical education and entered his father's store as a clerk. In 1831 he succeeded to the business in partnership with his brother Aaron and his brother-in-law, Samuel Daniels. In 1832 the firm established another store at Worcester, to which he devoted himself exclusively, disposing of his Mil-

ford store to his brother. In 1843 he removed to New York and entered into partnership with William F. Bulkley in the dry-goods jobbing business. In 1851 the firm name was changed to Claflin, Mellen & Co., and later Mr. Claflin erected the Trinity building. In 1861 they built extensive warehouses on Worth street. At the outbreak of the war the firm failed and Mr. Claflin offered his creditors a compromise of seventy cents on a dollar. In a short time the seventy cents was paid and then thirty cents additional with interest in full was paid. In 1864 Mr. Mellen retired from the firm and the style of it was changed to H. B. Claflin & Co. The business of the house continued to grow, its sales in a single day reaching \$1,500,000, and in a

single year \$72,000,000. Mr. Claflin was an abolitionist and active in his support of the anti-slavery party. He was always a Republican, although in 1884 he supported Mr. Cleveland as candidate for the presidency. He was prominent in many Brooklyn charities. He died at Fordham, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1885.

CLAFLIN, John, merchant, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 24, 1850; son of Horace Brigham and Agnes (Sanger) Claflin. He was educated in the schools of New York and Brooklyn and was graduated at the College of the city of New York in 1869. He entered a mercantile career as a clerk with H. B. Claflin & Co., becoming a partner three years later. Besides giving close attention to the business which he inherited on the death of his father in 1885, Mr. Claflin actively

interested himself as his father's successor in many of the charitable institutions in Brooklyn, and served on various executive boards as trustee or director. Being an enthusiastic traveller and explorer he gratified his inclination during his vacations, visiting every portion of the United States and travelling extensively in Mexico, South America, Europe, and the East. In 1877, accompanied by a single white companion, he entered the South American continent at Peru and made his way to the mouth of the Amazon. In 1893 the business of the firm, having outgrown the conservative management incident of a partnership, was incorporated as the H. B. Claflin Company and the common stock placed on sale for a limited time, preference being given to the 1100 employees of the firm, many of whom became stockholders. Mr. Claflin became president of the corporation.

CLAFLIN, Lee, philanthropist, was born in Hopkinton, Mass., Nov. 19, 1791. He was a tanner and afterward a manufacturer of boots and shoes in Boston. He amassed a fortune, a portion of which he distributed among various institutions of learning, giving large endowments to Wesleyan academy; to Wesleyan university, of which he was a trustee, 1849-71; to Wilbraham academy, and to the Boston theological seminary, afterward Boston university, of which he was an incorporator, and a trustee and bene-



H. B. Claflin.



John Claflin

factor, 1847-71. He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 23, 1871.

CLAFLIN, Mary Bucklin (Davenport), author, was born in Hopkinton, Mass., in July, 1825; daughter of Samuel D. Davenport. In 1845 she was married to William Claflin, afterward governor of Massachusetts, then in business in St. Louis, Mo. Soon after their marriage they removed to Newtonville, Mass., where they built the "Old Elms," afterward famous for its many noted guests. Mrs. Claflin was a trustee of Wellesley college from its foundation, and of Boston university from 1878 to 1896. In 1876 she founded the society for the aid of impecunious young college women, which, in November, 1897, established a memorial scholarship in honor of its founder. She published *Brampton Sketches*; *Old-time New England Life* (1890); *Personal Recollections of John G. Whittier* (1893); and *Under the Old Elms* (1895). She died in Whitinsville, Mass., June 13, 1896.

CLAFLIN, William, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Milford, Mass., March 6, 1816; son of Lee and Sarah (Adams) Claflin. He was prepared for college at Milford academy and attended Brown university, but was not graduated. He entered his father's shoe factory in 1835, and in 1838, after mastering the details of the business, he engaged in a similar undertaking in St. Louis, Mo. In 1845 he removed to Boston, Mass., where he carried on a wholesale shoe business. He was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, 1849-53; of the state senate, 1860-61; and of the Republican national executive committee, 1864-72, being chairman of the last named, 1868-72. He was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1866, 1867 and 1868, and was governor of the state, 1869-71. He was a representative in the 45th and 46th congresses, 1877-81. He was vice-president of the corporation of Boston university, 1869-72, and from 1872 was its president. He was president of the Massachusetts club. He received the degree of LL.D. from Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1868, and from Harvard in 1869.

CLAGETT, Clifton, representative, was born at Portsmouth, N.H., Dec. 3, 1762; son of Wyseman and Lettice (Mitchell) Clagett. His father was an English barrister, who was appointed king's attorney-general at Portsmouth, holding the office until the war of the Revolution, when he sided with the colonists, by whom he was appointed solicitor general. Clifton Clagett studied law under his father and was admitted to the bar in 1787, beginning practice at Litchfield, N.H. He was chosen in 1802 a representative from New Hampshire in the 8th congress. He was appointed judge of probate for Hillsborough county in 1810

and removed to Amherst. He served for several years as representative from Litchfield in the state legislature, and was appointed a justice of the peace and quorum in 1808, and a judge of the superior court in 1812. He was a representative in the 15th and 16th congresses, 1817-21. In 1823 he was again appointed judge of probate and held the office until his death, which occurred at Amherst, N.H., Jan. 29, 1829.

CLAGGETT, Thomas John, 1st P.E. bishop of Maryland, and 5th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Prince George's county, Md., Oct. 2, 1742; son of the Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth (Gantt) Claggett; grandson of Capt. Thomas Claggett of Maryland; and great-grandson of Col. Edward Claggett of London, Eng. He attended Lower Marlboro academy and was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1764. He received holy orders at the hands of Dr. Terrick, bishop of London, in 1767. He was appointed by the governor of Maryland incumbent of All Saints' church, Calvert county, Md., in 1768. When the war for independence began, being a non-juror, he retired to his estate in Prince George's county. In 1780 he became rector of St. Paul's parish, Prince George's county. From 1786 to 1792 he was rector of St. James', Arundel county, when he again assumed charge of St. Paul's, Prince George's county. He was elected bishop of Maryland and consecrated by Bishops Provoost, Seabury, White and Madison in Trinity church, New York city, Sept. 17, 1792. This was the first consecration to the episcopal office in the United States, and united the two lines of the apostolic succession, the Scotch and English. Bishop Claggett was appointed chaplain to the United States senate in 1800, and in 1808, in addition to his episcopal duties, assumed the rectorship of Trinity church, Upper Marlboro, Md. He received the degree of S.T.D. in 1787 from the College of New Jersey and that of D.D. from Washington college in 1792. He died at Croom, Md., Aug. 2, 1816.

CLAGHORN, Kate Holladay, author, was born at Aurora, Ill., Dec. 12, 1863; daughter of Charles and Martha (Holladay) Claghorn; granddaughter of Benjamin and Esther (Sadler) Claghorn, and of Elias Gideon and Sarah (Hammond) Holladay; and a descendant of James Claghorn, who, according to the old Plymouth, Mass., records, was married to Abigail Lombard in 1654. Her grandfather, Benjamin Claghorn, was a captain in the war of 1812, and was a nephew of Col. George Claghorn, the builder of the frigate *Constitution*, "Old Ironsides." Miss Claghorn was prepared for college at Brooklyn Heights seminary and by private tutoring, and was graduated from Bryn Mawr A.B. in 1892, and from Yale university Ph.D. in 1896. She was

vice-president of the Association of collegiate alumnae, 1895-98, and in 1898 was elected general secretary-treasurer of the Association of collegiate alumnae. She is the author of *College Training for Women* (1897); and of numerous magazine articles including "Ethics of Copyright," *Yale Review*, February 1896; "Burke: A Centenary Perspective," *Atlantic Monthly*, July, 1897; "The Problem of Occupation for College Women," *Educational Review*, March, 1898.

CLAIBORNE, Ferdinand Leigh, soldier, was born in Sussex county, Va., in 1772; son of William and Mary (Leigh) Claiborne of Manchester, Va.; grandson of Nathaniel (of "Sweet Hall") and Jane (Dole) Claiborne; great-grandson of Captain Thomas and Ann (Fox) Cleborne; great² grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas and ——— (Dandridge) Cleborne, and great³ grandson of Secretary William and Elizabeth (Boteler) Clayborne. He was appointed ensign of infantry, U.S. army, 1793, and was promoted captain in 1799. He resigned his commission in the army in 1802, and was chosen brigadier-general of the Mississippi militia in 1811, and when the Creek Indians began hostilities, he recruited a regiment of volunteers and was made its colonel. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers and commanded in the engagement at the "Holy Ground," December, 1813. He was elected to the Mississippi legislative council of 1815 and presided over that body. He was married in 1802 to Magdalene, daughter of Col. Anthony Hutchins, an officer in the English army. He died in Natchez, Miss., in 1815.

CLAIBORNE, John, representative, was born at Brunswick, Va., in 1777; son of Thomas and ——— (Scott) Claiborne; and brother of Thomas Claiborne, who represented Tennessee in the 15th congress, 1817-19. John was well educated and became a physician. He was a representative in the 9th and 10th congresses, serving from Dec. 2, 1805, till his death, which occurred at Brunswick, Va., Oct. 9, 1808.

CLAIBORNE, John Francis Hamtramck, historian and representative, was born in Natchez, Miss., April 24, 1809; son of Gen. Ferdinand Leigh and Magdalene (Hutchins) Claiborne; and grandson of Col. William and Mary (Leigh) Claiborne of Manchester, Va. He was admitted to the Virginia bar in 1825, but did not practise. In 1838 he became editor of a paper published in Natchez by Col. Andrew Marschalk. He was elected to the state legislature before he had attained his majority and was re-elected to the two ensuing terms, at the close of which he removed to Madisonville, Miss. The first state Democratic convention ever held in Mississippi nominated him for representative in congress by

acclamation, and after a bitter political canvass he was elected to the 24th congress. He was given a certificate of election to the 25th congress Oct. 3, 1837, but the seat being declared vacant Jan. 31, 1838, and a new election held, he was succeeded by Sergeant S. Prentiss of Vicksburg, May 30, 1838. He edited the *Natchez Fair Trader* until 1844, when he removed to New Orleans and became editor of the *Jeffersonian*, of the *Statesman*, and later of the *Louisiana Courier*. He was a staunch Democrat, a fearless, brilliant and independent writer, and well known in the literary and political world. In 1853 he was appointed U.S. timber agent for Louisiana and Mississippi by President Pierce; but the latter part of his life was spent upon his beautiful plantation "Dunbarton," near Natchez, Adams county, Miss., where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. There he accumulated a large library and an invaluable collection of historico-genealogical documents and manuscripts, which were nearly all consumed (with two volumes of his history in MSS.) at the destruction of "Dunbarton" in 1884. He was elected a member of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain and other learned associations, and the University of Mississippi conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1882. In 1882 he presented to the university and state of Mississippi his valuable collection of state historical papers, the private correspondence and journals of Governor Claiborne, Sir William Dunbar, General Claiborne of the Creek war, George Poindexter, Col. Anthony Hutchins, Livingstone and other eminent men. He was married in 1828 to Martha Dunbar, the heiress to "Dunbarton," by whom he had one son and two daughters. His only sister married the Hon. John H. B. La Trobe, and was the mother of Ferdinand Claiborne La Trobe, elected five times Mayor of Baltimore, Md. Colonel Claiborne served the Confederacy during the civil war. His published writings include: *Life and Correspondence of Gen. John A. Quitman* (1860); *A Life of Daniel Boone*; *Life and Times of Gen. Samuel Dale* (1860); and *History of Mississippi as a Province, a Territory and a State* (1880). He died at Natchez, Miss., May 17, 1884.

CLAIBORNE, John Herbert, physician, was born in Brunswick county, Va., March 16, 1828; son of the Rev. John Gregory and Mary Elizabeth (Weldon) Claiborne of "Roslin Castle"; grandson of John Herbert and Mary (Gregory) Claiborne; and great-grandson of Col. Augustine and Mary (Herbert) Claiborne, who was third in descent from Secretary William Clayborne of Virginia, 1589-1676. He was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1849 and from the Jefferson medical college of Philadelphia in 1850, and practised in Petersburg, Va., until the breaking out of the war. In 1857 he was elected to the

state senate. He served as a chief medical officer with the rank of major in the Confederate army and performed active and arduous duty, organizing the great general hospital at Petersburg in 1862, of which he was the medico-military head. At the close of the civil war he returned to private practice. He was twice married: first to Sarah Joseph Alston of the famous North Carolina family of that name, and secondly to Anne Leslie Watson of Petersburg, Va. He had a wide reputation as a skilful physician, especially as a gynecologist, and was also well known as a scholar and writer. He was made vice-president of the Virginia state medical society, and a member of the Confederate States army and navy medical association. He is the author of the *Old Virginia Doctor, and Other Pieces*; a notable essay on *Diphtheria* and *Dysmenorrhœa* and a volume of *Clinical Reports from Private Practice* (1873).

CLAIBORNE, Nathaniel Herbert, representative, was born in Chesterfield, Va., Nov. 14, 1777; fourth son of William and Mary (Leigh) Claiborne of Manchester; great-grandson of Capt. Thomas Claiborne, and a brother of Gen. Ferdinand Leigh Claiborne. He was liberally educated and achieved reputation in both houses of the Virginia legislature by introducing measures of reform. He was a member of the executive council during the war of 1812, and was a representative in the 19th and five succeeding congresses, 1825-37. He was married in 1815 to Elizabeth Archer Binford of Goochland county, Va. He published *Notes on the War in the South* (1819). He died at "Rocky Mount," Franklin county, Va., Aug. 15, 1858.

CLAIBORNE, Thomas, representative, was born at Brunswick, Va., in 1749; son of Col. Augustine and Mary (Herbert) Claiborne; grandson of Capt. Thomas and Ann (Fox) Claiborne; great-grandson of Lieut.-Col. Thomas and Sarah Claiborne; and great² grandson of Secretary William Clayborne, 1590-1676. He was sheriff of Brunswick in 1789 and 1792; colonel commanding the Brunswick militia in 1789, and a member of the Virginia house of delegates, 1784-86. In 1792 he was elected a representative in the 3d congress; was re-elected to the 4th and 5th congresses, and was again elected to the 7th and 8th congresses. He married the daughter of a Mr. Scott, a Scotchman, and his wife, a Miss Cocke of James River. He died at Brunswick, Va., in 1812.

CLAIBORNE, Thomas Augustine, physician and naval officer, was born at Chesterfield, Va., 1779; youngest son of William and Mary (Leigh) Claiborne of Manchester, Va. He acquired his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, and was a surgeon in the U.S. navy, 1812-15. He was stationed for some years at the U.S.

navy yard at Madisonville, Lake Pontchartrain, New Orleans, at a site still recommended for a new naval depot. He was married to Mary Tennessee Lewis, a sister of Governor Claiborne's first wife, and left two sons, Ferdinand and Micajah, and one daughter, Mary. His second son, Micajah Lewis Claiborne, a ward of Gen. Andrew Jackson, was a lieutenant in the U.S. navy, serving on board the ill-starred U.S. brig *Somers* at the time of the Mexican war and dying soon after. Dr. Claiborne died in 1816.

CLAIBORNE, William Charles Cole, senator, was born in Sussex county, Va., in August, 1775; second son of William and Mary (Leigh) Claiborne of Manchester, Va. He was educated at the Richmond academy and William and Mary college, Va., was admitted to the bar, and settled in Nashville, Tenn., where he was appointed judge of the supreme court of the territory. In 1796 he participated in the framing of the state constitution. As a Democrat he represented his district in the 5th and 6th congresses, 1797-1801, where his vote decided the issue in favor of Jefferson's election; and in 1801 he was appointed by President Jefferson governor of the territory of Mississippi, serving 1802-'05. He was appointed, Dec. 12, 1804, one of the commissioners to receive the territory of Louisiana, ceded by



W. C. C. Claiborne

France under treaty of Oct. 31, 1803; was appointed governor of Orleans by temporary commission, June 8, 1805; by permanent commission, Jan. 17, 1806; recommissioned Nov. 14, 1808, and Nov. 26, 1811. He was elected governor of Louisiana and served from 1812 to 1816, sharing with General Jackson in the famous defence of New Orleans. He was elected to the United States senate Jan. 13, 1817, to succeed Senator James Brown, but was prevented by illness from taking his seat in the 15th congress. Governor Claiborne was married three times: first to Eliza Lewis of Nashville, secondly to Clarisse Duralde, daughter of a Spanish officer and magistrate, thirdly to Suzette Booque, who afterward married John Randolph Grimes, the eminent New Orleans lawyer. Governor Claiborne died at New Orleans Nov. 23, 1817, and a monument was erected to his memory by the sculptor St. Gies.

CLANCY, John Matthew, representative, was born in Ireland, May 7, 1837. He immigrated

with his parents to Brooklyn, N.Y., where he was educated in the public schools, and entered active business life. He was an alderman of the city of Brooklyn, 1868-'75; a member of the state assembly, 1878-'81; and was a Democratic representative in the 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1889-'95. He died in Butte, Mont., July 25, 1903.

CLANCY, William, R.C. bishop, was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1802; son of Daniel and Mary (Geary) Clancy. He was baptized in the cathedral of SS. Mary and Anne, Shandon, Cork, Feb. 14, 1802. He was a student at Maynooth college, entering Sept. 1, 1819, receiving the tonsure May 20, 1821, and minor orders May 21, 1821; he was made sub-deacon May 22, 1823; deacon May 23, and priest May 24, 1823, at the hands of Bishop Murray of Dublin. He was consecrated Bishop of Oriense and coadjutor to Bishop England of Charleston, S.C., Dec. 21, 1834, at Carns, Ireland, by Bishop Nolan of Kildare, much to the displeasure of Bishop England, who had prepared for his consecration at Charleston. He arrived in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 16, 1835, and was made vicar general and was sent to Hayti on Dec. 26, 1835, by Bishop England on business connected with the church. He sailed to New York and thence to Port au Prince, returning to Charleston early in 1836. He was transferred to British Guiana as vicar-apostolic on April 13, 1837, and after his notice of transfer he attended the Baltimore council with Bishop England. He left Charleston on the steamer *Columbia* June 20, 1837, for New York. He reached Cork, Ireland, July 24, 1837, and Georgetown, B.G., Dec. 10, 1838, with three priests and three students as assistants. "Dr. Clancy was *deposed* in 1843 for acts unbecoming his office and Dr. John Thomas Hynes was named administrator apostolic, awaiting confirmation as vicar-apostolic. Dr. Clancy refused to yield; retained possession of the cathedral church until the coming of Dr. Hynes to British Guiana, when he finally left that country in July, 1846, going back to Ireland an excommunicated man, deprived of all titles and faculties." He died in Cork, Ireland, June 19, 1847, and was buried in the vault of Cork cathedral.

CLANTON, James Holt, soldier, was born in Columbia county, Ga., Jan. 8, 1827; son of Nathaniel Holt and ——— (Clayton) Clanton; and grandson of Holt Clanton of Virginia, who fought in the Revolutionary war. He was taken to Macon county, Ala., in 1835, and was prepared for college, entering Tuscaloosa, but leaving before the completion of his freshman year to engage in the Mexican war. After the war he read law at Tuskegee in the office of David Clopton and was admitted to the bar in 1850, locating in Montgomery, Ala. He was a representative in the

state legislature in 1855 and in 1860 was a candidate for elector on the Bell ticket. In 1861 he entered the Confederate service as captain of a mounted company. He operated upon the Florida coast until the fall of 1861, when he was chosen colonel of the 1st Alabama cavalry regiment. He was ordered to Tennessee and opened the battle of Shiloh. He commanded a brigade at Boonville and rendered efficient service. In 1863 he raised three cavalry regiments and was commissioned brigadier-general. In 1864 he distinguished himself at Ten Islands on the Coosa, fighting General Rousseau against enormous odds and losing his entire staff in the engagement. He served gallantly during the rest of the war, being dangerously wounded and captured at Bluff Spring, Fla., in March, 1865. He was paroled in May and resumed the practice of his profession. He was married to a daughter of the Hon. James Abercrombie of Russell county, Ala. He died in Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 26, 1871.

CLAP, Nathaniel, clergyman, was born at Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 20, 1669; son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Smith) Clap; and grandson of Deacon Nicholas and Sarah (Clap) Clap. His grandfather came from England about 1633 and settled in Dorchester. Nathaniel was graduated from Harvard college in 1690 and in 1695 went to Newport, R.I., where he preached as a missionary until 1720, when a church was organized and he was ordained pastor. His views and practice



THE OLD CLAP HOUSE AT DORCHESTER.

concerning the sacraments caused a division in the church and a colleague was employed who was neither recognized nor allowed to preach by Mr. Clap. Many people withdrew and formed the 2d Congregational church. In 1740 Joseph Gardner was appointed his colleague and was dismissed in 1743. In 1744 Jonathan Helyer became his colleague. A new church edifice was erected in 1729 and notwithstanding their differences Mr. Clap continued to preside over the church until his death. His published writings include several sermons; *Advice to Children* (1691); and *The Duty of All Christians* (1720). He died in Newport, R. I., Oct. 30, 1745.

CLAP, Thomas, educator, was born in Scituate, Mass., June 26, 1703; son of Deacon Stephen and Temperance Clap; grandson of Samuel and Hannah (Gill) Clap; and great-grandson of Thomas and Abigail Clap. He was graduated from Harvard in 1722. He then studied theology and in August, 1726, succeeded the Rev. Samuel Whiting as pastor of the church at Windham, Conn. He was especially learned in mathematics, astronomy and philosophy. He constructed the first orrery or planetarium made in America. In 1739 he was chosen president of Yale college as successor to the Rev. Elisha Williams. His people in Windham were so unwilling to part with him that the matter was referred to an ecclesiastical council, who advocated the change, and on April 2, 1740, he was formally installed in the presidency. The state legislature voted to pay an indemnity of £53 to the people of Windham for the loss of their minister. On assuming the duties of his new office Mr. Clap at once drew up a code of laws to supersede the laws of Harvard college, which had until then been in use at Yale. These were published in 1748 in Latin, the first book published in New Haven. In 1745 he obtained a new charter for the college from the state legislature, and in 1752 a new building was erected. He next called for a new chapel which was completed in 1763 and many marked improvements were made under his administration. Whitefield's visit to New England brought some unpopularity upon President Clap, who had no sympathy with the revivalist. After several unsuccessful attempts by the trustees to secure a professor of divinity he was invited in 1753 to preach to the students in college hall. This course was objected to by the New Haven church, which claimed the college as within its parish boundaries. In 1756 a professor of divinity was chosen. Other controversies increased his unpopularity and a memorial was sent to the legislature petitioning for an examination into the college affairs. A written denial of the charges made was prepared by him and the memorial was dismissed by the legislature. In 1765 he called for the resignation of two of the tutors, who had embraced the opinions of the Sandemanians. The remaining tutor then resigned, as did the successors shortly afterward. President Clap offered his resignation in July, 1766, and after conferring the degrees in September he retired from office. He was married in 1727 to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Whitney, by whom he had two daughters: Mary, who became the wife of David Wooster, afterward major-general in the Revolutionary army, and Temperance, who was married to the Rev. Timothy Pitkin, son of Gov. William Pitkin of Connecticut. Among his publications are: *An*

Introduction to the Study of Philosophy (1743); *The Religious Constitution of Colleges, especially of Yale College, New Haven* (1754); *A Brief History and Vindication of the Doctrines received and established in the Churches of New England, with a specimen of the New Scheme of Religion beginning to prevail* (1755); *An Essay on the Nature and Foundation of moral Virtue and Obligation* (1765); *Annals or History of Yale College* (1766); and *Conjectures upon the Nature and Motions of Meteors, which are above the Atmosphere* (1781). He died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 7, 1767.

CLAPP, Asa, merchant, was born in Mansfield, Mass., March 15, 1762; son of Abiel Clapp; grandson of Samuel and Bethiah (Dean) Clapp; great-grandson of Thomas and Mary (Fisher) Clapp; and great² grandson of Thomas and Abigail Clap. When very young he volunteered to act as substitute for one who had been drafted for the expedition for the expulsion of the British army from Rhode Island, was appointed a non-commissioned officer and remained in the service until honorably discharged. He then proceeded to Boston, shipped on a vessel, and soon obtained command. He passed several years at sea, and in 1793 was captured and held in England for six months, when he was released and indemnified for his loss. He was married to Eliza Wendall, daughter of Dr. Jacob Quincy of Boston, and in 1798 became a merchant in Portland, where he accumulated a large fortune in foreign and domestic trade. In 1807 when congress laid an embargo on the shipping in the United States he firmly supported the government although it was greatly to his financial disadvantage. He was chosen a member of the Massachusetts council in 1811. In 1812 when an embargo was again laid, and a few months later war was declared, Mr. Clapp again gave the government his support, and voluntarily subscribed nearly one-half of the whole amount of his property to the loan to sustain the national credit. In 1816 he was appointed by President Madison one of the commissioners to obtain subscriptions to the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, to which corporation he was the largest subscriber in Maine. He was elected a delegate to the convention held in 1819 for the purpose of forming the Maine constitution. He was repeatedly chosen a representative in the state legislature. He died in Portland, Me., April 17, 1848.

CLAPP, Asa William H., representative, was born in Portland, Me., in 1805; son of Asa and Elizabeth Wendall (Quincy) Clapp. He was graduated at the Norwich (Vt.) military academy in 1823, and entered business with his father. In 1846 he was elected a representative in the 30th U.S. congress. He occupied many positions of trust and honor in Portland, being a director

of the public library, of the Maine general hospital and of other institutions. He was married to Julia M., daughter of Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn of Roxbury, Mass. He died in Portland, Maine, March 22, 1891.

CLAPP, Herbert Codman, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 31, 1846; son of John Codman and Lucy Ann (Blake) Clapp; grandson of Joseph and Betsey (Tileston) Clapp; and a descendant of Nicholas and Sarah (Clap) Clap, who emigrated from England to Dorchester, Mass., in 1633. Nicholas was a cousin of Roger Clap, one of the first settlers of Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. Herbert C. Clapp was prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin school and was graduated from Harvard, A.B. in 1867, and A.M. and M.D. in 1870. He practised medicine in Boston, paying special attention to diseases of the lungs and heart. He was married Jan. 31, 1878, to Mary Ovington, daughter of Thomas Smith Richardson of Brooklyn, N.Y. He was instructor in auscultation and percussion in the Boston university school of medicine, 1878-81; lecturer on the same, 1881-86; professor of the history and methodology of medicine, 1886-88; and professor of diseases of the chest from 1886. In 1876 he became physician of the chest department of the homœopathic medical dispensary, and in 1879 to the Massachusetts homœopathic hospital. From 1877 to 1897 he was treasurer of the Massachusetts homœopathic medical society and in 1898 was elected its president. He had also previously served as secretary, treasurer and president of the Boston homœopathic medical society. In September, 1898, he was appointed one of the two attending physicians to the Massachusetts hospital for consumptives and tubercular patients just completed by the state at Rutland, Mass., and opened in October, 1898. He was editor of the *New England Medical Gazette* in 1879, 1880 and 1881. His published writings include, besides numerous contributions to current literature: *Auscultation and Percussion*, a text book (1878; 11th ed., 1895); *Is Consumption Contagious?* (1880); treatises on *Pulmonary Phthisis*, *Physical Diagnosis and Tuberculosis* in Arndt's *System of Medicine* (1885).

CLAPP, Jacob Crawford, educator, was born at Alamance, Guilford county, N.C., Sept. 5, 1832; son of Joshua and Delila (Huffman) Clapp; grandson of Jacob and Eve (Cortner) Clapp and of George and Elizabeth (Schaffner) Huffman. His first American ancestors were Palatinates from Hesse Castle, Germany, who settled in Pennsylvania and migrated thence about 1745 to Guilford county, N.C. He was prepared for college by private instruction and by a brief course in the preparatory department of Catawba college and was graduated from Amherst in 1857. He taught

school for one year at his native place and for one year at Boltons, Miss. In 1860 he became professor of Latin and Greek in Catawba college, Newton, N.C., and in 1862 was elected its president. He was ordained a minister in the Reformed church in 1865 and held several charges in North Carolina. He was married July 4, 1860, to Emma, daughter of Thomas Barnum Lewis of Boltons, Miss. Ursinus college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1883.

CLAPP, Theodore, clergyman, was born in Easthampton, Mass., March 29, 1792; son of Thaddeus and Achsah (Parsons) Clapp; and a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from Roger and Johanna (Ford) Clapp, who left Plymouth, England, for New England in 1630, and were among the first settlers of Dorchester, Mass. He was graduated at Yale in 1814 and after studying a year at Andover theological seminary, was licensed as a Congregational minister. He then spent a year as chaplain and tutor in a private family in Kentucky, and early in 1822 became pastor of the First Presbyterian church in New Orleans, La. He was married May 31, 1822, to Adeline Hawes of Louisville, Ky., and on Sept. 12, 1822, was formally ordained a Congregational minister, at Easthampton, Mass. In 1834 he formed a Unitarian church, being followed by all but about a half dozen of his parishioners. During his pastorate he witnessed twenty epidemics of cholera and yellow fever in New Orleans, and remained in the city in active labor, being at times the only Protestant minister at his post. Ill health compelled him to resign his charge in 1857, and he removed to Louisville, Ky. He is the author of: *Autobiographical Sketches and Recollections of a Thirty-five Years' Residence in New Orleans* (1858); and *Theological Views* (1859). He died at Louisville, Ky., May 17, 1866.

CLAPP, William Warland, journalist, was born in Boston, Mass., April 11, 1826, son of William Warland and Hannah W. (Lane) Clapp. His father founded the Boston *Daily Advertiser* in 1813, and was for thirty years the proprietor of the *Saturday Evening Gazette*. The son's education was acquired through private instruction and two years of foreign study and travel. From 1849 to 1865 he was sole proprietor of the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, and in the latter year purchased an interest in the Boston *Journal*. He was member of the common council in 1859 and 1860, of the board of aldermen in 1864 and 1865, and of the state senate in 1866. He was also an aid to Governor Banks and was on the staff of Governor Andrew. In 1865 he became associated in the management of the *Journal*; in 1869 was made an associate editor, and later undertook the sole management of the paper. He was for

several years president of the New England associated press. He is the author of *A Record of the Boston Stage* (1850); and *Drama in Boston*. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 8, 1891.

CLARDY, John Daniel, representative, was born in Smith county, Tenn., Aug. 30, 1828; son of John Collins and Elizabeth (Cayce) Clardy; grandson of Benjamin Clardy and of ——— and Elizabeth (Atkinson) Cayce; and paternally descended from French Huguenots, and maternally from the English. In 1831 he was taken by his parents to Christian county, Ky., where his preparatory education was acquired. He was graduated at Georgetown college in 1848, and in 1851 received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He practised medicine for nearly thirty years, abandoning his profession to devote his time to scientific agriculture and stock raising. In 1890 he was elected to represent Christian county in the constitutional convention, and in 1891 was named as a candidate for governor of Kentucky, but was defeated for the Democratic nomination by John Young Brown. He served as state commissioner at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. He was a Democratic representative from Kentucky in the 54th and 55th congresses, and at the expiration of his second term, voluntarily retired from public life.

CLARDY, Martin Luther, representative, was born in St. Genevieve county, Mo., April 26, 1844. He attended St. Louis university and the University of Virginia, was admitted to the bar and settled to practice in Farmington, Mo. Subsequently he entered politics and represented his district as a Democrat in the 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th and 50th congresses, 1879-89.

CLARK, Abraham, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born near Elizabethtown, N.J., Feb. 15, 1726; son of Thomas Clark. He

followed the occupation of a surveyor, and was also sheriff of Essex county, and clerk of the New Jersey assembly. He was admitted to the bar and removed to Rahway, N. J., in 1767. At the beginning of the Revolution he was a member of the committee of safety, and as a representative in the Continental congress,



Abra Clark.

1776-78, he signed the Declaration of Independence. He was returned to congress, serving

1780-82, and again, 1787-88. He was a member of the New Jersey assembly, 1782-87, and a delegate to the Annapolis convention of 1786. He was elected to the convention in 1787, which framed the constitution of the United States, but illness prevented him from attending. His two sons served in the Continental army, and were imprisoned and treated with indignity. He was elected a representative in the 2d and 3d U.S. congresses, serving 1791-94. He died at Rahway, N.J., Sept. 15, 1794.

CLARK, Addison, educator, was born in Titus county, Texas, Dec. 11, 1842; son of Joseph Addison and Hetty (De Spain) Clark; grandson of Thomas Dyson and Rebecca Jane (Cunningham) Clark, and of Marshall and Rachel (Lynn) De Spain; and of Scotch and French descent. His first American ancestor on his mother's side was his great² grandfather, Solomon De Spain, from France. He was prepared for college by his father and was graduated from Carlton college in 1869. He was ordained a minister of the Church of Disciples in 1869, and in 1873 was elected president of Add-Ran university, Thorp Springs, afterward removed to Waco, Texas. He was made a fellow of the Society of literature and arts, London, in 1890. He was married Jan. 29, 1869, to Sallie McQuigg, and his oldest daughter, Jessie May Clark, A.B., Add-Ran, became a public school teacher; his son, Addison Clark, Jr., A.B., Add-Ran and University of Michigan, became professor of history and English at Add-Ran university; and another son, Carlton Clark, A.M., became principal of the Crawford school at Crawford, Texas. President Clark received the degree of LL.D. from Add-Ran university in 1887.

CLARK, Alexander, journalist, was born in Washington county, Pa., in February, 1826, of colored parents. He received a good district school training, learned the trade of barber, removed to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1843, and there pursued his vocation. He was a delegate to the national convention of colored men at Rochester, N. Y.; in 1853, identified himself with the Republican party and became a prominent political orator. He was a delegate to all the county and state conventions of his party, and in 1869 represented his race in Iowa in the national convention at Washington, D.C. In 1882 he purchased the *Chicago Conservator* and conducted it with success until 1889. In 1883 he was graduated at the Iowa state law school and was admitted to the Chicago bar. In August, 1890, President Harrison appointed him U.S. minister to Liberia, and he died at Monrovia, Liberia, June 3, 1891.

CLARK, Alexander, editor, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, March 10, 1834. In 1851 he

began to teach school, and later started the *School-day Visitor*, which was afterward merged in *St. Nicholas*. He became a Methodist Protestant minister in 1861, and was pastor at Philadelphia, Pa., 1861-63; Cincinnati, Ohio, 1863-66; and Pittsburg, Pa., 1866-70. In 1870 he was appointed editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, and *Our Morning Guide*, the official papers issued by the denomination. He wrote *Old Log Schoolhouse*; *Christian Courage* (1862); and *Workaday Christianity*. He died in Georgia, July 7, 1879.

CLARK, Alonzo, educator, was born in Chester, Mass., March 1, 1807; son of Spencer and Hadassah (Bardwell) Clark. He was graduated at Williams college in 1828, and received the degree of M.D. from the College of physicians and surgeons in New York city in 1835, and from the Berkshire medical college in 1843. From 1841 to 1854 he was professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Vermont medical college, and held the chair of materia medica at the Berkshire medical college, and that of physiology and pathology at the College of physicians and surgeons in New York city, 1848-55. From 1855 to 1882 he was professor of pathology and practical medicine in the latter institution, which in 1861 became the medical department of Columbia college. In 1882 he was made professor emeritus, and from 1875 to 1884 he was president of the faculty of medicine. He was elected president of the New York state medical society in 1853. He received the degree of A.M. from Dartmouth in 1844, and that of LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1853. He died in New York city, Sept. 13, 1887.

CLARK, Alonzo Howard, scientist, was born at Boston, Mass., April 13, 1850; son of Thatcher and Abby (Carnes) Clark; grandson of Thatcher and Lydia (Hall) Clark, and of John and Abigail (Lillie) Carnes; and a lineal descendant of Thomas Clark (1599-1697) of the Plymouth Pilgrims, and of John Carnes of Boston, who died in 1698; also

a lineal descendant of Elder Brewster, John Howland, Stephen Hopkins and John Tilley of the *Mayflower*, and of John Haynes, colonial governor of Massachusetts and Connecticut. He was educated in the public schools of Boston and attended Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., from 1877 to 1879. In 1879-

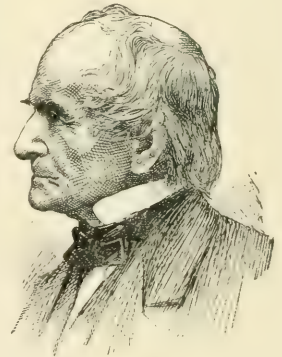


A. Howard Clark

81, as special agent of the tenth census he was engaged in investigation of the fisheries of New

England, especially the whale and seal fisheries. He was on the staff of the commissioner of the United States at the International fisheries exhibition in London in 1883. He was appointed by President Cleveland one of the expert commissioners to the Paris exposition of 1889, where he studied and reported on the food industries of the world. In 1881 he became connected with the United States fish commission and with the Smithsonian institution and National museum as editor of publications and curator of historical collections, and in 1894 editor of the Smithsonian institution. In 1889 he was elected assistant secretary and curator of the American historical association, and was also made a member of several scientific societies. In 1892 he was elected secretary-general and later registrar-general of the National society of Sons of the American Revolution. He was associate author with Dr. G. Brown Goode of five volumes on the history and present condition of the fisheries of the United States, and published a report on the food industries of the world, besides contributing historical articles to magazines and newspapers.

CLARK, Alvan, optician, was born in Ashfield, Franklin county, Mass., March 8, 1804, fifth son of Abram and Mary (Bassett) Clark, and descended from Thomas Clark of the *Mayflower*. His grandfathers on both sides were engaged in the whaling business, and his father was a farmer and conducted a saw and grist mill. Alvan attended the district school and worked on the farm and in the mills until he was seventeen. He then began a



Alvan Clark

course of self education in drawing and engraving, meanwhile visiting Hartford, where he gained some general knowledge of art from the galleries. In 1824 he found employment for a few months in Boston as an engraver. He then returned to Ashfield and made water-color and India-ink portraits for neighboring families, after which he engaged as an engraver in a calico-printing establishment in East Chelmsford. He was married March 25, 1826, to Maria, daughter of Asher Pease, and worked as an engraver in Providence, R.I., New York city, and Fall River, Mass. In 1835 he gave up engraving to engage in portrait and miniature painting in Boston. In 1844 his son, George Bassett Clark,

became interested in grinding and polishing reflectors for telescopes, and Mr. Clark took up the work and aided his son in experimenting with reflectors, which by his advice they abandoned at considerable sacrifice and commenced the manufacture of refracting telescopes. Mr. Clark discovered in 1852 two new double stars with a $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch glass of his own manufacture. In 1853, with a glass of $7\frac{1}{2}$ -inch aperture, he discovered 95 Ceti and reported his discoveries to the Rev. W. R. Dawes, the famous double-star observer of England, who thereupon purchased from him this glass and afterward four others, including the 8-inch glass, which in the hands of Huggins became well known. In 1859 he was the guest of Dawes in England where he visited the Greenwich observatory, attended a meeting of the Royal astronomical society, and met Sir John Herschel and Lord Rosse. He sold one equatorial mounting and two object glasses, one 8, and the other $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and the results from the use of these glasses were published by Mr. Dawes in the monthly reports of the Royal astronomical society, giving to the American manufacturer wide reputation. In 1860 Alvan Clark & Sons established themselves at Cambridgeport, Mass., and Dr. F. A. P. Barnard ordered for the University of Mississippi a telescope to be larger than any refractor ever before put in use. The civil war preventing the delivery of the instrument, it was sold in Chicago and was afterward in charge of S. W. Burnham. Among the larger glasses made by the firm is a $12\frac{1}{4}$ -inch aperture for the Pritchett school institute, Glasgow, Mo., and one of the same size for Dr. Henry Draper of New York city; one of $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches for the Austrian observatory, Vienna; one of 11 inches for the observatory at Lisbon, Portugal; a 12-inch glass for the Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., and a $15\frac{1}{2}$ -inch glass for the University of Wisconsin. In 1871-72 they built the 26-inch clear aperture telescope for the United States government, for which they received \$46,000; and constructed one of equal size for Leander J. McCormick of Chicago, which was presented to the University of Virginia. He received the degree of A.M. from Amherst, 1854, Princeton, 1865, Chicago, 1866, and Harvard, 1874, and was a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. The *Proceedings* of the Royal astronomical society gives a list of his discoveries made with his own telescopes. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 19, 1887.

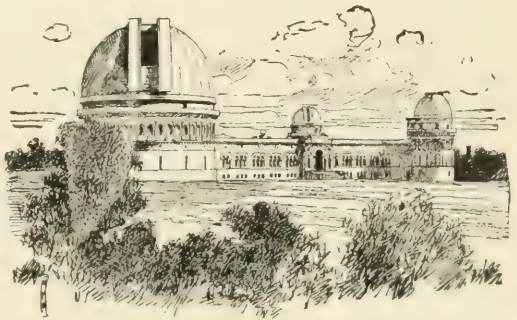
CLARK, Alvan Graham, lens maker, was born in Fall River, Mass., July 10, 1832; son of Alvan and Maria (Pease) Clark, and descended from Barnabas Clark, one of the earliest settlers of Plymouth colony. He was educated at the public schools of Cambridgeport, learned the trade of a machinist and worked with his brother, George

Bassett, in making lenses, becoming a member of the firm of Alvan Clark & Sons in 1852. He was a successful observer of astronomical phenomena and discovered fourteen intricate double stars, among them the companion to Sirius, receiving in 1862 the Lalande gold medal of the French imperial academy of sciences. He visited Europe several times and was sent by the United States government to observe the eclipse of the sun with Winlock at Shelbyville, Ky., in 1869, and the transit of Venus at Jarez, Spain, in 1870, and with Harkness, the solar eclipse in Wyoming Territory in 1878. In 1882 he completed a 30-inch object glass for the government of Russia. He was made a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, of the American association for the advancement of science, and a member of the Cambridge and Union clubs. He received a gold medal from the Russian government for excellence of telescopic objectives. Among his larger telescopes are the Yerkes refractor, $41\frac{1}{2}$ -inch aperture; Lick observatory, California, 36-inch;



Alvan G. Clark

YERKES OBSERVATORY



Pulkova observatory, Russia, 30-inch; Washington naval observatory, 26-inch; McCormick, University of Virginia, 26-inch; and those of lesser power at Princeton, Denver, Rochester, Evanston, Madison, and Vienna, ranging from 12 to 24 inches. In May, 1897, he delivered to the Yerkes observatory, Lake Geneva, Wis., the lenses for the most powerful telescope in America, which cost the labor of three years with two assistants, conveying them from Cambridgeport to Chicago in a special drawing-room car. He

CLARK

was the last survivor of the famous family of Clarks, lens makers, and died at Cambridgeport, Mass., June 9, 1897.

CLARK, Ambrose W., representative, was born near Cooperstown, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1810. He was educated in the public schools and learned the trade of a printer. He published *The Otsego Journal*, 1831-36; *The Northern Journal*, Lewis county, 1836-44; and the *Northern New York Journal* at Watertown, 1844-60. He was elected as a Republican to represent his district in the 37th and 38th congresses, 1861-65. He was appointed United States consul at Valparaiso by President Lincoln, serving, 1865-69, and in 1869 was acting *chargé d'affaires*. He died at Watertown, N.Y., Oct. 13, 1887.

CLARK, Champ, representative, was born near Lawrenceburg, Anderson county, Ky., March 7, 1850; son of John Hampton and Abitha Jane (Beauchamp) Clark; and grandson of Adrial and Elizabeth (Archer) Clark. He was graduated at Bethany college in 1873, and at the Cincinnati law school in 1875; worked on a farm, taught school, and clerked in a store. He was president of Marshall college, W. Va., 1873-74. In 1876 he removed to Bowling Green, Pike county, Mo., where he conducted a newspaper and practised law. He served as city attorney and prosecuting attorney; as presidential elector on the Hancock and English ticket in 1880; was a member of the Missouri legislature in 1889; a delegate to the trans-Mississippi congress at Denver in May, 1891, and vice-president for Missouri in the convention. He was a Democratic representative in the 53d congress; was defeated for the 54th congress, and was again a representative in the 55th and 58th congresses, serving 1893-95, and 1897-1905.

CLARK, Charles B., representative, was born in Theresa, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1844. He removed to Neenah, Wis., in 1855, and engaged in business. He served in the Union army throughout the civil war, 1861-65; was a member of the state assembly, 1885; and a representative in the 50th and 51st congresses, 1887-91. He died in Watertown, N.Y., Sept. 10, 1891.

CLARK, Charles Edgar, naval officer, was born in Bradford, Vt., Aug. 10, 1843; son of James Dayton and Mary (Sexton) Clark; grandson of Charles Clark born in Roxbury, Mass.; and great-grandson of Thomas James Clark, an officer of the troops sent by Washington to occupy Dorchester Heights. His mother was a daughter of Maj. Hiram Sexton of Brookfield, Vt., a soldier of the war of 1812, and granddaughter of Captain Williams of Wilmington, Vt., an officer of the Revolutionary army. His first American ancestor, Robert Williams, from whom he was descended on both the paternal and maternal sides,

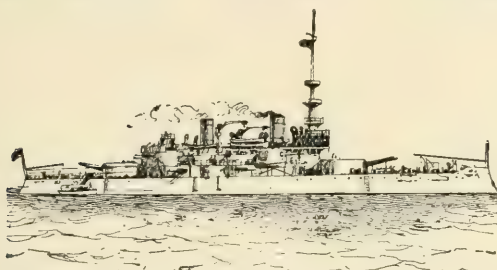
CLARK

settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1636, and his descendants were conspicuous in the French and Indian wars, especially at the battle of Lake George, where Col. Ephraim Williams, the founder of Williams college, and his brother, were killed. Charles was appointed to the U.S. naval academy, Sept. 29, 1860, through the influence of Senator Morrill, and his first sea voyage was on board the *Constitution* when that historic frigate transferred the cadets from Annapolis to Newport in April, 1861. He was promoted acting



ensign, Oct. 1, 1863; master, May 10, 1866; lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1867; lieutenant-commander, March 12, 1868; commander, Nov. 15, 1881, and captain, June 21, 1896. He was appointed to the *Ossipee*, attached to Admiral Farragut's fleet, and commanded the forward gun division. The *Ossipee* was the last vessel of the fleet to ram the Confederate iron-clad *Tennessee*, and Ensign Clark was the first officer to exchange words with Captain Johnson when he appeared above the casement to surrender the ship. He was wrecked in the *Suwanee*, July 7, 1868, near the northern end of Vancouver Island, and, though the fifth officer in rank, was left in command on Hope Island with thirty-three men when the remainder of the crew was taken off by H.M.S. *Sparrowhawk*. Before relief reached him his camp was surrounded by four hundred armed Indians. He served at sea on the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic stations, 1865-83, with the exception of the years, 1870-73, when he was instructor at the naval academy. He commanded the *Ranger*, 1883-86, and was in charge of the survey of the west coast of Mexico and Central America. He also commanded the patrol fleet made up of the *Mohican*, *Concord*, *Yorktown*, *Adams*, *Ranger*, *Alert* and *Petrel*, with the revenue vessels *Albatross*, *Bear* and *Corwin*, sent to the Bering sea, May 16, 1894, to enforce the terms of the Paris arbitration commission in reference to the seal-fisheries act. On March 17, 1898, he took command of the battle-ship *Oregon* at San Francisco, Cal., and on March 19, sailed for Cuban waters to co-operate with the Atlantic squadron against threatened war with Spain. The run of 14,000 miles was made at the highest practicable speed by the unprecedented exertion of officers and crew. The *Oregon* reached Rio de Janeiro, April 30, when Captain Clark was

first informed of the actual existence of war with Spain and of the departure of the Spanish fleet from the Cape Verde islands westward, with authority from the naval department to delay his departure from that port if his leaving should be deemed dangerous. He however completed coaling; dropped his slower consorts the *Marietta* and the *Nietheroy* off Cape Frio and pushed the battle-ship at full speed to Bahia, from where, after a council with his officers in which he referred to the tactics of the survivor of the *Horatii*, he cabled the navy department as follows: "The *Oregon* could steam fourteen knots for hours, and, in a running fight might beat off and even cripple the Spanish fleet." His plan as well as his rapid advance met the approval of the department, and the official opinion was then expressed that if the *Oregon* should suddenly encounter the Spanish fleet she would defeat it. Of this telegram Senator Lodge wrote: "And those who read these



words think of Sir Richard Grenville in the years gone by"; while as to his plan as outlined to the department for fighting the Spanish fleet, and his reference in the council to the survivor of the *Horatii*, Captain Mahan wrote: "An instructive instance of drawing such support from the very fountain heads of military history in the remote and even legendary past is given by Captain Clark." In the battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898, after the apparently uninjured Spanish ships had passed to the westward of all the United States battle-ships except the *Brooklyn*, the *Oregon* rushed by the other vessels comprising the fleet, and at the close range of 900 yards sought action with the *Maria Teresa*, then with the *Oquondo* and then with the *Vizcaya*, each in the order named turning from the iron hail of the *Oregon* and running ashore there to suffer destruction from the effect of the terrible punishment received from the concentrated fire of the entire fleet. The *Oregon* in addition to her rapid fire and her secondary battery, discharged thirty-two of the 13-inch shells. After the three named Spanish battle-ships retired in flames the *Oregon* and the *Brooklyn* hurried on in pursuit of the *Colon*. After nearly two hours of unremitting effort the American ships began to close, and it was a last shell from the *Oregon* passing over the *Colon* that compelled her captain to run her

ashore and haul down the flag. This action, a precedent in the annals of naval history, proved an education to the entire world. Captain Clark was married to Maria Louisa, daughter of W. T. Davis of Greenfield, Mass. Of their two daughters, Mary Louisa was married to Lieut. S. S. Robinson, U.S.N., and Caroline Russell to Lieut. C. F. Hughes, U.S.N.

CLARK, Charles Nelson, representative, was born in Cortland county, N.Y., Aug. 21, 1827; son of Thomas and Rhoda (Kinney) Clark; grandson of Jonathan and Polly (Atkins) Clark of Barnstable, Mass., and a descendant of Thomas Clark of England. He was educated at Hamilton, N.Y., and in 1859 removed to Illinois. He helped to raise a cavalry company in 1861, which formed company G, 3d Illinois cavalry. Becoming disabled in 1863 he left the service and removed to Hannibal, Mo. He reclaimed 100,000 acres by building the Sny island levee, 1872-74, and was chairman of the Missouri delegation at the National convention for the improvement of western waterways, held at Washington, D.C., 1884. He was a Republican representative in the 54th congress, 1895-97.

CLARK, Clarence Don, senator, was born at Sandy Creek, Oswego county, N.Y., April 16, 1851; son of Oratia and Laura (King) Clark. He attended the Iowa state university from 1870 to 1874, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar. He settled in Delaware county, Iowa, teaching school and practising his profession. In 1881 he removed to Evanston, Uintah county, Wyo., and was a representative in the 51st and 52d congresses, 1889-93. On Jan. 23, 1895, he was elected to the U.S. senate for the term ending March 3, 1899, to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of the legislature to elect in 1892-93. In 1899 he was re-elected to the U.S. senate for the term ending March 3, 1905.

CLARK, Daniel, senator, was born in Stratham, N.H., Jan. 2, 1801; son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Wiggin) Clark. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1834, and was admitted to the bar in 1837, practising his profession at Manchester, N.H. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1842, in 1843, in 1846, in 1854 and in 1855; a U.S. senator 1857-66, being president *pro tempore* of the senate during part of two sessions. After the close of his term in 1866 he was appointed United States district judge for New Hampshire. He was president of the New Hampshire constitutional convention which met in 1876. He was married June 9, 1840, to Hannah W., daughter of Maxcy Robbins of Stratham, N.H. She died in 1844, and in 1846 he was married to Ann W., daughter of Henry Salter of Portsmouth, N.H., and had two sons, one of whom, Henry S. Clark, became a lawyer in New

York City. Dartmouth college conferred upon Judge Clark the degree of LL.D. in 1866. He died at Manchester, N.H., Jan. 2, 1891.

CLARK, Davis Wesgatt, M.E. bishop, was born at Mount Desert, Maine, Feb. 25, 1812. He attended the Maine Wesleyan seminary and was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1836. He was principal of Amenia seminary, N.Y., where he also taught mathematics and mental philosophy, 1837-43. In the latter year he joined the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and held pastorates at Winsted, Conn., 1843-46; Salisbury, Conn., 1845-46; Sullivan St., New York, 1847-48; Vestry St., New York, 1849-50; and Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1851-52. He edited the *Ladies' Repository*, 1853-64. He was elected a bishop by the general conference at Philadelphia in 1864. He was a delegate to the general conference, 1856, 1860 and 1864; president of the Freedmen's aid society, 1867-71; president of the board of trustees of Wesleyan female college, Cincinnati, and of the Ohio Wesleyan university. Wesleyan university conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1850. His publications include *Elements of Algebra* (1843); *Mental Discipline* (1847); *The Methodist Episcopal Pulpit* (1848); *Life and Times of Rev. Elijah Hedding* (1855); *Man All Immortal* (1864). He is also the author of sketches of the Rev. Bartholomew Creagh and the Rev. Daniel Smith in Sprague's *Annals of the American Pulpit*. He edited *Portraits of Celebrated Women, with Brief Biographies; Fireside Reading* (3 vols., 1856); *Home Views of the Picturesque and Beautiful; Select Lectures; and Life Among the Indians* by James B. Finley. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23, 1871.

CLARK, Edson Lyman, clergyman, was born at Easthampton, Mass., April 1, 1827; son of Ithamar and Ursula (Lyman) Clark, and grandson of Oliver and Damaris (Strong) Clark. His early education was acquired at Williston academy, and he was graduated at Yale college in 1853 and at Union theological seminary in 1858. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry Nov. 30, 1859, and held pastorates at Dalton, Mass., 1858-66; North Branford, Conn., 1867-77; Southampton, Mass., 1877-86, and Charlemont, Mass., 1888-91. He was married Dec. 8, 1858, to Jane Elizabeth Stone of New York city. Among his publications are *The Arabs and the Turks* (1876); *The Races of European Turkey* (1878); *Fundamental Questions* (1882).

CLARK, Edward Lord, clergyman, was born at Nashua, N.H., Feb. 3, 1838. He was graduated at Brown university in 1858 and was ordained to the Congregational ministry in Boston, Aug. 8, 1861. In 1861-62 he was chaplain of the 12th Massachusetts volunteers, and in 1863 was

graduated at Andover theological seminary. He was installed pastor of the First church, North Bridgewater, Mass., in 1863, and remained there until 1867. In 1867-72 he was pastor at New Haven, Conn., resigning in the latter year to accept a call to the Presbyterian church of the Puritans, New York city. In 1893 he became pastor of the Central church, Boston, Mass. Williams college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1880. He is the author of *Daleth: Egypt Illustrated* (1863); *Record of Inscriptions in the Burial Grounds of Christ Church, Philadelphia* (1864); *Israel in Egypt* (1873).

CLARK, Edward Winter, missionary, was born at North-East, Dutchess county, N.Y., Feb. 25, 1830; son of Perry and Caroline (Winchell) Clark. He was graduated with degree of A.M. at Brown university in 1857, and spent the following year at the Newton theological institution. He married Mary J. Mead of Dutchess county, N.Y., Sept. 29, 1858. In 1858-59 he studied at the Rochester theological seminary, and was ordained to the Baptist ministry June 30, 1859. He was pastor at Logansport, Ind., 1859-60, and editor and publisher of the *Witness* at Indianapolis, Ind., 1861-66. From 1861 to 1867 he was secretary of the Indiana Baptist state convention. He was appointed missionary to Sibsagor, Assam, India, and sailed in October, 1868, remaining there until 1876, when he was transferred to Naga Hills. He is the author of the following works in Ao Naga: two of the gospels; *Life of Joseph of the Scriptures*; a hymn-book; several schoolbooks; and much of the grammar and vocabulary in *Ao Naga Grammar with Illustrative Phrases and Vocabulary* (1893), by his wife, Mary J. (Mead) Clark.

CLARK, Emmons, soldier, was born at Huron, N.Y., Oct. 14, 1827; son of William and Sophronia (Tillotson) Clark. His first American ancestors were William Clark of Northampton, Mass., who came from England in 1630, and John Tillotson, who came from England in 1635, and settled at Saybrook, Conn. He was graduated from Hamilton college in 1847 and began the study of medicine, but abandoned that profession to become a freight clerk in New York city. In 1857 he enlisted in the 7th regiment, N.Y. state militia, and rose by regular promotion to the rank of captain in December, 1860. He served with his regiment in the civil war, and from 1864 to 1889 was its colonel, commanding his regiment in the Orange riot, 1871, and the labor riots, 1877. In 1889 he resigned, and by joint resolution of the New York legislature was brevetted brigadier-general. In 1866 he was elected secretary of the

health department of New York city and was holding that office in 1899. He is the author of *History of the Second Company of the Seventh Regiment (National Guard) N.Y.S. Militia, 1806-1864* (Vol. I., 1864); and *History of the Seventh Regiment of New York, 1806-1889* (2 vols., 1890).

CLARK, Ezra, representative, was born in Northampton, Mass., Sept. 5, 1813; son of Ezra and Laura (Hunt) Clark, who removed with their family to Brattleboro, Vt., and then to Hartford, Conn., in 1819. He was a representative in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855-59; president of the Hartford board of water commissioners for sixteen years and held other city positions. He died in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 26, 1896.

CLARK, Francis Edward, clergyman, was born at Aylmer, Quebec, Sept. 12, 1851; son of Charles Carey and Lydia Fletcher (Clark) Symmes. His ancestors for many generations



Francis E. Clark.

had lived in New England. His first American ancestor was the Rev. Zechariah Symmes who emigrated from Canterbury, England, in 1636 and was pastor of the First church in Charlestown, Mass. His father and mother died when he was very young and he passed his boyhood in Massachusetts with an uncle, the Rev.

Edward Warren Clark, who legally adopted him, and whose name he took. He was fitted for college at Kimball Union academy, Meriden, N.H.; was graduated at Dartmouth in 1873; from Andover theological seminary in 1876, and was ordained to the Congregational ministry Oct. 19, 1876, when he was installed as pastor over the Williston church in Portland, Me. On Feb. 2, 1881, he organized the young people of his congregation into a society for religious training and social and literary culture, giving it the name of "The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor." Within a few years organizations of a similar character were formed in many parts of the world. The members are "pledged to attendance on a weekly devotional meeting; a monthly consecration service with roll-call of active members; a comprehensive and flexible system of committee work; and a full subordination to the local church in which each society may exist." The desire for information as to the principles and methods of its operation led to annual conference between the members of such societies, and out

of this grew a central organization of trustees, called the "United Society of Christian Endeavor." At the close of the first seventeen years of this movement, more than fifty-four thousand societies, with over three and one-quarter millions of members, had been enrolled in all parts of the world. In 1883 Mr. Clark became pastor of the Phillips Congregational church, at South Boston, Mass. He resigned in 1887 to devote his entire attention to the duties of president of the United Society, and to the editorship of *The Golden Rule*, afterward *The Christian Endeavor World*, a journal published in Boston as the organ of the Christian Endeavor movement. In 1888 and 1891 he visited England, by invitation, to explain the character of the movement which he represented, and in 1892 and 1893 made a journey around the world in the interests of the society, attending large conventions or gatherings of these societies in Australia, Japan, China, India, Turkey, France and England. Again in 1896 and 1897 he visited Europe, India and South Africa for the purpose of attending similar conventions. In 1887 Dartmouth college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He is the author of several volumes, the more prominent being: *The Children and the Church* (1882); *The Young People's Prayer Meeting* (1884); *Danger Signals* (1886); *Looking out on Life* (1887); *The Mossback Correspondence* (1888); *Ways and Means of Christian Endeavor* (1889); *Some Christian Endeavor Saints* (1889); *Our Journey Around the World* (1893); *World Wide Christian Endeavor* (1895); *The Great Secret* (1897); *Fellow Travellers* (1898).

CLARK, Frederick Gorham, clergyman, was born in Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 13, 1819; son of the Rev. Daniel A. and Eliza (Barker) Clark. His father was one of the founders of Amherst college and a prominent Congregational clergyman. The son was graduated at the University of the city of New York in 1842 and from the Union theological seminary in 1845. He was ordained a minister in the Presbyterian church the same year and was stationed at Greenwich, Conn., 1845-46; pastor at Astoria, N.Y., 1846-52; New York city, 1852-67; Greenwich, Conn., 1867-71; Brooklyn, N.Y., 1874-75; and Troy, N.Y., 1877-86. The University of the city of New York conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1864. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 18, 1886.

CLARK, George, jurist, was born at Eutaw, Ala., July 18, 1841; son of James B. and Mary (Erwin) Clark. His paternal ancestors were Protestant Irish and settled in Pennsylvania at an early date. His mother was born in Virginia and descended from English ancestors. He entered the University of Alabama in the class of 1861. On the fall of Fort Sumter he enlisted as

a private in the 11th Alabama regiment. He was promoted lieutenant and participated in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fredericks-



George Clark

burg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and in the severe fighting along the Weldon railroad, the "mine," and various engagements north of the James. He was wounded at Gaines' Mill in 1862, at Gettysburg in 1863 and at Ream's Station near Petersburg, in August, 1864. He was promoted to a captaincy in 1862 and he served in that capacity to the end of the war. After the surrender at Appomatox he returned home, studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar in 1866. In January, 1867, he removed to Texas and practised at Weatherford until December, 1868, when he removed to Waco and permanently established himself in his profession. He was secretary of state for Texas in 1874; attorney-general, 1874-76; served as a commissioner on the revision and codification of the statutes until 1878; and was judge of the court of appeals, 1879-80. In 1892 he was a candidate before the Democratic primaries for nomination as governor of Texas. Upon the assembling of the convention the demands of the extremists caused a split in the Democratic party in Texas and Judge Clark was defeated.

CLARK, George Bassett, mechanician, was born in Lowell, Mass., Feb. 27, 1827; son of Alvan and Maria (Pease) Clark. He was educated at the grammar school, at Mr. Whitman's private school, Cambridge, and at Phillips academy, Andover, where he was prepared to enter the sophomore class of Harvard. He decided, however, to devote himself to the business of a civil engineer on the Boston and Maine railroad. He went to California in 1848, but soon returned and commenced to manufacture and repair telescopes. The accidental breaking of a dinner bell at Andover academy in 1843 had furnished him the metal from which, by the addition of some tin, he formed a mass from which he ground a concave mirror and, with the help of his father, constructed a 5-inch reflecting telescope, with which he could see the satellites of Jupiter and the rings of Saturn. Their early instruments were fitted with reflecting lenses, but they developed the refracting, which gave the name of Alvan

Clark & Sons a world-wide reputation. They constructed the celebrated 36-inch glass of the Lick observatory. He was a master mechanician, enjoying the confidence of the best astronomers of Harvard observatory, and his life work was in this famous observatory, where he made many important discoveries. He was a member of Professor Winlock's eclipse party at Shelbyville, Ky., in 1869, and was repeatedly urged to occupy other eclipse expeditions. He was unanimously elected a member of the American academy of arts and sciences, Jan. 9, 1878, his special department being that of practical astronomy and geodesy. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Count Rumford committee and continued as such until his death, which occurred at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 30, 1891.

CLARK, George Henry, clergyman, was born at Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 7, 1819; son of Thomas March and Rebecca (Wheelwright) Clark; and a descendant of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Somerby) Clark of Newbury, and of the Rev. John Wheelwright, the "puritan heretic," founder of Exeter, N.H., and of Wells, Me. He was graduated at Yale in 1843; pursued his theological studies at the Virginia theological seminary; and was admitted to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1846. He was rector of All Saints' church, Worcester, Mass., 1846-49; of St. John's, Savannah, Ga., 1854-61; and of Christ church, Hartford, Conn., 1861-67. Trinity college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1862. He is the author of many published sermons and a book on Oliver Cromwell.

CLARK, George Rogers, soldier, was born near Monticello, Albemarle county, Va., Nov. 19, 1752; son of John and Ann (Rogers) Clark; and grandson of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Wilson) Clark. His maternal great-grandfather, Giles Rogers, immigrated to America from Worcestershire, Eng., early in the 17th century and settled in King and Queen county, Virginia. He practised surveying early in life and in 1771 or 1772 he made a long tour through the upper Ohio valley for the purpose of locating land for himself, and for several years spent much of his time clearing and improving his land, in Grave creek township,



G. Rogers Clark

twenty-five miles below Wheeling. In 1774 the Indian troubles began which resulted in Dunmore's war. Clark was either on Dunmore's staff or in command of a company, and rendered such efficient services that he was offered a position in the British army, which he declined. In the spring of 1775 he was engaged as a deputy surveyor under Capt. Hancock Lee to lay out lands on the Kentucky river for the Ohio company. He was charmed with the beauty and fertility of the country and remained there until the fall of 1775, making his headquarters at Leestown and Harrodstown. In the spring of 1776, after a visit home, he returned to Kentucky, where he became a leader of the settlers. He was chosen a member of the Virginia legislature and after a journey to Williamsburg found that body adjourned. It was necessary, however, for the settlers in Kentucky to be supplied with gunpowder, and Clark obtained an audience with Gov. Patrick Henry and from him a letter to the executive council. No law had been made which would authorize the council to comply with Clark's request and they refused to do so unless Clark would be responsible for the value of the powder if the legislature failed to legalize the transaction. Clark wrote to the council, declining to assume any risk on the ground that if Virginia claimed Kentucky she should protect it from the savages, "for a country which was not worth protecting was not worth saving." The ammunition was granted and Kentucky was recognized as a part of Virginia. On the re-assembling of the state legislature Clark was present and succeeded in gaining formal recognition of the Kentucky country and its organization as a county with the same name and boundaries it now has as a state. In January, 1777, the five hundred pounds of gunpowder was delivered in Kentucky, having been conveyed there with great danger and some loss of life. Clark stopped at Leestown and McClelland's and set about to organize aggressive warfare against the Indians, who had been making serious depredations among the settlers. He was given the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was instructed by Governor Henry to enlist seven companies of soldiers, of fifty men each. With this force he was to attack the British post at Kaskaskia. Early in May, 1778, he departed from Red Stone with only one-third of the troops expected. He stopped at the mouth of the Kentucky river with the intention of establishing a post there, but finally moved forward to the falls of the Ohio and selected Corn Island for his camping ground. His men numbered about one hundred and seventy, and on June 24, 1778, they started for Kaskaskia, arriving there on the evening of July 4. Before daylight they had disarmed the town.

Clark immediately hastened to send a part of his force to take possession of the French villages up the Mississippi, especially Cahokia, a few miles below what is now St. Louis. Capt. Joseph Bowman was detailed for this service, and succeeded in accomplishing his mission, capturing Prairie du Rocher, Cahokia, and other villages. Meanwhile Clark secured the allegiance of the inhabitants of Vincennes, the most important post on the river. He then visited Cahokia, held councils with representatives from several tribes, and secured treaties of peace with them. On Feb. 5, 1779, the little army left Kaskaskia for Vincennes, a distance of two hundred and forty miles. For ten days they were forced to march through the waters then overflowing the Wabash river and all its tributaries, and they completely surprised the posts. Fort Sackville and Vincennes were both captured after considerable fighting and some loss of blood. Clark received a commission from Governor Henry, dated Dec. 14, 1778, promoting him colonel. He seriously contemplated attacking Detroit, but decided it to be impracticable, owing to his scanty force. On June 12, 1779, Virginia presented Colonel Clark with a costly sword in recognition of his services. He returned to the falls of the Ohio later in 1779 and found that the garrison left on Corn Island had removed to the mainland and had constructed a fort in what is now Louisville, Ky. He drew and submitted a plan for the proposed town and had it been adopted it would have made Louisville one of the most beautiful cities on the continent. Early in 1780 he proceeded to the mouth of the Ohio river and built Fort Jefferson a few miles below, but owing to sickness and Indian attacks, the fort was abandoned in 1781. In that year he was commissioned brigadier-general and at once began to recruit troops for an attack on Detroit. This expedition, through the failure of Colonel Lochry to reach Wheeling until after Clark's departure, was unsuccessful, and the defeat is said to have embittered Clark's after life. Affairs in Kentucky continued to grow alarming from frequent and disastrous conflicts with the savages, and on Clark's return to the west he set about organizing the militia. Fort Nelson, on the site of Louisville, was constructed, and early in November, 1782, at the head of one thousand men, he marched against the Indians on the Miami river and completely subdued them. In January, 1784, the treaty of peace with Great Britain was ratified by congress and the attention of the country was turned toward the vast territory of land acquired through the efforts of General Clark. But Virginia, exhausted by the war, failed sufficiently to provide for his troops, and on June 2, 1783, he was relieved of his command. His financial

condition at the time was such as to render impossible the purchase of necessary food and clothing, and his dire necessity led him to appeal to the government for aid. The appeal was unheeded, and even the half pay allotted to all Continental officers was denied him, as he had been a member of the Virginia militia and not of the Continental army. He lived in obscurity until 1785, when he was appointed a commissioner to treat with Indian tribes. In 1786 he again acted as U.S. commissioner, negotiating a treaty with the Shawnees. Later in that year he commanded a campaign against the Indian tribes on the Wabash, but it proved a failure, and he was unjustly censured by Virginia and congress. Mortified by his treatment and neglect, General Clark accepted a commission from the French government of "major-general in the armies of France and commander-in-chief of the French revolutionary legion on the Mississippi river." He was to lead a force of two thousand men against New Orleans and the Spanish possessions on the lower Mississippi with a view to revolutionizing the Spanish control and government of that region. This plan was never carried out. In 1781 General Clark was granted a tract of 8049 acres of land in Indiana for his services in reducing the British posts. He resided in Clarksville many years, living alone in a log house, stricken with paralysis, ill, helpless and poor. The general assembly of Virginia, in a letter written by James Barbour, dated Richmond, Oct. 29, 1811, conveyed to him the intelligence that that body had voted him an annuity of \$400, tendered him their earnest sympathy and notified him of the act of the assembly in causing to be made a sword with appropriate devices, emblematic of his actions, which with the annuity would be duly forwarded to him. On receiving the letter he said: "I am too old and infirm to ever use a sword again, but I am glad that my old mother state has not entirely forgotten me, and I thank her for the honor." He died a few years later at the home of his sister, Mrs. Lucy Croghan. In 1869 his remains were removed to Cave Hill cemetery, Louisville, Ky., and his grave marked with a handsome monument. On Feb. 25, 1892, the anniversary of the capture of Fort Sackville, a movement was inaugurated in Indianapolis, Ind., to raise a suitable statue to his memory, and on Feb. 25, 1895, it was placed on its pedestal in Monument Place, Indianapolis. See *Life of George Rogers Clark in Conquest of the Country Northwest of the River Ohio, 1778-1783* (2 vols., 1896), by William Hayden English, president of the Indiana historical society. He died at Locust Grove, near Louisville, Ky., Feb. 13, 1818.

CLARK, George Whitfield, clergyman, was born at South Orange, N.J., Feb. 15, 1831; son of

John B. and Rebecca (Ball) Clark. He was graduated at Amherst college in 1853 and at Rochester, N.Y., theological seminary, in 1855. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry and held pastorates at New Market, N. J., 1855-59; Elizabeth, N. J., 1859-68; Ballston, N. Y., 1868-73; and Somerville, N. J., 1873-77. In 1880 he became agent and missionary of the American Baptist publication society. For many years he devoted considerable time to literary work; and prepared an exhaustive commentary on the New Testament. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Amherst college in 1863, and that of D.D. from Rochester university in 1872. His publications include *History of the First Baptist Church, Elizabeth* (1863); *New Harmony of the Four Gospels in English* (1870); *Notes on Matthew* (1870); *Notes on Mark* (1872); *Notes on Luke* (1876); *Notes on John* (1879); *Brief Notes on the New Testament—the Gospels* (1884); *Harmonic Arrangement of the Acts* (1884); *Notes on the Acts* (1892); and *Commentary on Romans and Corinthians* (1897).



Geo. W. Clark

CLARK, Henry James, naturalist, was born at Easton, Mass., June 22, 1826. He was graduated at the University of the city of New York in 1848 and began to study under Prof. Asa Gray at the Cambridge botanical gardens in 1850, at the same time teaching at the Westfield, Mass., academy. He was graduated from the Lawrence scientific school at Harvard in 1854, and from 1854 to 1863 was private assistant to Professor Agassiz, whom he aided in the preparation of the portions of his "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States," relating to anatomy and embryology. Professor Agassiz said of him in 1857: "Clark has become the most accurate observer in the country." He was assistant professor of zoölogy at the Lawrence scientific school, 1865-66. He delivered in 1864 a course of twelve lectures entitled, "Mind in Nature," at the Lowell institute. He held the chair of natural sciences at the Agricultural college of Pennsylvania in 1863-69; was professor of natural history at the University of Kentucky, 1869-72; and professor of veterinary science at the Massachusetts agricultural college, 1872-73. He was a member of the National academy of sciences and of other learned societies. Besides valuable con-

tributions to the various scientific periodicals, he published: *A Claim for Scientific Property* (1863); *Mind in Nature, or the Origin of Life, etc.* (1863), and *The Fundamental Science* (1865). For full list of his works and memoir, see *Biographical Memoirs of American Academy of Sciences* (Vol. I., 1877). He died at Amherst, Mass., July 1, 1873.

CLARK, Henry Toole, governor of North Carolina, was born in Tarboro, N.C., in 1808; son of James West Clark. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1826 and received the degree of A.M. in 1832. He completed a course in law and was admitted to the bar, but decided to become a planter. In 1849 he was elected a state senator and served as such for twelve years, presiding as speaker, 1858-61. He was governor of the state in 1861-62. He died in Tarboro, N.C., April 14, 1874.

CLARK, Horace Francis, railroad president, was born in Southbury, Conn., Nov. 29, 1815; son of Daniel A. Clark. He was graduated at Williams college in 1833, was admitted to the New York bar in 1837, and practised in that city for twenty years. He was elected as a Democrat a representative in the 35th congress, and as an Independent to the 36th congress. In 1857 he was made a director of the New York & Harlem railroad, and later became president of the Union Pacific, the Michigan Southern, the Lake Shore and the Northern Indiana railroads; and director of the New York Central & Hudson River, the Shore Line, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield railroads. He was active manager of the Western Union telegraph company, and president of the Union Trust company of New York. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Williams in 1868. He died in New York city, June 19, 1873.

CLARK, J. Scott, educator, was born in Copenhagen, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1854; son of Nathan and Eliza A. (Clark) Clark; grandson of Orrin and Elizabeth (Hart) Clark; and a direct descendant from Deacon James Clark, a Scotch Presbyterian, who went from Scotland to Ireland, and thence to America, and was one of the founders of Londonderry, N.H., April, 1719. His son, John S. Clark, served in both the French and Indian and the Revolutionary wars. Scott was prepared for college at the Hungerford collegiate institute, Adams, N.Y., and was graduated at Syracuse university in 1877, receiving his A.M. degree in 1880. He travelled in a business capacity through the United States, 1877-79, while waiting to regain the use of his overstrained eyes before entering on his chosen profession, and he contributed numerous letters of travel to newspapers. He was principal of the Evanston, Ill., high school, 1879-82; instructor in rhetoric, English criticism and elocution at Syracuse

university, 1882-86; full professor, 1886-92; and professor of the English language in Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., from 1892. He was married Jan. 5, 1885, to Carrie Fisher, daughter of Joseph Cumming Johnson of Memphis, Tenn., a student of Vassar and Wellesley colleges. He published *A Practical Rhetoric* (1886); *A Briefer Practical Rhetoric* (1888); *The Art of Reading Aloud* (1892); *A Study of English Prose Writers* (1898).

CLARK, James, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 9, 1812; son of Robert S. and Ann (Case) Clark. He was graduated salutatorian at the University of Pennsylvania in 1830, entered the Presbyterian ministry, and preached at the Tennent church at Freehold, N.J., 1837-39. He was pastor at Belvidere, N.J., 1840-50, resigning in the latter year to accept the presidency of Washington (Pa.) college. This position he occupied until 1852, when he was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Lewisburg, Pa. Jefferson college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1850. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1, 1892.

CLARK, James Henry, physician, was born in Livingston, N.Y., June 23, 1814; son of Daniel A. Clark. He studied at Amherst, was graduated from the College of physicians and surgeons, New York city, in 1841, and after studying in Europe practised his profession at Newark, N.J. In 1867 he was elected president of the Essex county medical society and in 1868 its historian. He was given the honorary degree of M.A. by Amherst in 1859. His publications include *History of the Cholera as it appeared in Newark in 1849*; *Sight and Hearing, How Preserved, How Lost* (1856); *Medical Topography of Newark and Its Vicinity* (1861); and *The Medical Men of New Jersey in Essex District from 1666 to 1866* (1868). He also left uncompleted an *Encyclopædia of Diseases*. He died in Montclair, N. J., March 6, 1869.

CLARK, James Osgood Andrew, clergyman, was born at Savannah, Ga., Oct. 6, 1827; son of Josiah Hayden and Henrietta (Gindrat) Clark. He was descended on his father's side from Josiah Hayden, a major in the Continental army, and on his mother's side from a French Huguenot family. He was prepared for college in the Boston high school and at Phillips Andover academy, and in 1847 entered Yale, where he remained one year. In 1848 he entered Brown university and was graduated in 1851, then returning to his native state. In 1851-52 he taught school and studied law at Perry, Ga., gaining admission to the bar in the latter year. He practised in Savannah for two years, leaving his profession in 1854 to study theology. In 1856 he was ordained a deacon, and in 1858, an elder in the Methodist

Episcopal church. For twenty years he was a presiding elder, and was often a delegate to general conferences. In 1878 he was sent to Europe as commissioner to the various Methodisms of Europe and America, and in 1881 was a delegate to the Methodist ecumenical conference. From 1868 to 1872 he held the chair of Latin in Emory college, and was chairman of the state committee on the unification of the University of Georgia with the denominational colleges. He was a trustee of Wesleyan female college in Georgia. Mr. Clark was active in educational work throughout Georgia and was the chief instrument in building the Nannie Lou Worthen institute of Wrightsville. He received the degree of D.D. from Emory college in 1871, and from Brown university in 1892; and that of LL.D. from the University of Georgia in 1875. His published writings include *The Wesley Memorial Volume* (1880); *Elijah Vindicated* (1885); *Esther: a Sequel to Ben Hur* (1892); and numerous sermons and addresses. He died at Macon, Ga., Sept. 4, 1894.

CLARK, James West, representative, was born in Bertie county, N.C., Oct. 15, 1779; son of Christopher and Hannah (Turner) Clark, and grandson of Thomas Turner of Boston, Mass. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1797. He was a delegate to the house of commons of the state of North Carolina, 1802, 1803 and 1811; presidential elector, 1812; state senator, 1813-14; representative in the 14th congress, 1815-17, and chief clerk of the navy department, under John Branch, 1829-31. He died in Tarborough, N.C., in December, 1843.

CLARK, John, pioneer preacher, was born at Petty, near Inverness, Scotland, Nov. 29, 1758; son of Alexander Clark. In 1778 he shipped as sailor on a transport, transferred his services to a privateer, and in 1779 sailed as mate on a merchantman. He was pressed for the British navy and promoted quartermaster, but deserted and shipped on the merchantman *Hero*, which was captured by the Spanish, and he was imprisoned at Havana for nineteen months. On being released he was again pressed but escaped by swimming to shore, a distance of two miles, finding himself near Charleston, S.C. He taught school in Georgia, and joined the Methodist church. Subsequently he visited his old home in Scotland, and returned to Georgia about 1789, where he preached, and was ordained a deacon by Bishop Asbury in 1794. He refused to accept his salary of \$60 on one occasion, because it was the fruit of slave labor. In 1796 he travelled on foot from Georgia to Kentucky, where he preached and taught school, and in 1798 settled in Illinois. The Lemens, early Baptist ministers in Illinois, were trained by him in languages and theology. About 1807 he made a

missionary excursion to Louisiana, making the journey of 1200 miles in a canoe, and in 1820 visited the Boones in Lick county, Mo., being the first preacher to go so far west. He died near Coldwater, Mo., Oct. 11, 1833.

CLARK, John Alonzo, clergyman, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., May 6, 1801. He was graduated at Union college in 1823, pursued a course of theological study and was admitted to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal church, April 12, 1826. He was employed in missionary work, 1826-29; was assistant rector of Christ church, New York city, 1829-32; rector of Christ church, Providence, R.I., 1832-35; and rector of St. Andrew's church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1835-43. His publications include *The Pastor's Testimony* (1835); *Gathered Fragments* (1836); *A Walk about Zion* (1836); and *Glimpses of the Old World* (1838); the last was republished in London, with a memoir by S. H. Tyng (1847). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 27, 1843.

CLARK, John Bates, educator, was born at Providence, R.I., Jan. 26, 1847; son of John H. and Charlotte (Huntington) Clark, and a grand-

son of Gen. Jedediah Huntington of New London, Conn., a Revolutionary patriot. He was prepared for college at the Providence high school, spent two years at Brown university, and in 1870 entered Amherst college, where he was graduated in 1872. The three years following he spent in Europe, chiefly at the universities of Heidelberg

and Zurich, in the study of political economy and history. He was professor of political economy and history at Carleton college, Minnesota, 1877-82; at Smith college, Northampton, Mass., 1882-92; professor of political economy at Amherst college, 1892-95, meanwhile lecturing on economic theory at Johns Hopkins university in 1892, 1893 and 1894. In 1895 he became professor of political economy at Columbia university. He was one of the organizers in 1885, third vice-president and chairman of the committee on economic theory of the American economic association, and was president of the association, 1893-95. He received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton university in 1896 and from Amherst in 1897. He is the author of the so-called "final productivity" theory of wages and interest, and contributed to the theories of value, of static



John B. Clark.

economics, and of dynamic economics in various periodicals. He published *The Philosophy of Wealth* (1885); a monograph on *Capital and its Earnings* (1888); a monograph on *Wages* (1888), in collaboration with Stuart Wood; a book on *The Modern Distributive Process* with Prof. F. H. Giddings (1888).

CLARK, John Bullock, representative, was born in Madison county, Ky., April 17, 1802; son of Bennett and Martha (Bullock) Clark; grandson of Robert and Susannah (Henderson) Clark of Virginia; great-grandson of Micajah and Judith (Adams) Clark of Bedford county, Va.; and great² grandson of Christopher and Penelope Clark of Louisa county, Va. Christopher Clark came from Wales and was the first American ancestor. John removed to Missouri in 1818, was admitted to the bar in 1824, and practised at Fayette, Mo., being clerk of the Howard county courts, 1824-34. He served in the Black Hawk war of 1832 as colonel of volunteer cavalry, and received a commission as major-general of militia in 1848. He led the militia which expelled the Mormons from Missouri in 1846. In 1850-51 he sat in the state legislature, and in 1856 was elected as a Democrat to fill a vacancy in the 35th congress. He was re-elected to the 36th and 37th congresses. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, and as brigadier-general commanded the Missouri troops. He was severely wounded at the battle of Springfield in August, 1861. He was a senator in the first Confederate congress, 1861-63, and a representative in the second Confederate congress, 1863-65. After the close of the war he continued in the practice of law. He died in Fayette, Mo., Oct. 29, 1885.

CLARK, John Bullock, representative, was born at Fayette, Mo., Jan. 14, 1831; son of John Bullock and Eleanor (Turner) Clark and grandson of Bennett and Martha (Bullock) Clark. He attended Missouri university for two years and was graduated from the Harvard law school in 1854. He served in the Confederate army during the civil war, rising through the regular promotions from lieutenant to brigadier-general. In 1872 he was elected a representative in the 43d congress, on the Democratic ticket; was re-elected to the four succeeding congresses, serving until March 3, 1883; and was clerk of the house of representatives, 1883-89. He was married to Marianna, daughter of Elias Edmunds Buckner of Caroline county, Va.

CLARK, John Chamberlain, representative, was born in Connecticut, March 8, 1793. He was graduated at Williams college in 1811 and removed to Bainbridge, Chenango county, N.Y. In 1826 he was elected a member of the state assembly. He was elected a representative in the 20th congress as a Democrat, and was again

elected to the 25th congress, but became a Whig on the appearance of President Van Buren's message, and as such was re-elected to the 26th and 27th congresses. He was appointed first auditor of the treasury, Aug. 2, 1849, serving until Oct. 31, 1849. He died at Bainbridge, N.Y., in 1852.

CLARK, Jonas, clergyman, was born in Newton, Mass., Dec. 25, 1730. He was graduated at Harvard in 1752, and was pastor of the First parish, Lexington, Mass., from 1755 to 1805. He brought up a family of twelve children and maintained a liberal hospitality on a salary of £80 and twenty cords of wood per year, and the proceeds from cultivating sixty acres of land. His house was a rallying place for such patriots as John Hancock, Samuel and John Adams, Joseph Warren and Governor Brooks. He drew up the directions given by the town to its representatives in the general court and provincial congress. He was a delegate to the convention which framed the state constitution, and proposed several amendments, which were adopted. He published sermons, notably one on the battle of Lexington. He died at Lexington, Mass., Nov. 15, 1805.

CLARK, Jonas Gilman, philanthropist, was born in Hubbardston, Mass., Feb. 1, 1815. He learned the carriage-maker's trade, and then became a manufacturer of tinware. In 1853 he went to San Francisco, where he amassed a fortune in real estate, and in 1880 he removed to Worcester, Mass. In 1887 he endowed Clark University, at Worcester, with \$2,000,000. He also presented a fine public library to his native town. He died in Worcester, Mass., May 23, 1900.

CLARK, Jonathan, soldier, was born in Albemarle county, Va., Aug. 1, 1750 (o. s.); brother of George Rogers Clark. He received a fair English education, and was a lawyer and successful business man. His first public office was as deputy clerk of Spottsylvania county, Va. In 1772 he removed to Woodstock and was a delegate from Dunmore county with Peter Muhlenberg in 1775 to a convention at Richmond to consider the interests of the colonies. He opposed Governor Dunmore, and in 1776, with a company of volunteers, of which he was captain, forced him to take refuge on an English ship. In June, 1776, he marched with Muhlenberg's regiment to Charleston, S.C., and was with Washington's army at Bound Brook, N.J., in 1777, participating in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He was in the battle of Monmouth, 1778, and in 1779 at Paulus Hook, where he was second in command, having been promoted major by congress; and his conduct on this occasion won for him the commission of lieutenant-colonel from congress. He marched with his Virginia regiment to Charleston, S.C., in 1780,

and surrendered with General Lincoln on May 12, 1780. He was held a prisoner in Charleston until the spring of 1781, when he was paroled. He was married Feb. 13, 1782, to Sarah, daughter of Isaac Hite, Sr. They settled in Spottsylvania county, Va., and in 1793 Colonel Clark was commissioned a major-general of Virginia militia. In 1802 he joined his brother, George Rogers, at the falls of the Ohio, settling at Trough Spring, near Louisville, Ky., where he accumulated a large property which he left to his widow and six surviving children. He died suddenly at his home near Louisville, Ky., Nov. 25, 1811.

CLARK, Laban, clergyman, was born in Haverhill, N.H., July 19, 1778. He was educated at an academy at Bradford, Vt. In 1800 he began to preach; joined the New York Methodist conference in 1801 and for fifty years was an itinerant preacher. He was instrumental in the



formation of the missionary society of the M.E. church, established in 1819. He actively interested himself in the formation of a Methodist college and procured the necessary endowments for Wesleyan university, which was established at Middletown, Conn., in 1831, and which in 1853 conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He served as president of its board of trustees until his death at Middletown, Conn., Nov. 28, 1868.

CLARK, Lewis Gaylord, journalist, was born at Otisco, Onondaga county, N.Y., in 1810; son of a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and twin brother of Willis Gaylord Clark. He went to New York city, where he engaged in literary work, and from 1834 to 1859 edited the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, which had been established in 1832, but was not prospering, even with Irving, Bryant, Halleck, Longfellow, and Willis as contributors. In 1855 "The Knickerbocker Gallery," a volume of contributions by the writers for the *Knickerbocker*, with portraits, edited by Francis, Griswold, Kimball, Morris and Shelton, was published for his benefit. The proceeds from the sale went far toward the purchase of a home at Piermont-on-the-Hudson. The *Knicker-*

bocker was the pioneer of advanced literary taste and the immediate cause of a higher class of popular periodical effort. While an educator, it failed of sufficient support, and in 1859, owing to financial mismanagement, it became bankrupt. Mr. Clark was for some time employed in the New York custom house and continued his literary work for the press up to the time of his death. He was one of the originators of the Century association and a member of the St. Nicholas society. He published the *Knickerbocker Sketch Book* (1850), and *Knick-knacks from an Editor's Table* (1852). He died at Piermont, N.Y., Nov. 3, 1873.

CLARK, Lewis Whitehouse, jurist, was born in Barnstead, N.H., Aug. 19, 1828; son of Jeremiah and Hannah (Whitehouse) Clark; and grandson of Jonathan and Sarah (Priest) Clark. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1850; was a teacher in Pittsfield academy, 1850-52; was admitted to the bar in 1852; was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature, 1856-57; attorney-general of the state, 1872-76, justice of the supreme court of the state, 1877-98, and chief justice from June 1 to August 19, 1898, when he retired, having attained the age of seventy years. He was married Dec. 29, 1852, to Helen, daughter of William and Betsy (Drake) Knowlton. The Rev. John Lew Clark was their son. Judge Clark died at Manchester, N.H., May 28, 1900.

CLARK, Lincoln, representative, was born in Conway, Mass., Aug. 9, 1800; son of Elisha and Lucinda (Keith) Clark. He was graduated at Amherst in 1825; taught in North Carolina and Virginia, 1825-31; practised law in Pickensville, Ala., 1831-36, and served in the state legislature in 1834, 1835 and 1845. He resided in Tuscaloosa, 1836-47, and was attorney-general of the state in 1839 and judge of the circuit court in 1846. He was a lawyer in Dubuque, Iowa, 1848-62, and a representative from Iowa in the 32d congress, 1851-53. He then removed to Chicago where he practised law until 1866, when he was made register in bankruptcy. In 1869 he returned to Conway, Mass., where he died, Sept. 16, 1886.

CLARK, Marvin R., journalist, was born in New York city, Jan. 5, 1840; son of Benjamin Franklin and Margaret J. Clark. He was educated at private schools, and at the Mechanics' society school, from which institution he was graduated in 1856. He early began to write and in 1861 joined the staff of the New York *Sunday Dispatch*. He became successively editor and publisher of different daily and weekly newspapers, notable among which were the *Evening Press*, the *Canard*, and *Truth*. To the last named publication he contributed the celebrated "Trumpeter" papers, of which the authorship was generally attributed to the former mayor,

A. Oakey Hall. Incessant application to work brought on a disease of the optic nerves and in 1888 Mr. Clark became totally blind. He immediately learned to use the typewriter, and continued his journalistic work, keeping himself informed on the events of the day by hearing the papers read to him and by conversation with his fellow workers. He was elected a member of the New York Press club and originated the famous Thirteen club.

CLARK, Myron Holly, governor of New York, was born in Naples, N.Y., Oct. 23, 1806; grandson of Col. William Clark, who removed to Ontario county from Berkshire, Mass., in 1790. Myron received a district school education and was employed for some years as a cabinet maker. He was sheriff of Ontario county, 1838-41. He removed to Canandaigua, of which village he was president, 1850-51. He was a member of the state senate in 1852, and was instrumental in securing the passage of a prohibitory law, and other legislation in opposition to the railroad concessions, and to the liquor traffic. In 1854 he was elected governor of New York by a small majority, receiving his support from disaffected Whigs and Democrats and from temperance and anti-slavery advocates. His administration was directed against the interest of manufacturers and dealers in intoxicating liquors, and a prohibition law passed by the legislature and signed by him was decided unconstitutional by the court of appeals. He was collector of internal revenue, 1862-68. He died at Canandaigua, N.Y., Aug. 23, 1892.

CLARK, Nathaniel George, clergyman, was born at Calais, Vt., Jan. 18, 1825; son of Dr. Charles and Clarissa (Boyden) Clark. His preparatory education was received at the Montpelier (Vt.) academy, and he was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1845. He taught in academies at Keene, N.H., and Montpelier, Vt., until 1848, when he began to study theology at Andover, Mass., remaining there two years and completing his course at Auburn, N.Y., in 1852. He then went abroad, for study in the universities at Halle and Berlin, returning in the spring of 1853 to accept the chair of Latin and English literature in the University of Vermont, where he remained until 1863. In that year he became professor of English literature, rhetoric and logic in Union college, and in 1865 was elected a secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, retaining the office until his retirement in 1894. He also served as trustee of several institutions, including Mount Holyoke seminary, Wellesley college, and the mission colleges at Harpoot and Aintab in Turkey, and Jaffna in Ceylon. He was trustee of Wellesley from its foundation, and for the last five years of

his connection with it, was president of the board of trustees. He was also a member of the American oriental society and of the Victoria institute. He received the degree of D.D. from Union college in 1865, and that of LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1875. He published several essays on the subject of missions, and also *The Elements of the English Language* (1863). He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 3, 1896.

CLARK, Nathaniel Walling, educator, was born at Plattsburg, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1859; son of George L. and Ja-ann (Walling) Clark, grandson of Nathaniel Clark of West Chazy, N.Y., and a descendant of Samuel Clark of Weathersfield, Conn., a soldier of the Revolution, who served under Washington at Valley Forge. He was graduated from Wesleyan university A.B. in 1879, A.M., 1882, and from Drew theological seminary, B.D. in 1883, entering the Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was transferred to the Newark conference in 1885 and to the Germany conference in 1889. He was professor in the Martin mission institute, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, 1889-93 and in 1893 was transferred to the Italy conference, becoming president of the Methodist theological college at Rome, Italy. He was a reserve delegate to the General conference of 1896. He was married, Aug. 22, 1883, to Felicia H., daughter of the Rev. Henry A. Buttz, D.D., of Madison, N.J. He was elected a member of the British and American archaeological society.

CLARK, Orrin Benner, educator, was born in Warsaw, Ind., Jan. 11, 1850; son of Samuel B. and Hester (Benner) Clark; grandson of Andrew Clark; great-grandson of Henry Clark; and a direct descendant of Abram Clark of New Jersey, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of James and Mary Benner of Pennsylvania. He was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1872, attended the Chicago medical college, 1873-74, and afterward the Baptist union theological seminary. He was principal of the Winnetka institute (affiliated to the University of Chicago) 1872-73, principal of the preparatory department of the University of Chicago, 1874-75, and professor of English in Antioch college, Ohio, 1876-78. He was professor of Greek in Indiana university, 1878-80, and professor of the English language and literature, 1880-94. He spent the year 1885-86 at Harvard university as a graduate student, holding the Morgan fellowship. He was especially interested in the study of Shakespeare and at the time of his death was engaged in preparing a comprehensive and valuable Shakespearean dictionary. He was married Dec. 31, 1874, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Isaiah Jones and Rachel (Barnes) Morris of Warsaw, Ind. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by the

University of Chicago in 1875, and by Harvard university in 1886. He died in Ripon, Wis., May 14, 1894.

CLARK, Patrick, inventor, was born in Roscommon, Ireland, April 2, 1818. He immigrated to the United States in 1827 and obtained employment in an iron mill at Rahway, N.J. He engaged in the iron business for himself in 1847, and later studied civil engineering and surveying. He was superintendent of the Rahway gas works from their construction in 1857 until his death. Among his inventions are: a damper regulator for steam boilers, for which the American institute awarded him a gold medal in 1852; a multiple fan-blower; dryers for oakum and pasteboard; a packer for pistons; and in 1885 he patented a dynameter to prevent boiler explosions. He died in Rahway, N.J., March 5, 1887.

CLARK, Richard H., jurist, was born in Springfield, Effingham county, Ga., March 24, 1824. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and settled at Albany, Ga., establishing a good practice. He was elected a state senator in 1849 and in 1852 was a presidential elector. In October, 1853, he was again elected to the senate, and was subsequently appointed by Governor Johnson with Judge Walter T. Colquitt, to represent the interests of the state in a controversy involving the sum of \$250,000. Judge Colquitt died before the case reached the supreme court and Mr. Clark carried it on alone, winning a verdict in favor of the state. In January, 1860, he was appointed with Thomas R. R. Cobb and David Irwin to codify the laws of Georgia. He was an active member of the secession convention of 1861. In 1865 he was made judge of the southwestern circuit, resigning three months before the expiration of his term, on account of ill health. He was appointed judge of the superior court of Atlanta in 1876 and remained on the bench for two successive terms, retiring in January, 1884. In the fall of 1855 the legislature elected him to the bench of the Stone mountain circuit, and he was re-elected in 1888 and 1892. He was married in 1855 to Harriet G. Carlton, who died leaving one daughter; and he was subsequently married to Anna Maria Lott, by whom he had one daughter. He died in Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 14, 1896.

CLARK, Rufus Wheelwright, clergyman, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 17, 1813; son of Thomas March and Rebecca (Wheelwright), grandson of Enoch and Mary (March), great-grandson of Enoch and Hannah, great² grandson of Henry and Elizabeth (Greenleaf), and great³ grandson of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Somerby) Clark. He was graduated at Yale college in 1838, after which he studied theology at Andover and at Yale, completing his

course in 1841. His first pastorate was the second Presbyterian church in Washington, D.C., where he preached, 1841-42. He afterward served at Portsmouth, N.H., 1842-51; East Boston, Mass., 1851-56; and Brooklyn, N.Y., 1857-62. In 1862 he accepted the pastorate of the first Reformed Dutch church in Albany, N.Y., where he remained until his decease. The University of the city of New York conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1862. His publications include, *Lectures to Young Men* (2 vols., 1842); *Memoir of the Rev. John E. Emerson* (1851); *Heaven and Its Scriptural Emblems* (1853); *Life Scenes of the Messiah* (1854); *Romanism in America* (1854); *The African Slave Trade* (1860); *Heroes of Albany 1861-65* (1867); *The Bible and the School Fund* (1870); and numerous pamphlets. He died at Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 9, 1886.

CLARK, Rush, representative, was born in Schellsburg, Pa., Oct. 1, 1834. He was admitted to the bar and began practice in Iowa City, Iowa, in 1853. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1860-64; speaker of the house, 1862-64, and a member of Governor Kirkwood's staff 1861-62. He was a trustee of Iowa university 1862-66. In 1876 he was again a representative in the state legislature, and in 1877 was elected a representative in the 45th congress. He died in Washington, D.C., April 29, 1879.

CLARK, Samuel Adams, clergyman, was born at Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 27, 1822; son of Thomas March and Rebecca (Wheelwright), grandson of Enoch and Mary (March), great-grandson of Enoch and Hannah, great² grandson of Henry and Elizabeth (Greenleaf), and great³ grandson of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Somerby) Clark. He pursued his theological studies at Andover, Mass., Alexandria, Va., and Litchfield, Conn., was ordained to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in 1848 became rector of the church of the Advent, Philadelphia. In 1856 he took charge of St. John's church, Elizabeth, N.J., holding the rectorship until his death. He helped largely in the building of a new church for his parish, which he left free from debt. He represented the diocese of New Jersey in two general conventions, and later was president of its standing committee. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Rutgers college in 1870. His publications include: *A Memoir of Albert W. Day* (1846); and *History of St. John's Church, Elizabethtown, N. J.* (1857). He died at Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 28, 1875.

CLARK, Samuel Mercer, representative, was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, Oct. 11, 1842; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Clarke; grandson of George Henry and Jane (Mercer) Clarke of Clarke county, Virginia, and of John

and Mary (Wolf) Reynolds of Hagerstown, Maryland. His paternal grandfather was a private soldier in the Revolutionary war and was in the siege of Yorktown. His maternal grandfather was major of a Maryland regiment in the war of 1812. His maternal great-grandfather, John Reynolds of York, Pa., was a captain in the Revolutionary army. He attended Des Moines Valley college for one year and enlisted in the 19th Iowa Infantry, but was not mustered in on account of ill health. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1864, and in 1864 became editor of the *Keokuk Gate City*. He was a delegate to the Republican National conventions of 1872, 1876 and 1880 and a representative in the 54th and 55th congresses from the first Iowa district, 1895-99. He died in Keokuk, Iowa, Aug. 11, 1900.

CLARK, Sheldon, philanthropist, was born at Oxford, Conn., Jan. 31, 1785. At an early age he was adopted by his grandfather, Thomas Clark, who trained him to be a farmer. He was educated at the common schools, and in the season of 1811-12 attended lectures at Yale college and received instruction from President Dwight. He returned to the farm and devoted his time to agricultural labors and to private study. In 1823 he deposited for Yale college \$5000, to be placed at compound interest for twenty-four years, and the amount to be used to found the Clark professorship of moral philosophy and metaphysics. In 1824 he gave \$1000 to establish scholarships in Yale college, the sum to stand at compound interest for twenty-four years. In 1829 the college received from him \$1200 for the purchase of a telescope. He was elected to the state legislature in 1825 and several times re-elected. He bequeathed to Yale college property and money to the value of \$15,000. He is the author of: *A Cure for Arminianism* (1815); *Essay on Volition*; *Essays* (1823); and *Free Agency, Predestination and Knowledge* (1839). See *Notice of the late Sheldon Clark* by Prof. Silliman, in *The American Journal of Science* (XLI., 217). He died at Oxford, Conn., April 10, 1840.

CLARK, Simeon Taylor, educator, was born at Canton, Mass., Oct. 10, 1836; son of the Rev. Nathan Sears and Laura (Swift) Clark. His preparatory education was acquired at Sippican seminary, Marion, Mass., and at the Oxford normal institute, South Paris, Maine. In 1885 he accepted the chair of medical jurisprudence in Niagara university. He received the degree of M.D. from the Berkshire medical college in 1860, and that of A.M. from Genesee college, afterward Syracuse university, in 1866. He is the author of poetical contributions to periodicals. He died in Lockport, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1891.

CLARK, Thomas, author, was born at Lancaster, Pa., in 1789. He was educated, with a

view to entering the Roman Catholic priesthood, at St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, Md. In 1812 he joined the army as a lieutenant of artillery, was promoted captain of engineers and employed on the defences of the Delaware river, serving throughout the war. He was mustered out in 1815, and applied himself to literature. He edited a series of Greek and Latin classics, Boyer's French grammar, and a series of mathematical works. He wrote a *Naval History of the United States from the Commencement of the Revolutionary War* (2 vols., 1813-14); and *Sketches of the Naval History of the United States* (1813). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1860.

CLARK, Thomas March, second bishop of Rhode Island and sixty-third in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Newburyport, Mass., July 4, 1812; son of Thomas March and Rebecca (Wheelwright), grandson of Enoch and Mary (March), great-grandson of Enoch and Hannah, great² grandson of Henry and Elizabeth (Greenleaf), and great³ grandson of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Somerby) Clark. He attended Phillips academy, Andover, and Amherst college; was graduated from Yale in 1831; was principal of Lowell high school, 1831-33; was graduated at Princeton theological seminary in 1835, and the same year was licensed to preach by the Newburyport presbytery. He was in temporary charge of the Old South church, Boston, in the autumn of 1835, when he determined to enter the ministry of the Episcopal church. He was confirmed by Bishop Griswold in February, 1836, and the following week was admitted to the diaconate, and was advanced to the priesthood in November of the same year. He was married in 1838 to Caroline, daughter of Benjamin Howard of Boston, Mass. During his diaconate he entered upon his ministry in Grace church, Boston, which was terminated in 1843 by his removal to Philadelphia to accept the rectorship of St. Andrew's church in that city. In 1847 he returned to Boston as assistant minister at Trinity church. In 1850 he assumed the rectorship of Christ church, Hartford, Conn., which charge he administered successfully until his elevation to the episcopate. He was consecrated bishop of Rhode Island Dec. 6, 1854, and in addition to the duties of his diocese was rector of Grace church, Providence, for twelve years. In



Thomas March Clark

1894 the fortieth anniversary of his consecration was celebrated by the clergy and laity of his diocese. On Jan. 28, 1898, the Rev. William Nelson McVickar, D.D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was consecrated coadjutor bishop. Bishop Clark received the honorary degree of M.A. from Trinity college, Hartford, in 1851; that of D.D. from Union college in 1851, and from Brown University in 1860; and that of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge in 1867. Among his published works are: *Lectures to Young Men on the Formation of Character* (1852); *The Efficient Sunday School Teacher* (1860); *Primary Truths of Religion* (1869); *Readings and Prayers for Aid in Private Devotions* (1888); *Reminiscences* (1895); besides numerous sermons and addresses.

CLARK, Walter, jurist, was born in Halifax county, N.C., Aug. 19, 1846; son of Gen. David and Anna M. (Thorne) Clark. He entered the Confederate service in 1861 from the Hillsboro military academy, and at the age of seventeen had risen to lieutenant-colonel of the 70th North Carolina regiment. He was out of the service one year and was graduated at the University of North Carolina in June, 1864, at the head of his class. Having surrendered with the army of Joseph E. Johnston April 26, 1865, he studied law in New York and at Columbian law college in Washington, D.C. In 1873 he removed to Raleigh to practise his profession and in 1874 was married to the only daughter of the Hon. William Alexander Graham, formerly governor of North



Carolina. In 1882 he was a delegate to the Methodist ecumenical council in London, and in 1890 and 1894 represented the southern Methodist church in its general conferences. In 1885 he was appointed by Governor Scales a judge of the superior court of North Carolina. He was elected to the same post by the people in 1886. In 1889 he was elected associate justice of the supreme court of the state for the unexpired term. In 1894 he was nominated for the full term, eight years, by all three political parties, Democratic, Republican and Populist, the only instance in the history of the state, and was unanimously elected. In 1890 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of North Carolina. He is the author of *Annotated Code of North Carolina*, which passed through three editions, 1890, 1894 and 1897; and other law books,

and a *History of North Carolina* (1897). He is the author of frequent contributions to the leading magazines of the country, and in 1896 contributed a series of illustrated articles to the *Arena*, descriptive of his tour in Mexico. He also translated from the French Constant's *Private Memoirs of Napoleon* (3 vols., 1895).

CLARK, William, Indian commissioner, was born in Caroline county, Va., Aug. 1, 1770; son of John and Ann (Rogers) Clark; and brother of Jonathan (1750-1811), George Rogers (1752-1818), John (1757-1784), Richard (1760-1784), and Edmund (1762-1815); the six brothers being officers in the army. William removed in 1784 with his father and mother to the falls of the Ohio, taking up their residence on the tract located by George Rogers Clark, where in 1777 he had built a fort. Here the settlers were constantly harassed by the Indians and the boy grew up an adept in Indian warfare. He marched with Col. John Hardin against the Indians across the Ohio in 1789; was appointed an ensign in 1791; served under Scott and Wilkinson against the Indians on the Wabash and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the fourth sub-legion by President Washington in March, 1793. He served under General Wayne, conducted an expedition up the Wabash to Vincennes; returned to Fort Washington (Cincinnati) in the spring of 1794; escorted with a few men valuable trains of supplies and defended them against the Indians, receiving from General Wayne thanks for his good conduct. In July, 1796, continued ill-health compelled him to resign from the army and he resided at the falls of the Ohio for nearly eight years. President Jefferson commissioned him 2d lieutenant of artillery and ordered him to join Capt. Meriwether Lewis in an expedition across the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean at the mouth of the Columbia river. He had the military direction of the expedition and his knowledge of the Indians greatly added to the success of the expedition, which occupied the years 1804-05. He visited the national capital upon his return; was commissioned 1st lieutenant in January, 1806, and was nominated lieutenant-colonel of the 2d infantry, but his appointment failed of confirmation in the senate. He was appointed Indian agent at St. Louis in 1807, and was commissioned by congress brigadier-general for Louisiana Territory. In 1812 he declined a commission as brigadier-general with command of the army of the northwest as successor to General Hull. In 1813 he was made governor of Louisiana Territory, and upon the organization of the state of Missouri, in 1820, was the defeated candidate for its first governor. In 1822 President Monroe made him superintendent of Indian affairs and

he held the office the remainder of his life. He was married at Fincastle, Va., Jan. 5, 1808, to Julia Hancock, who died in 1820, leaving him five children. On Nov. 28, 1821, he was married to Harriet Kennerly Radford of St. Louis, Mo., and their son, Jefferson Kearney, resided in that city in 1895, the only living grandchild of John and Ann (Rogers) Clark. Gov. William Clark died in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1, 1838.

CLARK, William, representative, was born in Dauphin county, Pa., Feb. 18, 1774; son of William Clark and grandson of William Clark. He was married in 1802 to Sarah Patterson of Meadville, Pa., and had eleven children. He was associate judge of Crawford county, Pa., 1803-18; and brigade inspector of the western district of Pennsylvania during the war of 1812-14, being on board the flagship *St. Lawrence* in her first engagement with the British fleet. He was secretary of the land office from May 11, 1818, to May 11, 1821; state treasurer, 1821-27; treasurer of the United States, 1828-29; and a Whig representative in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833-37. He died in Dauphin, Pa., March 28, 1851.

CLARK, William Andrews, senator, was born near Connellsville, Pa., Jan. 8, 1839. He was brought up on a farm and was prepared for college at Laurel Hill academy. In 1859 he removed with his father's family to Iowa, where he worked on the farm, attended Iowa Wesleyan university, taught school winters, and studied law. In 1863 he crossed the plains to Colorado, located at Central City and engaged in quartz mining. In 1864 he went to the new gold fields of Montana and mined until he had obtained \$1500, when he opened a store at Virginia City and sold miners' supplies, also engaging in banking. In 1872 he purchased a group of mines near Butte which proved to be of almost fabulous value, and he became the wealthiest man in the state, his fortune being estimated at \$60,000,000 in 1899. He travelled extensively in Europe and maintained a residence in Butte and one in New York city. He paid \$42,000 for the Fortuny painting, "The Choice of a Model," and became the owner of rare canvases from the brushes of Corot, Rousseau, Cazen, Diaz, Lhermitte, Daubigny, Millet, Dupré and Troyon. In 1888 he was the defeated Democratic candidate for representative in the 51st congress and in 1890 was defeated in the contest for U.S. senator. In 1893 he was chosen by the Democrats as their candidate for the U.S. senate, but a "deadlock" defeated an election. In 1899, however, he was elected senator as successor to Lee Mantle for the term expiring March 3, 1905.

CLARK, William Audley, banker, was born in Newport, R.I., in 1803; son of Audley Clark,

founder of the Bank of Rhode Island in 1795 and connected with its management till his death in 1844. In 1818 the son entered the bank as clerk, became cashier in 1839, and president in 1862. He was president of the Rhode Island bridge company, of the first local telegraph company, life director of the Newport library, and a liberal patron of Unitarian effort, including the erection of the Channing memorial church. His liberality secured the second "liberty tree" erected at the head of Thomas street, Newport. He died in Newport, R.I., March 26, 1887.

CLARK, William Bullock, educator, was born at Brattleboro, Vt., Dec. 15, 1860; son of Barna A. and Helen C. (Bullock) Clark; and a descendant on his father's side of Thomas Clark of Plymouth; also of John Howland, secretary to the governor of the colony. He was graduated at the Brattleboro high school in 1879; at Amherst college in 1884; and at the Royal university, Munich, Germany, in 1887, with the degree of Ph.D. He then studied in Berlin and London for a short time, and in 1887 was called to Johns Hopkins university to organize a course of instruction in stratigraphical geology and paleontology. He was appointed professor of organic geology and a member of the board of university studies. He was made a non-resident member of the staff of the U.S. geological survey in 1888, and in 1891 was instrumental in establishing a state weather service for Maryland, which was recognized by the state legislature in 1892, and of which he was appointed director. In 1896 he brought about the establishment by the legislature of Maryland of the state geological survey, and was placed in charge of the organization, as state geologist, by the governor. He wrote *The Physical Features of Maryland* (1897), together with numerous monographs and scientific articles.

CLARK, William Smith, educator, was born at Ashfield, Mass., July 31, 1826. He attended Williston seminary and was graduated at Amherst college in 1848. He taught for two years at Williston and in 1851-52 studied at the University of Göttingen, Germany. He held the chair of analytical and applied chemistry at Amherst, 1852-54; that of chemistry, botany and zoölogy, 1854-58; and that of chemistry, 1858-67. He was commissioned major in the 21st Massachusetts infantry in August, 1861, was promoted colonel in May, 1862, and took part in the military operations in North Carolina and later in Virginia and Maryland. He was elected president of the Massachusetts agricultural college in 1867 and was also professor of botany and horticulture, holding these offices until 1879. He visited Japan in 1876-77 for the purpose of establishing the imperial college of agriculture at Sapporo.

While there he investigated the flora of Japan and brought to the United States various flower seeds and species of shade trees new to America. *Cetraria Clarkii*, discovered by him, was named in his honor by Prof. Edward Tuckerman. He was a member of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture, 1859-61, and *ex officio*, 1876-79. He was appointed by Governor Andrew in 1863 a member of the commission to consider the establishment of a state military academy. In 1864 he was a presidential elector, and secretary of the electoral college; and in 1864, 1865 and 1867 was a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature. He was a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, and a member of other learned societies. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Göttingen in 1852, and that of LL.D. from Amherst in 1874. He contributed numerous topical papers covering his observations and investigations to the annual reports of the Massachusetts agricultural society and others were published in pamphlet. He died at Amherst, Mass., March 9, 1886.

CLARK, Willis Gaylord, journalist, was born in Otisco, Onondaga county, N.Y., in 1810; son of a Revolutionary soldier and twin brother of Lewis Gaylord Clark. His first venture in journalism was in 1830 as editor of a weekly paper which he established in Philadelphia and which had a brief existence. He was next associate editor of the *Columbian Star*, a weekly religious and literary periodical, and later became editor of the *Philadelphia Gazette*, the oldest daily newspaper published in the city, and which afterward passed entirely into his hands. He read his poem, "The Spirit of Life," before the Franklin society of Brown university, Sept. 31, 1833. He published *Gazpacho; or Summer Months in Spain* (1850); a collection of his shorter poems during his lifetime; and a complete edition was prepared by his brother and issued in 1847. *Literary Remains of Willis Gaylord Clark, with Memoir and many of his Knickerbocker Papers* (1844), was edited by his brother. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 12, 1841.

CLARKE, Albert, publicist, was born at Granville, Vt., Oct. 13, 1840; son of Jedediah and Mary (Woodbury) Clarke. He attended the academies of West Randolph and Barre, Vt., was admitted to the bar in 1860 and practised in Montpelier and Rochester for several years. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 13th Vermont volunteers; was promoted 1st sergeant, and later 1st lieutenant, commanding a company at Gettysburg. He was subsequently colonel on the staff of Gov. Paul Dillingham. From 1868 to 1880 he was connected with the *St. Albans Messenger*, most of the time as sole proprietor, and was for nearly ten years engaged in a mem-

orable controversy with the Central Vermont railroad. He sat in the state senate in 1874. In 1881 he removed to Boston, Mass., was editorially connected with the *Advertiser* until 1884 and meanwhile was president of the Vermont and Canada railroad company. He was editor and manager of the Rutland, Vt., *Herald*, 1886-89, and on his return to Boston he was elected secretary and manager of the Home Market club, supervising the issue of the *Home Market Bulletin*, an economic journal, and of a large number of pamphlets pertaining to protection and sound money. In this service he delivered addresses, engaged in debates, and took part in the campaigns in many states. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1892, and in 1896, 1897 and 1898, served in the Massachusetts house of representatives, becoming chairman of the committee on ways and means. From various local positions of prominence in the Grand Army of the Republic he became judge advocate general in 1896, and his elaborate opinions in several difficult cases were highly commended by the National encampment in 1897. Dartmouth conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1887.

CLARKE, Alvah Augustus, representative, was born at Lebanon, N.J., Sept. 13, 1840; son of Samuel and Sarah (Ramsey) Clark; grandson of Abel and Lois (Smith) Clark, and of James and Margaret (Hoffman) Ramsey, and of English and Irish ancestry. He was prepared for college at a classical school but did not enter, and after teaching school for one year he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1863, practising at Somerville, N.J. In 1876 he was elected a representative in the 45th congress, and was re-elected to the 46th congress. He was married June 9, 1864, to Anna M. Vanderbeck.

CLARKE, Augustus Peck, educator, was born in Pawtucket, R.I., Sept. 24, 1833; son of Seth Darling and Fanny (Peck) Clarke; grandson of Edward Clarke, who served in the Mexican war (1846-47), and great-grandson of Capt. Ichabod Clarke, who served in the war of the Revolution, and a descendant of Joseph Clarke, who settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. He was graduated at Brown university an A.M. in 1861, and received the degree of M.D. at Harvard in 1862. On Aug. 1, 1861, he entered the Union army as assistant surgeon, 6th New York cavalry, and was promoted surgeon in May, 1863. In November, 1863, he was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the second brigade in Sheridan's first division of cavalry, and from February, 1865, to the end of the war, was surgeon-in-chief of the whole division. At the close of the war he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and also colonel. After

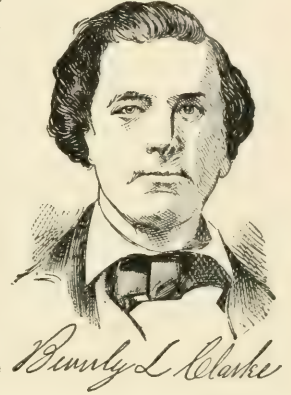
the completion of his military service in 1865 he visited Europe and pursued his medical studies, attending the hospitals of London, Paris and Leipzig. In 1866 he began general practice in Cambridge, Mass. He was secretary of the Cambridge society for medical improvement, 1870-74; a member of the Cambridge common council, 1871-73; and an alderman in 1874. In 1891 and 1892 he was elected president of the Gynecological society of Boston, and in 1893 was vice-president of the Pan-American medical congress. He was called to the chair of gynecology and abdominal surgery at the College of physicians and surgeons, Boston, Mass., in 1893, and in 1894 was made dean of the faculty. He became a member, and was for a time a councillor of the Massachusetts medical society; vice-president of the Mexican medical congress, 1896; and a member of the American academy of medicine, the American medical association, and was vice-president 1895-96, and a member of other similar organizations. He was an honorary president of the Russian medical congress at Moscow, 1897. He was also elected a member of the New England historic genealogical society. He is the author of *Vascular Growths* (1887); *Pyosalpinx as a Cause of Suppurative Pelvic Inflammation* (1890); *Origin and Development of Modern Gynecology* (1892); *Some Points in the Surgical Treatment of Appendicitis* (1893); *Treatment of Fibromyoma* (1894); *Indications for Total Hysterectomy* (1895); and *Surgical Treatment of Morbid Conditions Involving the Broad Ligaments* (1898). He also published *Clarke's Kindred Genealogies* (1896); *A Book of Poems* (1896).

CLARKE, Bayard, representative, was born in New York city, March 17, 1815. He was educated at Geneva college class, 1835, and became a lawyer. He was an attaché to Gen. Lewis Cass, U.S. minister to France, 1836-40; and while in that country attended the Royal cavalry school of France. He was appointed 2d lieutenant of the 8th U.S. infantry, March 3, 1841. In September, 1841, he was transferred to the 2d dragoons and resigned Dec. 15, 1843, after service in the Florida war. He resided in Westchester county, N.Y., and was elected by the American party a representative in the 34th congress, 1855-57. He died in the Adirondacks, N.Y., June 21, 1884.

CLARKE, Benjamin Franklin, educator, was born at Newport, Maine, July 14, 1831; son of Thomas and Martha L. (Whitten) Clarke. He was educated at the common schools and at Brown university, where he was graduated in 1863, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1866. From 1863 to 1868 he was instructor in mathematics at Brown, and from 1868 to 1893 was professor of mathematics and civil engineering. He was appointed to the chair of mechanical engineering

in 1893. During the absence of President Andrews in 1896-97, Professor Clarke was acting president.

CLARKE, Beverly Leonidas, representative, was born in Old Winterfield, Chesterfield county, Va., Feb. 11, 1809; son of William and Pauline (Hopkins) Clarke; grandson of Charles and Nancy (Martin) Clarke; and great-grandson of Charles and Elisabeth (Salle) Clarke, and of William and Jane (Holman) Martin. His great grandfather, Charles Clarke, came from Surry, England, and settled in Chesterfield or Powhatan county, Va. Beverly was educated in the common schools and in 1823 removed with his father to Kentucky from Virginia. Through his own exertion he acquired a good English education, and studied Latin. He studied law in Franklin, Ky., and after ward attended the law school in Lexington, Ky., where he was graduated in



1831. He was admitted to the bar in 1833 and practised his profession in Franklin, Ky., with success, especially as a criminal lawyer for defendants. At the age of twenty-two he was elected to the state legislature, and was several times re-elected. He was elected to the 30th congress as a representative in 1846, overcoming a large Whig majority in his district. He was a prominent member of the state convention that formed a new constitution in 1849. He was the Democratic nominee for governor in 1855 and canvassed the state denouncing the "Know-nothing" party, but was defeated by a very small majority. He was minister-resident to Guatemala and Honduras, 1858-60, and was baptized and received into the Roman Catholic church in 1859. He was married in 1836 to Mariah Louise Clarke, who died when Mr. Clarke was in congress, leaving him four children: Pauline, who married Col. John S. Mosby of Confederate fame; Mrs. Bettie E. Hatfield; Mrs. Delia Apling, and George W. Clarke, a member of General Morgan's staff, who was killed in battle at Cynthiana, Ky. By a second marriage to Zenobia Turner he had one son, Thomas H. Clarke, who became connected with the Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner*. Beverly L. Clarke died at Guatemala, C.A., March 17, 1860, and was buried at Frankfort, Ky.

CLARKE, Dorus, author, was born at Westhampton, Mass., Jan. 2, 1797; son of Jonathan

and Jemima (Lyman) Clarke, and the sixth generation from William Clarke, who came from England in 1630 and settled in Dorchester, Mass. He was graduated at Williams college in 1817 and at Andover theological seminary in 1820. He was married in 1823 to Hannah A. Bliss of Longmeadow, Mass. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry Feb. 5, 1823, and held pastorates at Blandford, Mass., 1823-35, and Chicopee, Mass., 1835-40. He established in Boston the *New England Puritan* in 1841, was associate editor, 1841-45; editor of the *Christian Parlor Magazine*, 1845-47; and of the *Christian Times*, 1845-51. He was subsequently historian of the New England historic genealogical society. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Williams college in 1868. Among his publications are *Letters to Young People in Manufacturing Villages* (1836); *Letters to Horace Mann* (1838); *Fugitives from the Escrioire of a Retired Editor* (1864); *The Oneness of the Christian Church* (1869); *Orthodox Congregationalism and the Sects* (1871); *Review of the Oberlin Council*; *Revision of the English Version of the Bible* (1873, new edition, 1894); *Ancestry and Writings* (1876); *What Is the True Idea of the Tri-unity of God?* (1877); and *Saying the Catechism* (1879). He died in Boston, Mass., March 8, 1884.

CLARKE, Edward Hammond, physician, was born at Norton, Mass., Feb. 2, 1820; son of the Rev. Pitt Clarke. He was graduated from Harvard in 1841. After two years at Fayal as tutor in the family of Consul Dabney, he returned home and was graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1846. He made a special study of the diseases of the ear in Europe and on his return to the United States settled in Boston, where he attained eminence as an aurist. In 1855 he succeeded Dr. Jacob Bigelow as professor of *materia medica* at Harvard college, resigning the chair in 1872 and serving as a member of the board of overseers of Harvard, 1872-77. He was opposed to the higher education of women purely on physiological grounds and wrote "Sex in Education," in answer to which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe published "Sex and Education." He delivered, by invitation, an address on the "Education of Girls," before the National educational association at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 5, 1874. He was a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. He published *Observations on the Treatment of Polypus of the Ear* (1869); *Physiological and Therapeutical Action of Bromide of Potassium and Bromide of Ammonium*, in conjunction with R. Amory (1871); *Sex in Education* (1873); *The Building of a Brain* (1874); and *Visions; a Study of False Sight*, written during his last illness and published with a memoir by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes (1878). He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, 1877.

CLARKE, Frank Gay, representative, was born in Wilton, N.H., Sept. 10, 1850; son of Moses and Julia L. (Gay) Clark, and a descendant of Samuel Clark. He was prepared for college at the Kimball union academy, Meriden, N.H., and entered Dartmouth, but was not graduated in course, receiving a degree of B.S. in 1898. He was admitted to the bar in 1876 and practised in Peterborough, N.H. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1885 and 1891; speaker of that body in the latter year, and a state senator in 1889. He served on the staff of Governor Hale, 1885-87. He was a Republican representative in the 55th and 56th congresses, 1897-1901. He died in Peterborough, N.H., Jan. 9, 1901.

CLARKE, Frank Wigglesworth, chemist, was born in Boston, Mass., March 19, 1847; son of Henry W. and Abby (Fisher) Clarke; grandson of the Rev. Samuel and Sarah (Wigglesworth) Clarke and of Nathan Mason and Elizabeth (Champney) Fisher, and great² grandson of Robert Clarke who settled in New Boston, N.H., about 1725. He was graduated from the Lawrence scientific school, Harvard, in 1867 with the degree of B.S.; was instructor in chemistry at Cornell university, 1868-69; held the chair of chemistry and physics at Howard university, Washington, D.C., 1873-74; and filled a similar position in the University of Cincinnati, 1874-83, the laboratory department of this college attaining a high degree of efficiency under his direction. He made numerous investigations relative to atomic weights and in 1881 provisionally revived the abandoned theory of Prout, that the atomic weights of all the elements are multiples of the atomic weight of hydrogen. Professor Clarke became an acknowledged authority on the subject and his "Recalculation of Atomic Weights" became a standard work. In 1883 he was appointed chemist-in-chief to the United States geological survey. In 1894 he accepted the chair of mineral chemistry at Columbian university, Washington, D.C. He was elected a member of the American association for the advancement of science in 1869 and in 1878 was chairman of its chemical section. He was president of the Washington chemical society in 1885; of the Washington philosophical society in 1896, and was made a corresponding member of the British association



F. W. Clarke

for the advancement of science in 1884, and of the Edinburgh geological society in 1898. He contributed numerous papers to the principal scientific journals and to the *Proceedings of the American society for the advancement of science*. He published *Views Around Ithaca* (1869); *Constants of Nature* (1873, 1876, 1882); *Weights, Measures and Money of all Nations* (1875); *Report on the Teaching of Chemistry and Physics in the United States* (1881); *A Recalculation of Atomic Weights* (1882, new edition, 1897); *The Elements of Chemistry* (1884); *The Constitution of the Silicates* (1895).

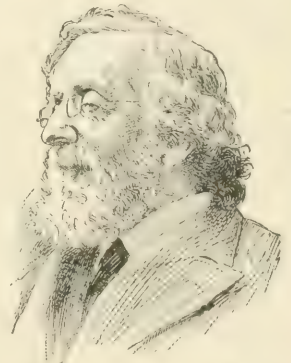
CLARKE, Freeman, representative, was born in Troy, N.Y., March 22, 1809. He entered a business house at an early age, but left in 1837 to accept the cashiership of the Bank of Orleans in Albion, N.Y., which he held until 1845. He was president of several banks in Rochester, N.Y., and elsewhere. He was a presidential elector on the Frémont ticket in 1856, and in 1862 was elected as a Republican a representative in the 38th congress. He was comptroller of the currency, 1865-67; and a member of the New York constitutional convention in 1867. He was a representative in the 42d and 43d congresses, 1871-75. He died in Rochester, N.Y., June 24, 1887.

CLARKE, Henry Francis, soldier, was born in Brownsville, Pa., Nov. 9, 1820. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy, West Point, in 1843, and was commissioned 2d lieutenant of the 2d artillery. He served on garrison duty, 1845-46; participated in the Mexican war; and was wounded at Chapultepec, where he was brevetted captain for his gallantry, Sept. 13, 1847, and was promoted 1st lieutenant. He acted as assistant instructor of artillery at the Military academy, 1848-49, and as assistant professor of mathematics, 1850-51; served in the Seminole war, 1851-52; as adjutant 2d artillery, Fort Monroe, 1852-53; Pensacola, 1853-55; as instructor of artillery at the Military academy, 1855-56; and was stationed at Fort Hamilton, 1856-57. He was promoted captain Jan. 12, 1857; served as chief of commissariat on the Utah expedition, 1857-60; and assistant in the commissary department in Washington, 1860-61. He was chief of commissariat of the department of Florida, April and May, 1861; and chief of commissariat of the Army of the Potomac, 1861-64. He participated in the campaigns of the Peninsula, Maryland, the Rappahannock, Pennsylvania, and the Rapidan, and was brevetted colonel Sept. 11, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in the Maryland campaign. He received the brevet of brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for services at Gettysburg; and was at the same time brevetted major-general of the United States army for faithful and meritorious services in the subsist-

ence department during the war. He was in charge of the subsistence department in Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, 1864-67; division of Missouri, 1867-75; and of the division of the Atlantic, 1879-84. He was promoted colonel May 20, 1882, and was retired Nov. 9, 1884. He died in Washington, D.C., May 10, 1887.

CLARKE, James, governor of Kentucky, was born in Bedford county, Va., in 1779; son of Robert and Susan Clarke. His father migrated from Virginia to Kentucky at an early period and settled in Clark county, near the Kentucky river. James received the principal part of his education under Doctor Blythe, afterward a professor in Transylvania university, and studied law with his brother, Christian Clarke. He began practice at Winchester, Ky., in 1797, and became a prominent lawyer. He was several times elected to the state legislature: was a judge of the court of appeals, 1810-12; and in 1812 was elected as a Clay Democrat a representative in the 13th congress. He was re-elected to the 14th congress and resigned in 1816. He was judge of the circuit court, 1817-24, and in 1825 was elected a representative in the 19th congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by Henry Clay's appointment as secretary of state. He was re-elected to the 20th and 21st congresses. In 1832 he was elected to the Kentucky senate, and was chosen speaker of that body. He was elected governor of Kentucky in August, 1836, and served until his death in Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 27, 1839.

CLARKE, James Freeman, clergyman, was born April 4, 1810, at Hanover, N.H., during a brief residence of his parents in that town; son of Samuel and Rebecca Parker (Hull) Clarke; grandson of Samuel and Martha (Curtis) Clarke and of Gen. William Hull; great-grandson of Barnabas and Hepzibah (Barrett) Clarke and of Obadiah Curtis; great² grandson of Nathaniel and Abigail (Hedge) Clarke; great³ grandson of Andrew and Mehitable (Scotto) Clark; and great⁴ grandson of Thomas (born in 1599) and Susanna (Ring) Clarke of Plymouth. When he was a few weeks old his parents returned to Newton, Mass., and there his early life was spent chiefly in the home and under the tutorship of the Rev. James Freeman, pastor of King's chapel, Boston, the second husband of his grand-



James Freeman Clarke

mother. At ten he was sent to the Boston Latin school, and at fifteen he entered Harvard college and was graduated in the famous class of 1829. He taught school at Cambridgeport, 1830-31, and was graduated at the Cambridge divinity school in 1833. He was settled over the Unitarian church in Louisville, Ky., 1833-40, and besides his pastoral work he edited while in Louisville the *Western Messenger*, and also was superintendent of schools. In 1839 he was married to Anna, daughter of Herman J. Huidekoper, of Meadville, Pa. In 1840 he resigned his pastorate, wishing "to preach in some free church, or to start a new society, speaking more to conscience than to intellect, more to intuitive reason than to speculative understanding, making morality and religion one, not two separate matters." In 1841 he removed to Boston and founded the Church of the Disciples, a society gathered together "to co-operate in the study and practice of Christianity," and this charge he held through life. He spent vacations in Europe in 1849, in 1852 and again in 1882. Dr. Clarke was prominent in all the reform movements of his time. His part in the anti-slavery crusade was pronounced and most effective. He advocated woman suffrage on the simple ground of her equality of gifts and needs with man, and hence her right to be represented equally in government with him. He was a staunch and tireless friend of temperance reform, of social reform, and of reforms in prisons, poorhouses and insane asylums. He had a conscientious interest in politics and took an active part in several political conventions. He was an overseer of Harvard college from 1863 to 1888 and many improvements in the conduct and management of that institution are directly traceable to him. He was professor of natural religions and Christian doctrine in the Cambridge divinity school from 1867 to 1871, and lecturer on ethnic religions in 1876-77. Harvard conferred on him the degree of S.T.D. in 1863. He was a member of the American philosophical society, of the Massachusetts historical society, a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, and a member of the Massachusetts board of education. He possessed a gift for poetry and wrote several hymns and religious poems, besides a volume of translations of French, German and Latin poetry "Exotics" (1876); he also compiled a service and hymn book for his congregation. He wrote an autobiography of his life up to 1840, and this, with selections from his diary and correspondence, was edited by Edward Everett Hale, and published in 1891. He was an enthusiastic student of astronomy, having inherited a taste for this branch of science from his father, and among the fruits of

his interest in this direction were the invention of an astronomical lantern, designed to facilitate study of the constellations, and a little book, "How to find the Stars" (1878). Mr. Clarke had a catholic appreciation of the good in all persons and institutions, which disarmed hostility. The text of his first sermon was "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," and he determined to adopt this text as his rule of conduct through life. Much of his successful accomplishment and influence on the community was due to the fact that he always earnestly applied himself to what at the time seemed to be the nearest duty. Among his works may be mentioned: a translation of De Wette's *Theodore, or the Skeptic's Conversion* (1841); *An Account of the Campaigns of 1812 and Surrender of Detroit* (1848); *Eleven Weeks in Europe* (1852); *The Christian Doctrine of Forgiveness* (1852); *The Christian Doctrine of Prayer* (1854); *Orthodoxy, Its Truths and Errors* (1866); *Steps of Belief* (1870); *Ten Great Religions* (vol. I., 1871, vol. II., 1883); *Common Sense in Religion* (1874); *Go Up Higher; or Religion in Common Life* (1877); *Essentials and Non-Essentials in Religion* (1878); *Self Culture* (1880); *Legend of Thomas Didymus, the Jewish Skeptic* (1881); *Anti-Slavery Days* (1883); *Ideas of the Apostle Paul* (1884); *Nineteenth Century Questions* (1897); and several volumes of sermons. A memoir of Margaret Fuller (1852) was written in collaboration with Ralph Waldo Emerson and William Henry Channing. He died in Jamaica Plain, Mass., June 8, 1888.

CLARKE, John, colonist, was born in Suffolk, England, Oct. 8, 1609; third son of Thomas and Rose (Herrige) Clarke. He received a university education, practised in London as a physician, and came to the new world actuated by his religious and political opinions. Finding on his arrival in Boston in 1637, just at the close of the Antimonian controversy, that men "were not able to bear each with other in their different understandings and consciences . . . and to live peaceably together," he proposed to a number of citizens to withdraw and found a colony elsewhere. On March 7, 1638, a compact was signed in Boston by Clarke, Coggeshall, Aspinwall, Coddington, Hutchinson and others, and the island of Aquidneck in Narragansett bay was purchased from the Indians, the deed bearing date March 24, 1638. A church was founded in Newport in 1638, of which Mr. Clarke was preaching elder, this being the second Baptist church in America. When in 1647 the island was united with the other towns included in what afterward became the state of Rhode Island, Mr. Clarke is supposed to have framed the code of laws for the united towns. For visiting William Witter, a member of his church in Lynn, some say for

preaching there, Mr. Clarke — with two elders, Obadiah Holmes and John Crandall, who accompanied him — was arrested and condemned to pay a fine of £20 “or else be well whipped.” After an imprisonment of nearly a month his fine was paid by an unknown person and he was released. In November, 1651, he went to England with Roger Williams to obtain the revocation of Governor Coddington’s commission, and after remaining there for twelve years he succeeded in gaining for Rhode Island, in the charter of 1663, perfect religious freedom and advantages which the older and larger colonies did not possess. On his return home in July, 1664, he was a boundary commissioner, was elected to the general assembly, and was re-elected each year until 1669, being appointed in 1666 to codify the laws. He was deputy governor in 1669 and again in 1671. He left the bulk of his property in trust for religious and educational purposes, and he established the first free school in America. He published *Ill-News from New England, or a Narrative of New England’s Persecution* (London, 1652). No adequate record of the life and times of John Clarke has been published; a sketch of him, however, may be found in Backus’s *History of New England with Special Reference to the Baptists* (2d edition, 1871). See also a pamphlet by H. M. King, D.D. (1880), reviewing the visit to Lynn. He died in Newport, R.I., April 20, 1676.

CLARKE, John, governor of Georgia, was born in North Carolina in 1766. His father, Gen. Elijah Clarke, removed to Georgia in 1774; fought with bravery in the Indian and Revolutionary wars; in 1794 was accused of receiving pay and a commission from the French government and of urging the Creek nations to establish an independent government; and died at his home in Wilkes county, Ga., Dec. 15, 1799. The son was a lieutenant in the Continental army when sixteen years old and fought under his father at the siege of Augusta (1779) and the battle of Jack’s Creek (1787). He gained rapid promotion and became major-general of the Georgia militia, commanding the state troops in the defence of the seacoast of Georgia against the British in 1812. He was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1816. He was elected governor of Georgia in 1819 and re-elected in 1821, making a remarkable canvass of the state against George M. Thorpe at both elections. In 1827 he removed to West Florida, where he died Oct. 15, 1832.

CLARKE, John Hopkins, senator, was born at Elizabeth, N.J., April 1, 1789; son of John and Amy (Hopkins) Clarke. His mother was a daughter of Commodore Esek Hopkins. He was graduated at Brown university in 1809; studied law in the office of Tristram Burges; and in 1812 was admitted to the bar. After serving one year as

clerk of the supreme court of Providence county, he entered into business in Cranston, R.I., remaining there until 1824, when he became a manufacturer in Providence. He was a member of the Rhode Island house of representatives, 1836–37, and 1864–65, and of the state senate one year. In 1846 he was elected to the United States senate and served in that body from March 4, 1847, to March 4, 1853. He died in Providence, R.I., Nov. 23, 1870.

CLARKE, John Mason, geologist, was born in Canandaigua, N.Y., April 15, 1857; son of Noah Turner and Laura Mason (Merrill) Clarke. He was graduated at Amherst in 1877, receiving the degree of A.M. from that college in 1882. He was instructor in geology at Amherst and after spending some years in Germany in the study of the natural sciences, he was appointed to the chair of geology and mineralogy at Smith college, Northampton, Mass., which he filled from 1881 to 1884. He then became professor of the same branches at the Massachusetts agricultural college at Amherst. In 1886 he received the appointment of assistant paleontologist of the state of New York, and in 1896 was made assistant state geologist and paleontologist. He was appointed in 1894 professor of geology and mineralogy in the Rensselaer polytechnic institute at Troy, N.Y., and in 1899 was acting state geologist and paleontologist of New York. He was elected a member of various European and American scientific societies. He is the author of numerous scientific papers and collaborator with Prof. James Hall in *Paleontology of New York*.

CLARKE, John Sleeper, actor, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3, 1833. He was intimate with the Booth family, and married Asia Booth. He made his first appearance in Boston in 1851, as Frank Hardy in *Paul Pry*, and for thirty years thereafter he was almost continuously on the stage, in America or in Great Britain, playing a wide variety of comedy parts. He also managed several theatres. He died near London, England, Sept. 24, 1899.

CLARKE, John Thomas, jurist, was born in Putnam county, Ga., Jan. 12, 1834; son of James and Permella T. (Wellborn) Clarke. At the age of three years he removed with his parents to Lumpkin, Stewart county, Ga. He was graduated at Mercer university in 1853; was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was ordained a Baptist minister in 1858, but was judge of the superior courts of Pataula circuit in 1863–68. He was a presidential elector in 1868; a state senator in 1878; and in 1882–90 was again on the bench. He was for many years a member of the board of trustees of Mercer university, and president of the board of trustees

of Southwest Georgia agricultural and mechanical college. He received the honorary degree of LL.D from Mercer university in 1884. While in the active discharge of his duties as judge of the superior court, he was killed by a railroad accident at Smithville, Ga., July 22, 1889.

CLARKE, Joseph Morison, educator, was born in Bethany, Conn., Oct. 5, 1827; son of the Rev. Joseph T. and Sarah (Morison) Clarke. He was graduated at Hobart college, A.B., 1847; A.M., 1850; was tutor at Hobart, 1847-52; and John H. Swift fellow, 1851-52. He was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1852, a priest in 1853, and was rector at Niagara Falls and at Syracuse, N.Y., 1852-86. He was professor of exegesis, Biblical literature and Hebrew in the Nashotah theological seminary, 1886-91; and was chaplain to the bishop of Central New York and professor of Church history and exegesis in St. Andrew's divinity school, Syracuse, N.Y., from 1891. He served as president of the standing committees of Central New York and Milwaukee and as a director of the Onondaga historical association. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Hobart in 1865. He is the author of *Christian Union and the Protestant Episcopal Church*; *Was John Wesley a Methodist?* pamphlets, and numerous reviews and other contributions to the *Church Eclectic*, the *Church Review* and other periodicals. He died in Syracuse, N.Y., Nov. 30, 1899.

CLARKE, Mary Bayard, author, was born in Raleigh, N.C.; the daughter of Thomas P. Devereaux, a lawyer and planter. She received a liberal education and was married in 1854 to Col. William J. Clarke who had served in the Mexican war. She went with her husband to Cuba, immediately after her marriage, hoping to remove a pulmonary affliction, and they afterward resided in Texas until the outbreak of the civil war, when her husband went into the Confederate army and she returned with her children to North Carolina. She wrote *Reminiscences of Cuba* in the *Southern Literary Messenger*, 1855; collected her fugitive poems in a volume entitled *Mosses from a Rolling Stone*, which was sold for the Stonewall cemetery fund; wrote during the war lyrics including *Battle of Manassas* and *Rebel Sock*; after the war, *General Sherman in Raleigh* and *The South Expects every Woman to do her Duty in The Old Guard*, New York; and *Clytie and Zenobia*; or *the Lily and the Palm* (1870). She was associate editor of *Literary Pastime*, published in Richmond, Va., and contributed to the various magazines.

CLARKE, McDonald, poet, was born in Bath, Maine, June 18, 1798. He appeared in New York city in 1819 and his eccentricities in dress and manner made him a marked character. He married an actress, wrote verses, and became known

as the "mad poet." On March 4, 1842, he was found in the streets of the city destitute and apparently mad, and was taken to the city prison, where he was lodged in a cell. The next morning he was found drowned, the water flooding the cell from an open faucet. His published works are, *A Review of the Eve of Eternity* (1822); *The Elixir of Moonshine* (1822); *The Gossip* (1825); *Afara, or the Belles of Broadway* (1829); *Death in Disguise* (1833); *Poems* (1836); and *A Cross and a Coronet* (1841). He is the author of the couplet

"Now twilight lets her curtain down,
And pins it with a star."

He died in New York city, March 5, 1842.

CLARKE, Reader Wright, representative, was born at Bethel, Ohio, May 18, 1812. He was educated at the public schools and began business as a printer. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and practised law in Batavia, Ohio, until his election to the state legislature in 1840. He served also in 1841 and 1842, and in 1844 was made a presidential elector. From 1846 to 1852 he was clerk of the court of Clermont county, and in 1864 he was elected as a Republican a representative from Ohio in the 39th congress. He was re-elected to the 40th congress, serving until March, 1869, when he was appointed by President Grant 3d auditor of the treasury, serving in this office one year. He was also collector of internal revenue. He died at Batavia, Ohio, May 23, 1872.

CLARKE, Rebecca Sophia, author, was born in Norridgewock, Maine, Feb. 22, 1833; daughter of Asa and Sophia (Bates) Clarke; and granddaughter of John Clarke and of Solomon Bates. She was educated in her native town, and in 1861 began to write juvenile stories under the pen-name "Sophie May." The "Prudy Stories" were originally published in the *Congregationalist*. Her published books include, *Little Prudy Stories* (6 vols., 1864-66); *Dotty Dimple Stories* (6 vols., 1868-70); *Little Prudy's Flyaway Series* (6 vols., 1871-74); *The Doctor's Daughter* (1873); *Our Helen* (1875); *The Asbury Twins* (1876); *Flaxie Frizzle Stories* (6 vols., 1876-84); *Quinnebasset Girls* (1877); *Janet*; or, *a Poor Heiress* (1882); *Drones' Honey* (1887); *In Old Quinnebasset* (1891).

CLARKE, Richard H., historian, was born in Washington, D.C., July 3, 1827; son of Walter and Rachel (Boone) Clarke; and grandson of Lieut. William and Mary (Simms) Clarke and of Francis and Mary (Sanbury) Boone. His first American ancestor, Robert Clarke, one of the founders of Maryland, came to America with Gov. Leonard Calvert, was a member of the legislature in 1649, and acknowledging himself a Roman Catholic, forfeited his large landed estate upon the accession of William and Mary. Lieut. William Clarke was an officer in the Revolutionary war.

Richard H. was graduated at Georgetown university in 1846 and practised law in Washington until 1864, when he removed to New York city, and attained a high standing at the bar. He was associated with Charles O'Connor in the Jumel will case, the Forrest divorce case and the case of the United States against Jefferson Davis; and became counsel of the Emigrant industrial savings bank, and one of the examining counsel of the Lawyer's title insurance company. He was prominent as a layman in advancing the inter-



Richard H. Clarke.

ests of the Roman Catholic church, was made a trustee of the New York Catholic protector, and he served for several years as its president. He introduced the Charitable society of St. Vincent de Paul in Washington and in New York city, and was elected its vice-president. He was one of the found-

ers of the Catholic club and an active promoter of various literary and charitable associations connected with the church. In 1873, Georgetown university conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., as did St. John's college, Fordham, in 1891. He was made president of the alumni association of Georgetown university and the University of Notre Dame conferred upon him a golden cross, appropriately inscribed, for his services in the Catholic church and in literature. His published works include *The Lives of the Deceased Bishops of the Catholic Church in the United States* (1872-88); *The Illustrated History of the Catholic Church in the United States* (1889); *Old and New Lights on Columbus* (1893); and many contributions on historical and religious subjects to periodical literature.

CLARKE, Richard Henry, representative, was born in Marengo county, Ala., Feb. 9, 1843; son of William Edward and Rebecca R. (Raincock) Clarke. He was graduated at the University of Alabama in July, 1861, and served in the Confederate army as lieutenant in the first battalion of Alabama artillery. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, was state solicitor for Marengo county from 1872 to 1876, and prosecuting attorney of the 7th judicial circuit, 1876-77. He was a Democratic representative in the 51st, 52d, 53d and 54th congresses, 1889-97.

CLARKE, Robert, publisher, was born in Annan, Scotland, May 1, 1829. His parents immi-

grated to America in 1840, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was educated at Cincinnati college and at Woodward college. He served as bookkeeper with several firms and in 1856 purchased the interest of Tobias Lyon in the book-selling firm of Lyon & Patterson, and the following year the interest of Walter G. Patterson. In 1858, with Roderick D. Burney and John W. Dale he purchased the business of Henry W. Derby & Co., law book publishers, and continued the business of law publishing and of general publishing and bookselling. In 1894 their business was incorporated under the name of "The Robert Clarke Company," of which he was president till 1898, when he retired from active participation in the business. He was elected a member of various historical and scientific societies. He edited *Col. George Rogers Clark's Campaign in the Illinois in 1778* (1869); James McBride's *Pioneer Biographies* (1869), Capt. James Smith's *Captivity with the Indians* (1870); and is the author of *The Prehistoric Remains which were found on the site of the City of Cincinnati, with a vindication of the Cincinnati Tablet* (1876). He died in Glendale, Ohio, Aug. 26, 1899.

CLARKE, Samuel Fessenden, naturalist, was born in Geneva, Ill., June 4, 1851; son of Samuel Nye and Polly Hooper (Patten) Clarke; grandson of Fessenden and Nabby Clarke and of William and Sally (Williams) Patten; and a descendant of Thomas Clarke of the Plymouth colony, who, according to current tradition in the early colonies, was mate of the *Mayflower*. He was left fatherless in 1856, was educated at the preparatory department of Antioch college, Ohio, and at Union school, Ann Arbor, Mich., and after five years spent in business in Chicago, he took a one-year course in chemistry and geology at Antioch college. In 1873 he entered the Sheffield scientific school of Yale as a special student in zoölogy and modern languages, and in 1874 was made assistant in zoölogy. He was assistant of zoölogy in the U.S. fish commission, 1874-76, and in 1876 was appointed fellow in Johns Hopkins university and assistant in biology. In 1881 he was made lecturer in botany at Smith college, Northampton, Mass., and the same year professor of natural history in Williams college. Through his efforts America was first represented at the international zoölogical station at Naples, a table there being taken by Williams college in 1882. This was occupied by Professor Clarke in 1884. In 1882 he laid before Professor Hyatt a plan for organizing an annual meeting of naturalists. This plan met with Professor Hyatt's approval and was endorsed by several other eminent naturalists. A meeting was then called at Springfield, Mass., and thus was founded the American society of naturalists. He received the

degree of Ph. B. from Yale in 1878 and Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins in 1879. In 1891 Williams conferred on him the degree of A.M. His more notable published papers are *Hydroids from the New England Coast* (1875); *from the Pacific Coast of Vancouver Island* (1876); *from Alaska* (1876); *from the Gulf Stream and Gulf of Mexico* (1879); *Development of Amblystoma Punctatum* (1879); *of the Wolfian Body* (1881); *of a Double-Headed Vertebrate* (1880); *The Embryology of the American Alligator* (1891).

CLARKE, Sidney, representative, was born in Southbridge, Mass., Oct. 16, 1831; son of Joseph and Sally (Heath) Clarke, and grandson of Jephtha Clarke, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His father served in the war of 1812. Sidney was educated in the public schools, and in 1854 became the editor of the *Southbridge Press* which he published for five years. He settled in Lawrence, Kan., in 1859, and was a member of the Kansas legislature in 1862. He was appointed assistant adjutant-general with the rank of captain of volunteers, Feb. 9, 1863, and resigned Feb. 20, 1865. He served as assistant provost-marshal-general and superintendent of volunteer recruiting service for Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Dakota and on the staff of Major-General S. R. Curtis. He was a representative from Kansas in the 39th congress, 1865-67, and served on the committees on the Pacific railroad and on Indian affairs. On the death of President Lincoln he accompanied the remains to Illinois. He was a delegate to the Loyalist convention, Philadelphia, 1866, and was re-elected to the 40th and 41st congresses. In 1879 he was a member of the Kansas legislature and speaker of the house of representatives. He was prominently connected with the movement for the organization of Oklahoma Territory, and settled at Oklahoma city in 1889.

CLARKE, Thomas Curtis, civil engineer, was born at Newton, Mass., Sept. 6, 1827; youngest son of Samuel and Rebecca Parker (Hull) Clarke, and brother of James Freeman Clarke. His father died when he was three years old, and the care and education of the boy devolved on the mother, who supported herself and family by her own exertions. He was prepared for college at the Boston Latin school and was graduated at Harvard in 1848. He studied engineering under Capt. John Childe, U.S. engineers, and the Messrs. Baldwin, eminent hydraulic engineers. His first professional work was as an engineer in the construction of the Mobile & Ohio railroad in Alabama in 1849, and from there he went to Canada where he engaged in the construction of railways and other public works. In 1867 he removed to Quincy, Ill., where he built a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river and afterward

achieved wide fame as a builder of bridges and viaducts, having designed and constructed over one hundred miles. He was elected president of the American society of civil engineers on Jan. 15, 1896, and a member of the American philosophical society and the British institution of civil engineers, which last named society awarded him the double prize of the Telford gold medal and Telford premium for a paper on American bridges. He was one of the designers and constructors of the Poughkeepsie bridge, N.Y., and of the Hawkesbury bridge in New South Wales, Australia, which bridge was awarded to him and his associates after an open competition with all the world. He died in New York, June 17, 1901.

CLARKE, Walter, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Newport, R.I., in 1640; son of Jeremiah and Francis (Latham) Clarke. He was governor of Rhode Island before and through the period of King Philip's war, holding the office until May, 1677, when he was succeeded by Benedict Arnold. He was deputy governor from May, 1679, until May, 1686, when he was again elected governor. While the royal charter was suspended Governor Clarke refused to serve and John Coggeshall acted as governor. He caused the charter of Rhode Island to be concealed and when Sir Edward Andros sought to secure the document it could not be found. Clarke restored it to the people upon the fall of Andros in 1689. In February, 1690, he was succeeded by Henry Bull; in January, 1696, he was again chosen governor to succeed Governor Carr, deceased, and he resigned in March, 1698, in favor of his nephew, Samuel Cranston. In the spring election of 1700 he was chosen deputy governor and held the office up to the time of his death which occurred at Newport, R.I., March 22, 1714.

CLARKE, William T., journalist, was born in Walpole, Mass., Oct. 1, 1829. He was the son of a farmer, and received a liberal education, studying theology at Meadville, Pa., and at Cambridge, Mass. He was ordained a minister of the Unitarian society and preached for some years at Haverhill and Chelsea, Mass. He was editor of *The Liberal Christian*, New York city, 1866-70, and in the latter year transferred his services to the *Golden Age*, of which Theodore Tilton was then editor. He was later on the editorial staff of the *New York Graphic*, *The Evening Express*, and the *New York Star*, and was connected with the last named journal at the time of his death which occurred in New York city, Dec. 11, 1883.

CLARKSON, Floyd, soldier, was born in New York city, Feb. 27, 1831; son of Samuel Floyd and Amelia Ann (Baker) Clarkson; grandson of the Rev. William and Catharine (Jones) Clarkson; and great-grandson of Dr. Gerardus and

Mary (Flower) Clarkson. He received a liberal education and in 1859 engaged in business. In April, 1861, he responded to the call for troops as a member of the 7th regiment, New York state militia and helped to recruit the Ira Harris guard, afterward 6th N.Y. Cavalry, of which he was made major on its organization in November, 1861, resigning in September, 1862. He was commissioned major in the 12th N.Y. Cavalry in April, 1863, and was appointed assistant inspector-general on June 14, 1864, commanding at New Bern, N.C. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, April 22, 1866. He was president of the Riverside bank; was a member of the New York historical society, of the St. Nicholas club, of the Metropolitan museum of art, of the New York genealogical and biographical society; of Lafayette Post, G.A.R.; and vice-president of the Society of the sons of the Revolution. He was married in 1857 to Harriet Anna, daughter of John Boskerck of New York city. He died in New York city, Jan. 2, 1894.

CLARKSON, Matthew, soldier, was born in New York city, Oct. 17, 1758; son of David and Elizabeth (French) Clarkson; grandson of David and Ann Margaret (Freeman) Clarkson and of Philip and Susanna (Brocholles) French; and great-grandson of Matthew and Catharine Goosense (Van Schaÿck) Clarkson. His great-grandfather was secretary of the province of New York for thirteen years. In 1775 he enlisted as a private in a company of fusileers, and in 1777 he joined the northern army and was wounded at Fort Edward. He was aid to Arnold at Saratoga and was present at the surrender of General Burgoyne. In 1779 he was appointed aid to General Lincoln, took part in the siege of Savannah, participated in the defence of Charleston as major of infantry, and surrendered with the rest of the army. He was returned to General Lincoln's staff in 1781, was present at the surrender of Yorktown, and when General Lincoln became secretary of war, Clarkson was his assistant. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and was major-general of the state militia for about fourteen years. He served in the state assembly, 1789-91; as U.S. marshal, from Aug. 5, 1791 to May 4, 1792; as state senator, 1794-96; as prison commissioner in 1796; and as regent of the University of the state of New York, 1784 and 1787-1825. He was also president of the Bank of New York for twenty-one years; an advocate of free schools; a member of the board of governors of the New York hospital for thirty years, and for twenty-three years president of the board; one of the vice-presidents and founders of the American Bible society; and was interested in the philanthropic movements of his day. He died in New York city, April 25, 1825.

CLARKSON, Robert Harper, first P.E. bishop of Nebraska and 76th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Gettysburg, Pa., Nov. 19, 1826; son of Michael Cooke and Louisa (Harper) Clarkson; great-grandson of Dr. Gerardus Clarkson, and seventh in descent from the Rev. David Clarkson. He was graduated at Pennsylvania college in 1844 and became tutor at the College of St. James, Hagerstown, Md., at the same time studying theology. On June 18, 1848, he was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church and in 1849 became rector of St. James' church at Chicago, Ill. He was ordained priest, Jan. 5, 1851, and in 1865 was elected missionary bishop of Nebraska and Dakota, being consecrated in his own church Nov. 15, 1865. In 1868, Nebraska was erected into a diocese and he was unanimously elected its first bishop, retaining missionary jurisdiction in Dakota until 1883, when he was relieved at his own request. He was eminently successful in his work, building fifty churches, founding two schools, and laboring unceasingly for the good of the community. In 1857 he received the degree of D.D. from Pennsylvania and Racine colleges, and in 1872 was the first to receive the degree of LL.D. from the University of Nebraska. His published writings include *Shall This House Lie Waste?* (1850); *Consider the Years* (1859); *What am I that I should Withstand God?* (1865); and *Sketch of the Life of Bishop White*. He died at Omaha, Neb., March 10, 1884.

CLARY, Robert Emmet, soldier, was born at Ashfield, Mass., March 21, 1805. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy, West Point, in 1828, and served on frontier duty in Missouri and Michigan, 1829-31; in the exploration of Indian territory in Wisconsin, 1831; in the Black Hawk expedition, 1832, and at Fort Howard, Wis., 1833-38. He was promoted first lieutenant, April 1, 1836, and captain on staff of the assistant quartermaster, July 7, 1838. He served in the Florida war, 1841, and was promoted captain, 5th infantry, April 3, 1839. In 1860-61 he served as chief quartermaster of the department of Utah, and was made major on staff and quartermaster, May 17, 1861. He was chief quartermaster of the department of Western Virginia from November, 1861, to July, 1862, and held the same position in the army of the Shenandoah from July to October, 1862, and in the department of the northwest, 1862-63. On July 5, 1862, he was made colonel on staff and additional aide-de-camp, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel on staff and deputy quartermaster-general, April 15, 1864. He was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general on March 13, 1865, for services during the war, and in 1866 was made colonel on staff and assistant quartermas-

ter-general. From March 1, 1867, to April 30, 1869, he served as depot quartermaster at Boston, Mass., and was retired Feb. 22, 1869. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 19, 1890.

CLAWSON, Isaiah D., representative, was born in Woodstown, N.J., March 30, 1822. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1840, and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1843 and practised his profession in his native town. He was elected to the New Jersey assembly in 1854; and was a representative in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855-59. He died in Woodstown, N. J., Oct. 9, 1879.

CLAXTON, Alexander, naval officer, was born in Maryland, probably in 1790. He was given a warrant as midshipman in the U.S. navy, June 20, 1806; was promoted lieutenant, Jan. 8, 1813; commander, March 28, 1820, and captain, Feb. 21, 1831. He took part in the action between the *Wasp* and the *Frolic*, Oct. 18, 1812, and was in command of the Pacific squadron at the time of his death. His son Thomas, midshipman, Dec. 17, 1810, was with Perry on Lake Erie, and in the engagement was mortally wounded, Sept. 10, 1813. Another son was the inventor of the mit-railleuse. Captain Claxton died at Talcahuana, Chili, S.A., March 7, 1841.

CLAY, Alexander Stephens, senator, was born in Cobb county, Ga., Sept. 25, 1853; son of W. J. and A. E. (Peek) Clay. He was brought up on a farm and secured an education through his own efforts, graduating at Hiwassee college in 1875. He taught school two years, studied law with Judge David Irwin of Marietta, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He was a member of the city council, 1880-81; represented Cobb county in the state legislature, 1884-87 and 1889-90, and was speaker for two terms. He was elected state senator in 1892 and served as president of the senate, 1892-94. He was chairman of the Democratic state executive committee from 1894. In October, 1896, he was elected United States senator to succeed Gen. John B. Gordon and took his seat, March 4, 1897. He was a member of the committees on agriculture and forestry; claims; immigration; post-offices and post roads; and to establish the University of the United States. He was reelected in 1902.

CLAY, Cassius Marcellus, diplomatist, was born in Madison county, Ky., Oct. 19, 1810; son of General Green and Sally (Lewis) Clay; and fourth in descent from Charles Clay, who immigrated to America with Sir Walter Raleigh, and settled in Virginia. He attended Centre college, Ky., and Pennsylvania university, and was graduated at Yale in 1832, having entered in the junior year. Upon his return to Kentucky he proclaimed himself an emancipationist and his

great wealth and independent spirit made him a marked factor in politics. He was married in 1833 to Mary E., daughter of Dr. E. Warfield of Lexington, Ky., and in 1870 they were divorced. He was admitted to the bar, but never practised law. In 1835 he was elected to the lower house of the general assembly. His advanced theories as to internal improvements, gradual emancipation and the final extinction of slavery, prevented his re-election the next year, but he gained followers, and in 1837 was again elected. He was a delegate to the Whig convention of 1839 and was a supporter of the candidacy of General Harrison, who received the nomination. He removed to Lexington, canvassed the state for Harrison, and in 1840 was again a member of the assembly. When he presented himself in 1841 for re-election, his anti-slavery views caused his defeat. He introduced the common school system in Kentucky and was instrumental in reforming the jury system. His opposition to the admission of Texas further antagonized his constituents and in 1844, when Henry Clay was made the Whig candidate, he canvassed the northern states in his behalf. Clay's defeat stimulated him to take aggressive measures against the institution of slavery and he established in



Cassius M. Clay.

Lexington *The True American*, issuing the first number June 3, 1845. So determined was the opposition to this movement that the editor clad his office with iron and furnished it with a complete armament to repel invasion. During his absence from the office, caused by illness, the mob seized his press and sent it to Cincinnati, thus putting it outside the limits of a slave state. The mob published its determination to assassinate him should he persist in issuing the "incendiary" organ, but this threat had no effect and the paper appeared weekly, printed in Cincinnati and distributed throughout Kentucky. The aggressive editor was always armed and at political meetings and elsewhere made no secret of his readiness to fight. This attitude led to several sanguinary encounters and fatal duels. He recovered from the state of Kentucky \$2500, in a suit for damages for the destruction of his office, and this victory he declared to be the first movement in Kentucky toward a free press. When the Mexican war

began he was made captain of the "Old Infantry," a company that had seen service under General Harrison in 1811. While in the advance of General Scott's army, on their march to the City of Mexico, he was taken prisoner, with seventy others, Jan. 23, 1847, being one hundred miles in the van of the main army. While prisoners in the City of Mexico, Captain Clay, by his presence of mind and gallant bearing, saved himself and comrades from death at the hands of their captors. They were exchanged after Scott had captured the city, and on his return to Kentucky, Captain Clay was received by his political enemies as a hero. In Lexington the whole populace turned out to do him honor, and his fellow citizens presented him with a sword in token of their appreciation of his valor. In 1848 he supported General Taylor for the presidency, carrying Kentucky for the ticket. He was still determined to fight slavery and in 1849 he called an emancipation convention at Frankfort. In 1850 he formally separated from the Whig party and accepted the nomination for governor on the anti-slavery ticket, polling about 5000 votes in the election. In the national convention and canvass of 1856 he gave his support to Frémont and in 1860 to Lincoln. He was a "Jeffersonian emancipationist," and advocated emancipating the slaves by law and reimbursing the owners for their loss. On March 28, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln minister to Russia, and repaired to Washington preparatory to leaving on his mission, but when the national capital was threatened he enlisted volunteers and organized Clay's battalion, which he commanded until troops arrived from the north. He then sailed for St. Petersburg, where his diplomacy went far toward securing for the Union the sympathy of the Czar. He resigned in June, 1862, to accept a position as major-general of volunteers. In March, 1863, he resigned from the army and President Lincoln again made him U.S. minister to Russia, which post he occupied until Sept. 25, 1869. On his return to the United States he espoused the cause of the Cubans, then fighting for independence, and was made president of the Cuban aid society. He attacked the administration of President Grant and supported for the presidency Horace Greeley in 1872. Tilden in 1876, and Hancock in 1880. After 1884, when he gave his support to Mr. Blaine, he took but little interest in national politics, living quietly at his home, "Whitehall," Ky. On Dec. 13, 1894, General Clay, then in his eighty-fifth year, was married to Dora Richardson, a girl of fourteen, from whom he was divorced in 1898. In 1897 he applied to the government for a pension for his services in the Mexican war as a precaution against poverty. A pension of

\$50 per month was granted him in April, 1898. He received the degree of LL.D. from Transylvania university. See "The Life, Memoirs, Writings and Speeches of Cassius M. Clay (1896). He died in Whitehall, Ky., July 22, 1903.

CLAY, Cecil, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13, 1842; son of Joseph Ashmead and Cornelia (Fletcher) Clay; grandson of the Hon. Joseph and Mary (Ashmead) Clay; and great³ grandson of Robert Clay of Sheffield, England, who immigrated to Philadelphia in 1710, and was married to Ann Curtis, granddaughter of John Curtis of Kent county, Del., a member of Penn's council. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1859 and studied law during 1860-61. In September, 1861, he was appointed 1st lieutenant, 58th Pennsylvania volunteers; was promoted captain in February, 1862; major in September, 1864; lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 19, 1864, and colonel, Nov. 20, 1864. He was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers, in 1865, and was mustered out of service Jan. 24, 1866. He lost his right arm and was shot through the left hand at the storming of Fort Harrison near Richmond, Va., Sept. 29, 1864, receiving a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry there. From 1866 to 1880 he was a lumber merchant in Virginia and West Virginia, was clerk in the war department at Washington D.C., 1880-82; and clerk and chief clerk, department of justice, from 1882. He became a member of the Biological society of Washington; and a trustee of the reform school of the District of Columbia, April, 1887. From 1887 to 1897 he was colonel of the 2d regiment, D.C. national guards. He was made a member of the Military Order of the loyal legion in 1886; of the Churchman's league, D.C., and of St. Andrew's brotherhood.

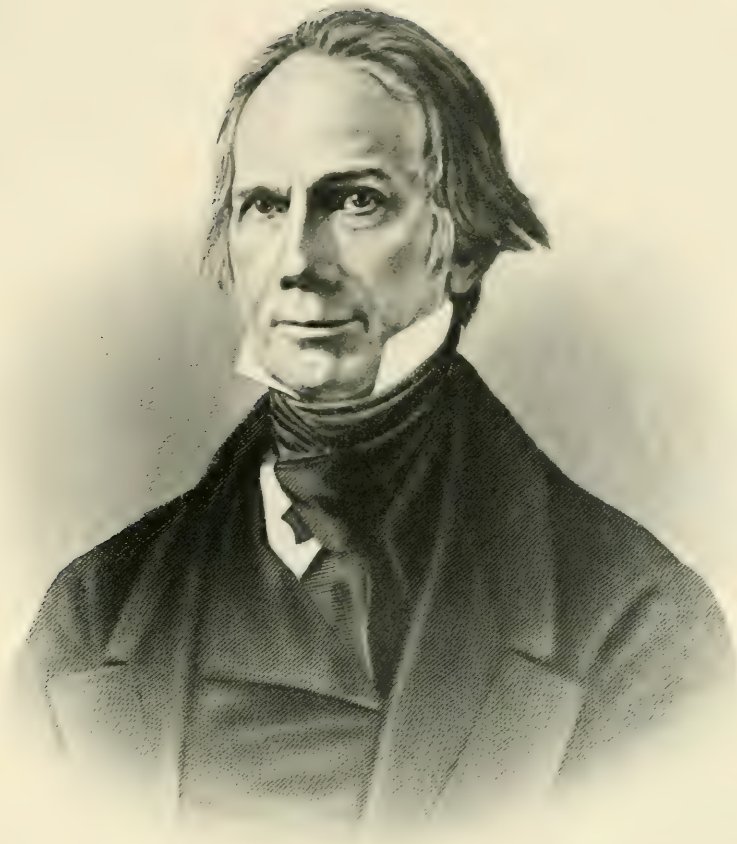
CLAY, Clement Claiborne, senator, was born at Huntsville, Ala., in December, 1817; son of Clement Comer Clay. His mother was a sister of Gen. Jonas M. Withers. He was graduated at the University of Alabama in 1834, studied law at the University of Virginia, and was admitted to practice in 1840. He was a member of the general assembly of the state legislature in 1842, 1844 and 1845, and was judge of the Madison county court, 1846-48. In 1853 he was elected to the United States senate, where he was an earnest advocate of the theory of state rights as enunciated by Mr. Calhoun. He was elected for a second term in 1859 and withdrew on the secession of Alabama, in February, 1861. He was a member of the Confederate senate, and visited Canada in 1864 as a secret emissary of the Confederate government. After the war he escaped to Canada, but a reward was offered by the U.S.

government for his capture, and he surrendered his person and was incarcerated in Fort Monroe from May, 1865, to April, 1866. Upon his release he returned to the practice of law at Huntsville, Ala. He was married in 1843 to Virginia, daughter of Dr. Payton R. Tunstall, of Baldwin county, Ala. He died in Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 3, 1882.

CLAY, Clement Comer, senator, was born in Halifax county, Va., Dec. 17, 1789; son of William Clay, a revolutionary soldier. His mother was a Miss Comer, whose mother was a Claiborne. He was graduated at the East Tennessee university in 1807, was admitted to the bar in 1809, and in 1811 settled at Huntsville, Ala., where he practised his profession. He served as a volunteer in the Creek war in 1813, gaining promotion to the rank of adjutant. He was a member of the territorial council, 1817-18, and of the constitutional convention in 1819. He was circuit judge and chief justice, 1819-23. He returned to the practice of the law in 1823, was elected to the state legislature and served as its speaker in 1828. He was a Democratic representative in the 21st, 22d and 23d congresses, 1829-35. In 1835 he was elected governor of Alabama, and in 1837 was chosen to the United States senate to fill the unexpired term of John McKinley, appointed to the supreme bench. He resigned in 1841 and devoted his time to the codification of the laws of Alabama, which he published in 1842-43. In June, 1843, he was appointed a justice of the supreme court. He was married to a sister of Gen. Jonas M. Withers of Mobile, Ala. He died at Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 7, 1866.

CLAY, Green, soldier, was born in Powhatan county, Va., Aug. 14, 1757; son of Charles, grandson of Henry and great-grandson of Charles Clay, who, with his brothers Henry and Thomas, immigrated to America with Sir Walter Raleigh and settled in Virginia. He was educated as a surveyor, went to Kentucky about 1777 and engaged in locating lands, thereby acquiring an extensive estate. He was a delegate to the Virginia legislature, and a member of the convention that ratified the Federal constitution in 1789. He was a conspicuous political factor in the state constitutional convention of 1799, and was a member of the state legislature from its first session, serving as president of the state senate. He was a member of both branches of the Kentucky legislature, serving at one time as speaker of the lower house. As major-general of militia he marched in 1813 with 3000 state troops, to the relief of General Harrison at Fort Meigs, and afterward defended the fort against an assault by Tecumseh and General Proctor. At the close of the war he returned to his home and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died on his plantation in Madison county, Ky., Oct. 31, 1826.

CLAY, Henry, statesman, was born in Hanover county, Va., April 12, 1777; son of the Rev. John and Elizabeth (Hudson) Clay, and fourth in descent from Thomas Clay, who, with his brothers Charles and Henry, immigrated to America with Sir Walter Raleigh and settled on the James river. His father was a Baptist preacher who died in 1781. His mother was a daughter of George Hudson, a man of considerable repute in Virginia, and when she was left a widow with no income, save what could be earned from the cultivation of a small farm, she set out to support and educate her son, sending him to the district school and encouraging him to industry in laboring on the farm and contributing as he could to their support. The neighborhood in which they lived was known as "The Slashes," and the boy's journeying to and from the mill on horseback with corn to be ground into flour, gave him his subsequent sobriquet, "The millboy of the Slashes." His mother was married to Captain Henry Watkins of Richmond and removed to Kentucky about 1792. The stepfather had previously secured for Henry a situation in a store in Richmond, Va., but before leaving the boy dependent upon his own resources found for him more congenial employment in the office of the clerk of the high court of chancery, then filled by Peter Tinsley. The attention of Chancellor Wythe was attracted to the boy and he made him his private secretary and directed his efforts toward improving his education. His progress was rapid and in 1796 he entered, as a law student, the office of Robert Brooke, attorney-general of Virginia. Upon being admitted to practice in 1797, by the Virginia court of appeals, he removed to Lexington, Ky., in November, where he opened a law office and continued a practice of debating, begun in Richmond, by joining a class of the young barristers of Lexington, of which club he soon became the acknowledged leader. His law practice included capital criminal cases and numerous land claim suits. His eloquence directed public attention to him as an available political leader, and his advocacy of gradual emancipation as a feature of the proposed state constitution, and his denunciation of the alien and sedition laws commanded immediate attention. He was married in April, 1799, to Lucretia, daughter of Col. Thomas Hart, a prominent Kentuckian, and made for himself a home on 600 acres of land near Lexington, thereafter known as "Ashland." His fortune grew with his popularity as a lawyer and advocate, and in 1803 he was elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature, where his eloquence attracted general attention, it being said that when Clay spoke in the house the senate became empty. He further distinguished himself by fighting a duel with Colonel



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Davies, U.S. attorney for Kentucky. In 1806 Aaron Burr was arrested in Kentucky and employed Mr. Clay to defend him before the courts, which Clay did so effectually as to secure his release. This, however, brought no credit to the young barrister and he afterward acknowledged



his mistake, claiming to have supposed Burr a persecuted and innocent man, at the time he undertook his defence. In December, 1806, upon the resignation of John Adair as U. S. senator, Mr. Clay was appointed to fill the unexpired term, and took his seat in the senate December 29, although constitutionally ineligible by reason of nonage. He became prominent in debate, in the committee rooms, and as the champion of important legislative measures. His two months in the senate demonstrated his ability as a statesman, and his advocacy of internal improvements, especially of a bridge across the Potomac at Washington, and a canal around the falls of the Ohio at Louisville, made for him many friends. Upon his return home after March 3, 1807, he was returned to the state legislature and elected speaker of the house. When a bill was introduced to prohibit the use of British decisions and jurisprudence authorities in the Kentucky courts, he defeated the act, and in the same legislature defended the embargo measures of President Jefferson. He also introduced a measure forbidding legislators to wear any clothes not the product of domestic manufactures. The debate on this measure led to a duel with Humphrey Marshall, in which both combatants were slightly wounded. In December, 1809, Mr. Clay was again appointed a U.S. senator, this time to fill the unexpired term of Buckner Thurston, who had resigned his seat. In the senate he continued his advocacy of internal improvements, the encouragement of home industries, the right of preëmption to purchasers of public lands, and the preservation of peace with the Indians, through trade and inter-

course. He sustained the occupation of West Florida in a powerful speech, and opposed the re-charter of the United States bank, on constitutional grounds. After the expiration of his senatorial term, on March 3, 1811, he was elected a representative in the 12th congress and took his seat Nov. 4, 1811. He was at once made speaker of the house, and contrary to precedent, often left the chair to take part in the general debate. He was the leader of the war party and advocated the enlistment of a volunteer army and the building of an efficient navy. Although opposed by the conservative administration the young Americans, under the leadership of Clay, so fanned the war spark that in June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain. Despite the want of success in the prosecution of the war, Clay vigorously sustained the administration, and his speeches, which were widely circulated, kept alive the war spirit, despite the opposition of the Federalists. In 1813 he was returned to the 13th congress and was again elected speaker May 23, 1814, on the meeting of the congress in extra session to take measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war. He resigned the speakership, Jan. 19, 1814, in order that he might accompany John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Jonathan Russell and Albert Gallatin to Ghent to meet the commissioners of Great Britain, with a view to negotiating for peace. During the five months of conference Mr. Clay persistently opposed granting to the British the right to navigate the Mississippi river, and interfering with the rights of the Indians on U.S. territory. The treaty was signed Dec. 24, 1814, and the American commissioners repaired to Paris whence, after they had learned of the victory of Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, Clay, Adams and Gallatin went to London and negotiated a treaty of commerce. President Monroe, on organizing his administration, offered to Mr. Clay the position of U.S. minister to Russia, which he declined as he also did the war portfolio. During his absence in Europe his constituents had re-elected him a representative in congress and he was again elected speaker of the house, Dec. 4, 1815. Throughout the 14th congress he was the leader of the new Republican party and favored the continuation of direct taxation, as imposed during the war, the building of public roads and canals, and the protection of home industries by a tariff. His opposition to the United States bank in 1811 he now controverted by advocating the establishment of one as a fiscal agent of the government, which measure he now declared to be both expedient and constitutional. His advocacy of an increase in the pay of representatives almost cost him the support of his constituents. He was, however, returned to the 15th congress by a small ma-

majority. On Dec. 1, 1817, he was again elected to the speakership by an almost unanimous vote. President Monroe's veto of the internal improvement appropriation bill incurred the opposition of Mr. Clay, whose charges against the administration were attributed by some to disappointment at not receiving the portfolio of state. In 1818 he interested himself in behalf of the South American nations, then contending for independence, and in congress he demanded that the neutrality law of 1817 be repealed, and a minister be sent to the united provinces of Rio de la Plata, rather than commissioners, as proposed by the President. He criticized General Jackson's conduct of the Florida war, and in a strong speech in the house denounced as inhuman Jackson's wholesale execution of Indians. This had the effect of making a bitter enemy of Jackson, who was the nation's military hero, and marks the beginning of the decline in Clay's popularity. In 1819 he was returned to congress and to the speakership and in this, the 16th congress, continued his aggressive warfare against the administration, censuring it for giving up Texas, which he claimed to belong to the United States by reason of the Louisiana purchase; and further urging the recognition of the independence of the South American republics. He supported Senator Thomas's Missouri compromise, which provided for the admission of the state with slavery but excluded slavery from all territory acquired by the Louisiana purchase north of 36°, 30'. When Missouri asked for admittance with a constitution which should recognize slavery and also prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming into the state, the house of representatives, on motion of Mr. Clay, referred the subject to a committee of which he was made chairman. This committee, conjointly with one from the senate, reported a resolution, conditioning the admission of the state on a provision that no law be made preventing settlers of any description from coming into the state who might then or thereafter become citizens of the United States. This was Mr. Clay's part in the Missouri compromise, which gained for him the cognomen, "the great pacificator." Mr. Clay, on retiring from congress at the close of the first session, May 15, 1820, announced that his financial affairs demanded his presence in Kentucky, and when congress reassembled, Nov. 13, 1820, Representative John W. Taylor of New York was elected speaker *ad interim*. Mr. Clay took the chair Jan. 16, 1821, and at the adjournment of congress, March 3, 1821, he resumed his law practice and his duties as counsel in Ohio and Kentucky for the United States bank. In 1822 he was again elected representative in congress and on the assembling of the 18th congress, Dec. 1, 1823, he

was chosen speaker. He advocated a tariff law, internal improvements and a liberal construction of constitutional power, even going so far as to advocate the sending of a commissioner to the struggling people of Greece. In 1824 he was the candidate of the new Republican party for president and in the electoral college he received thirty-seven votes for president and two for vice-president. The election being thrown into the house of representatives, Mr. Clay gave his influence to John Quincy Adams, who was elected. In making up his cabinet, Mr. Adams made Clay his secretary of state and this led to the charge of "bargain and corruption," by the supporters of Jackson and Crawford. The controversy led to a bloodless duel between Clay and John Randolph, April 8, 1826. As secretary of state he arranged favorable treaties with Great Britain and the various European and South American governments, and at the close of the administration, March 3, 1829, he retired to his farm at Ashland and visited several southern and western states, where he addressed the people on current political questions. In 1831 he was elected to the United States senate for a full term and took his seat in the 22d congress, Dec. 5, 1831. During the same month he was nominated by the Republican National convention as its candidate for the presidency, with John Sergeant of Pennsylvania for vice-president. In the senate Mr. Clay supported the "American system" of tariff for protection, in spite of the general opinion that the rapid reduction of the public debt justified a radical reduction in the tariff. He favored distributing the proceeds from the sale of public lands among the states, and pressed the bill renewing the charter of the United States bank through both houses, but it was vetoed by the President. In the election of November, 1832, Mr. Clay was defeated, receiving only forty-nine electoral votes against 219 for Jackson. On Feb. 12, 1833, he introduced in the senate a compromise bill providing for a gradual reduction of the tariff, which passed both houses and was signed by the President. On the passage of the bill South Carolina repealed her act of 1832, which had declared the tariff laws null and void. When the President ordered the removal of the government deposits from the United States bank, Mr. Clay presented to the senate resolutions censuring him for "assuming a power not conferred by the constitution and laws." These resolutions, with a few modifications, were adopted and called from the President an indignant protest, which was met by a forcible denunciation from Mr. Clay of the President's course, and the resolutions were sustained. In the 23d congress, Senator Clay continued his attacks on the measures of the administration; prevented the President

from making reprisals upon French property because of the non-payment by that government of indemnity due the United States; and employed every means to restrict the removals from office for political reasons and to repeal the Presidential tenure of office act. In the 24th congress he favored the reception of anti-slavery petitions against the exclusion of anti-slavery literature from the mails, but opposed the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He was chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, and when Texas applied for admission as a state he delayed action. The 25th congress met in extra session, Sept. 4, 1837, to provide some relief to the country from the existing financial crisis, and upon the introduction of President Van Buren's sub-treasury plan Mr. Clay opposed it as calculated to "unite the power of the purse with the power of the sword," and urged the restoration of the United States bank. He succeeded in putting off the adoption of the measure for three sessions. In 1840 he was disappointed at not receiving the nomination to the presidency and upon the election of General Harrison he declined the portfolio of state. Upon the accession of John Tyler to the presidency Clay opposed his administration, and in the 27th congress secured the repeal of the sub-treasury act and caused to be passed two bills providing for the incorporation of a new United States bank, which were vetoed by the President. He offered three amendments to the constitution, one limiting the veto power of the President, another providing for the appointment of the secretary of the treasury and the U.S. treasurer by congress, and a third forbidding the appointment of members of congress, when in office, to executive positions. On March 31, 1842, he resigned his seat in the senate, eleven months before the end of his term, and was succeeded by John J. Crittenden. He at once made a tour of the states and was received by his admirers with great enthusiasm. His appearance before the people and his eloquent speeches won for him the Whig nomination in 1844. He had written a letter declaring his opposition to the admission of Texas, and the Democratic party, in nominating James K. Polk, made the Texas question an issue. This brought from Mr. Clay another letter stating that he had no personal objection to its admission, but New York refused her support and Clay was again defeated, receiving 105 electoral votes to 170 for Polk. His favorite son had been killed in the war with Mexico, falling at Buena Vista, and this, added to financial troubles, greatly embittered his life. Mr. Clay had previously warned the country against the danger of giving place to the ambition of conquest, and now declared that the war had been waged only to fix the boundaries of Texas,

and not to acquire foreign territory for the purpose of the propagation of slavery. In 1848 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Whig nomination and his disappointment prevented his taking any part in the campaign. In December, 1848, he was unanimously re-elected to the U.S. senate and took his seat, Dec. 3, 1849. He recommended to the state convention, which met to amend the constitution of Kentucky, a provision for the gradual emancipation of the slaves. On Jan. 29, 1850, Senator Clay proposed his "comprehensive scheme of compromise," which resulted in the compromise of 1850. This gave him renown as a statesman and for a time restored quiet to the country, but it failed to satisfy the demands of the radicals, north or south. To make the measure more effective, forty-four senators and representatives, led by Senator Clay, issued a manifesto in January, 1851, declaring that they would not support any man for political office who would not pledge himself against disturbing the matters settled by the compromise. In February, 1851, the capture of Burns, the fugitive slave, in Boston, called from Mr. Clay a proposition to confer upon the President extraordinary powers in order that the fugitive slave law could be enforced. After the adjournment of the 31st congress, Mr. Clay's health began to fail. He journeyed to Cuba and on his return to Ashland importuned his friends not to present his name as a presidential candidate at the coming convention. He went to Washington to take his seat in the senate, Dec. 1, 1851, but his illness prevented and only once during the session of the 32d congress was he in his seat, and then only for a short time. He received Kossuth in his room and made a short speech to the patriot. Before his death he learned that both great political parties had accepted at their national conventions in 1852, his compromise measure of 1850 as the final settlement of the slavery question. George D. Prentice wrote a "Life of Henry Clay" (1831). His speeches were collected and published by R. Chambers in 1842. James B. Swain published "Life and Speeches of Henry Clay" (1843); Epes Sargent's "Life of Henry Clay," published in 1843, was edited and completed by Horace Greeley in 1852; D. Mallery wrote "Life and Speeches of Henry Clay," 1844: new edition 1857; the Rev. Calvin Colton prepared "Life and Times of Henry Clay," published in six volumes and including his speeches and correspondence (1846-57). This work was revised in 1864. His name was given a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, in October, 1900, in Class M, with John Adams, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Washington and Webster. He died in Washington, D.C., June 29, 1852.

CLAY, Henry, soldier, was born in Ashland, Ky., April 10, 1811; son of Henry and Lucretia (Hart) Clay, and brother of James Brown Clay. He was graduated at Transylvania university in 1828 and at the U.S. military academy at West Point in 1831. He then determined upon a civil profession and resigned from the army, studied law and began its practice at Louisville, Ky., in 1833. He was elected to the lower house of the Kentucky legislature, serving 1835-37. Upon the outbreak of the Mexican war he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Kentucky volunteers, and on Oct. 5, 1846, was appointed an aid on the staff of General Taylor. He led in a charge at the battle of Buena Vista and fell, pierced by a Mexican lance, as he rode at the head of his regiment. He died on the battlefield, Feb. 23, 1847.

CLAY, James Brown, representative, was born in Washington, D.C., Nov. 9, 1817; son of Henry and Lucretia (Hart) Clay, and brother of Henry Clay, Jr. He was educated at Transylvania university and when fifteen years old went to Boston, Mass., where for two years he was employed as a clerk in a mercantile house. He then removed to St. Louis, Mo., at that period a small frontier town, and engaged in farming. In 1838 he returned to his father's home in Kentucky, carried on a manufacturing business, and studied law in Lexington. He became a law partner with his father, and in August, 1849, President Taylor appointed him *chargé d'affaires* at Lisbon. He returned home July 19, 1850, by order of the government and made his home in Missouri. In 1853, after the death of his father, he returned to Kentucky to take charge of Ashland. In 1856 he was elected as a Democrat a representative in the 35th congress, from the Lexington district, and served on the committee on foreign relations. He was sent as a delegate from Kentucky to the peace convention in 1861. Upon his return to Kentucky he espoused the Confederate cause. He died in Montreal, Canada, Jan. 26, 1864.

CLAY, John Randolph, diplomatist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 29, 1808; son of Joseph and Mary (Ashmead) Clay; and grandson of Curtis Clay and of John Ashmead. He was educated in Virginia at private schools, living with his godfather, John Randolph of Roanoke, from early boyhood until he accompanied him to Russia as secretary of the U.S. legation at St. Petersburg, June 4, 1830. He was *chargé d'affaires* at St. Petersburg, 1836-37, secretary of the U.S. legation, Vienna, Austria, 1838-45; acting *chargé d'affaires* at Vienna, 1839-42, and was again made secretary of the legation at St. Petersburg, March 15, 1845. On March 3, 1847, he was appointed *chargé d'affaires* at Peru and afterward served

as minister to Peru from March 16, 1853, to Oct. 23, 1860. He was twice married, first at St. Petersburg, Russia, Jan. 27, 1814, to Frances Ann C. S., daughter of Dr. Harry L. Gibbs of Exeter, England, and secondly to Jane T. M., daughter of Arthur Crawford of Renfrewshire, Scotland. He died in London, England, Aug. 15, 1885.

CLAY, Joseph, delegate to the Continental congress, was born at Beverley, Yorkshire, England, Oct. 16, 1741; son of Ralph and Elizabeth (Habersham) Clay. He immigrated to Georgia in 1760 and engaged successfully in a general commission business in Savannah, later becoming interested in planting. He was married Jan. 2, 1763, to Ann Legardère. By a meeting of patriotic citizens in Savannah, July 27, 1774, he was chosen a member of the Revolutionary committee, and on May 11, 1775, personally participated in the seizure of 600 pounds of powder from the king's magazine in Savannah. On June 22, 1775, he was elected a member of the council of safety, and on July 4, 1775, was a delegate to the Provincial congress which met in Savannah, and by which he was appointed a member of several important committees. On Aug. 6, 1777, he was recognized by the Continental congress as deputy paymaster-general in Georgia with the rank of colonel, and during the years 1778, 1779 and 1780 he was a delegate from Georgia to the Continental congress. In July, 1782, he was elected treasurer of the state of Georgia and in 1785 was named as one of the trustees for establishing the college, which subsequently developed into the University of Georgia. In May, 1791, he was a member of the committee which welcomed President Washington to Savannah. He died in Savannah, Ga., Nov. 15, 1804.

CLAY, Joseph, clergyman, was born at Savannah, Ga., Aug. 16, 1764; son of Col. Joseph and Ann (Legardère) Clay. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1784, with the highest honors, and was admitted to the Georgia bar at Savannah in 1787. He was a member of the state convention of 1798 that framed the constitution, and was judge of the U.S. district court of Georgia by appointment of President Washington, 1796-1801. He was ordained a Baptist preacher in 1804 and was assistant pastor of the 1st Baptist church in Savannah till 1807, when he became pastor of the 1st Baptist church, Boston, Mass. He resigned the latter charge in 1809 by reason of failing health. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown university in 1806 and was a trustee of that institution, 1807-11. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 11, 1811.

CLAY, Joseph, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 24, 1769; son of Curtis and Margaret (Wood) Clay; grandson of Slater and Ann (Curtis) Clay, and of Joseph and Mary

(Scully) Wood, and a descendant of Robert Clay of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England, who came to Philadelphia in 1710 and married Ann Curtis, granddaughter of John Curtis, one of Penn's council. His grandfather, Col. Joseph Wood of the 3d Pennsylvania regiment, served in the Continental army. Joseph Clay was elected in 1802 a representative from Pennsylvania in the 8th congress and was re-elected to the 9th and 10th congresses, resigning his seat in 1808 to become cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Philosophical society of Philadelphia. He was married Sept. 10, 1805, to Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Mifflin) Ashmead, and had three children, Joseph Ashmead, a well-known lawyer in Philadelphia; John Randolph, the diplomatist; and Ann Eliza, who married Col. John Richter Jones. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 27, 1811.

CLAY, Thomas Hart, diplomatist, was born at Ashland, Ky., Sept. 22, 1803; second son of Henry and Lucretia (Hart) Clay. With his older brother, Theodore W. Clay, he was instructed by Amos Kendall during a part of the time that his father was abroad engaged in negotiating the treaty of Ghent. Thomas was later sent to the U.S. military academy at West Point, where he remained but a short time. He afterward studied law with Judge Boyle, sometime chief justice of Kentucky, and began the practice of law in Natchez, Miss. Thence he removed to Terre Haute, Ind., where he continued the practice of law and engaged in farming. From Terre Haute he returned to Kentucky and in partnership with his father engaged in the manufacture of hemp, while farming near Lexington. On the 5th of October, 1837, he was married to Marie, daughter of Waldemar and Charlotte (Le Clerc) Mentelle, French *émigrés* from Paris, France, who left that country during the reign of terror, and settled in Gallipolis. They afterward removed to Lexington and lived opposite Ashland, the home of Henry Clay. By his marriage with Marie Mentelle Mr. Clay had five children. The older of his two sons, Henry B. Clay, served in the Confederate army throughout the civil war and attained the rank of captain. The younger son, Thomas H. Clay, was eleven years one of the associate editors of the *Youth's Companion*, in Boston, Mass., and later engaged in the real estate business in Lexington, Ky. He was a consistent Whig until the disruption of that party, when he joined the Native American party. In 1860 he was elected a representative in the state legislature, from Fayette county, and during the stormy period just previous to the civil war, strongly opposed every endeavor made to take Kentucky out of the Union. During the agitation just preceding the resort to arms and throughout the civil war he was unvarying in

his support of the cause of the Union. In October, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln minister resident of the United States to the republic of Nicaragua, whence he was transferred to Honduras in April, 1863. He returned to the United States in 1866. His health was greatly impaired by his residence in Central America, and he died at Lexington, Ky., March 18, 1871.

CLAYBORNE, William, (Clêborne or Clai-borne as now pronounced and written) an English colonist, was born in the county of Westmoreland about 1590. He was the third son of Sir Edmund and Grace (Bellingham) Cleburne of Cleburn-Hall in that county, and was paternally descended (from a common ancestor with the Fitz Hughs and Washingtons) from the ancient Breton house of Akarius of Ravensworth County of York, founder of the celebrated Abbey of Jervaulx (1145), and on his mother's side from "Alan Bellingham of Levens, the famous treasurer of Berwick, who received from King Henry the VIII., a moiety of the barony of Kendal, known as the Lumley Fee." He immigrated to Virginia with Sir Francis Wyatt in October, 1621, and was appointed surveyor of the Virginia Plantations by James I. He was a member of the Virginia Council in 1623, and was appointed by King Charles I., secretary of state for the colony of Virginia, March 24, 1625. His commission begins, "To our trusty and well-beloved William Cleyborne, Esquire, Greeting," and a similar commission was granted to him in 1627. Commissions were also issued to him by the governors of Virginia in 1627, 1628, 1629 and 1630 and a special patent was granted him by the king at Greenwich, May 16, 1631, by which he was authorized "to make explorations and discoveries anywhere from the 34th to the 41st degree of latitude," and he obtained through his friend Sir William Alexander, the king's Scottish secretary, the necessary license to open up territory for increase of trade with the Indians. On Oct. 16, 1629, he led a successful expedition against Candyack (now West Point) which gave peace to the colony, and for which he was rewarded with the lands at Romancoke. On March 8, 1631, a license was issued by Governor Sir John Harvey (afterward his bitterest enemy) by which he was authorized to trade with the Dutch, and in which he is mentioned in the most flattering terms. In 1628 he visited England, where he made known his colonization and trading schemes, and for these purposes formed a copartnership with one William Cloberry, John De La Barre, and others of London; Sir William Alexander obtaining for them license "to trade in any community whatever, and to make any voyages or discoveries within the bay of Chesapeake." In January,

1630, he was in England "for the purpose of informing the king about the condition of colonial affairs," and on the 16th of May, 1631, he went on another voyage of discovery to the Isle of Kent, an island which he had "discovered, purchased and planted years before the patent of Maryland was ever thought of," and which he had named for the river Kent, which ran through the grounds of his mother's birthplace at "Levens Hall." In 1632, Charles I. gave to Sir George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore, a part of the territory of Virginia, which was named Maryland in honor of the Queen. On the death of the first lord, in 1632, Cecil, the second Lord Baltimore, assumed jurisdiction over this "Isle of Kent" (which may have been included ignorantly or unintentionally in the patent granted his father), and sent to America his brother Leonard with two hundred men to take possession. Because they were Roman Catholics, on their arrival in 1633 the Virginia Council sent to the king a petition protesting against their settlement. The matter was referred to the privy council, and Lord Baltimore was advised to confer with the planters, which he did through his brother the governor of Maryland. Meanwhile Claiborne, who had disputed Calvert's rights to any part of Virginia, especially to the Isle of Kent, was accused of sedition and of stirring up hostility among the "Nations," for which Calvert ordered his arrest April 23, 1635. One of Claiborne's vessels being seized by the Marylanders, he fitted out an armed pinnace under Lieutenant Warren, which was defeated by two vessels of the enemy sent out under Cornwallis. This first naval battle in colonial waters, was a prototype of America's naval renown. Claiborne fled to Virginia, and thence to England where he presented his grievances to the king in person, but was soon after sued by his London partners and cited before the commissioners on charges of sedition, piracy, etc. (constructive crimes), preferred by his old enemy, Sir John Harvey, but nothing came of it. Up to this time, Claiborne, who was a man of indomitable will, energy and perseverance, had tried to play a difficult game in politics — to be at once popular with the court and the colonists. So far he had succeeded, but unfortunately for him, his cousin and chief patron, Anne, Countess of Dorset and Pembroke, suddenly withdrew herself from court, owing to a quarrel with the king about her Barony of Clifford, and his old friend and kinsman George Percy (a former governor of the colony) died in March, 1636, thus depriving him of much of his former influence, while the Calverts were daily growing in power and popularity. He had championed the planters in their grievances, had protested against the king's unjust taxes on tobacco, had made an enemy of

Gondomar by opposing the "Spanish alliance," and had thwarted the interests of the lords commissioners with Loud at their head. He had, however, fully set forth his grievances to the King, who in 1638, "severely reprimanded Lord Baltimore for having, in violation of his royal commands, deprived Claiborne of his rightful possessions," nevertheless, in the succeeding year, April 4, 1638, the commissioners made a decision wholly in favor of Lord Baltimore. Claiborne had purchased Palmer's Isle from the Indians in 1636 and when again in England, June 6, 1638, he petitioned the king for a grant of Rich island which he had discovered, and for an immense tract of land twelve leagues in breadth "extending to the great lakes and southerly down the bay on both sides to the ocean, to be held in fee of the crown of England," which was refused; but in 1642, the king appointed him "treasurer of the colony of Virginia for life." Early in 1645, at the head of his "men of Kent," he expelled Calvert, who in his turn was forced to flee to Virginia. In September, 1651, "believing that all things were now favorable to the recovery of his ancient rights and possessions," he joined the parliament, and was appointed by its council of state one of the five commissioners for the "reduction of Virginia and the colonies in obedience to the Commonwealth of England." His terms of capitulation were most favorable to Virginia, and he concurred in the election of Sir William Berkeley as governor in 1660. In the spring of 1652, he had been elected secretary of state for Virginia, to which office he had been again appointed in 1655, 1657 and 1658, and on Cromwell's death he was appointed by a convention which met at James city, "to continue in office until the next assembly." Upon the restoration, Claiborne was superseded in his office by Col. Thomas Ludwell, but he still held the esteem and confidence of the people, for in 1663-64, he was a delegate from New Kent to an assembly held in James City, after which he participated in the defence of the colony against the depredations of the Indians. After the crushing of Bacon's rebellion, the assembly of Virginia in April, 1677, presented an address to King Charles recounting their grievances, in which the following sentence appears, "that the Island of Kent in Maryland granted to, seated and planted by Colonel Claiborne, Sen., formerly a limbe and member of Virginia . . . is since lopt off and deteyned from us by Lord Baltimore." The question thus raised by the highest official power of Virginia fifty years after the settlement, when Claiborne the proprietor had long ceased to urge his claim, was not really settled until Virginia, in her Bill of Rights in 1776, renounced her claim to the territory of Maryland beyond the Potomac. Colonel

Claiborne was married to Elizabeth Boteler, or Butler, about 1645, by whom he had one daughter, Jane, and three sons Leonard, of Jamaica, W.L., William of Romancoke, Va., and Thomas of Pamunky Rock, Va., from which junior branches the Claibornes in the United States are descended. He was known by his friends as "The Champion of Virginia," and by Chief Justice Marshall was styled "The evil genius of Maryland." He died in Virginia in 1676.

"CLAYBORNE, THE REBEL." The name applied by Mr. William H. Carpenter of Maryland (in his novel entitled "Clayborne, the Rebel," 1846) to Mr. Secretary William Clayborne of Virginia, to indicate his disaffection to the king, and sudden adhesion to the parliamentary party in 1650. That Clayborne did so for the best interests of the struggling colony rather than for "the recovery of his ancient rights" was afterward proven, but at the time his resources were at a low ebb, his family in England had been ruined by the civil war, the influence of the Cliffords and his other kinsmen, Percy, Berkeley and Bellingham (three of whom had been royal governors of colonies) had considerably waned, yet Clayborne, by his tact and good management in this crisis, managed to hold on to the government of the colony, and he was sustained up to the time of his death against all his enemies by James I., Charles I., Cromwell, and Charles II., under each of whom he had held high political positions in Virginia.

CLAYCOMB, Stephen Hugh, lawyer, was born in Lafayette county, Mo., Aug. 11, 1847; son of George W. and Elizabeth J. (Winning) Claycomb. The first fifteen years of his life were spent on a farm, after which his parents removed to Cambridge, Mo., to give him better educational advantages. He attended one term at the University of Illinois and part of one session at the University of Michigan. In 1866 he entered the law school of the University of Virginia from which he was graduated in 1868. He located at Nevada, Vernon county, Mo., where he began the practice of law but soon migrated to the lead and zinc fields of Jasper county, Mo., where his mining ventures were successful. In 1874 he formed a copartnership with Judge W. B. McAntire and returned to the practice of the law. In 1884 he was elected to the legislature by the Democratic party and two years later to the state senate for a term of four years, but he resigned in 1888 to accept the Democratic nomination for lieutenant-governor, to which office he was elected. His term expired in January, 1893.

CLAYPOLE, Edward Waller, educator, was born in Ross, Herefordshire, England, June 1, 1835; son of Edward Angell and Elizabeth Mary

Claypole. He was graduated at the University of London, taking his first degree in 1862 and his second degree in 1864. In 1872 he removed to the United States and in 1873 accepted the chair of natural sciences in Antioch college, Ohio. He resigned in 1881 to become paleontologist to the Pennsylvania geological survey. In 1883 he was called to the chair of natural sciences in Buchtel college, and remained there fifteen years. He was made a fellow of the geological societies of London, Edinburgh and America, of the American philosophical society, of the American association for the advancement of science, and of several other learned bodies, and in 1898 was elected professor of natural science in the Throop polytechnic institute, Pasadena, Cal.

CLAYTON, Alexander Mosby, jurist, was born in Campbell county, Va., Jan. 15, 1801; son of William and Clarissa (Mosby) Clayton, and a descendant of Dr. John Clayton (born in England, 1690, died in Virginia, 1773). He was admitted to the bar in 1823 and practised for a time at Louisa Court House, after which he removed to Clarksville, Tenn. He was appointed U.S. judge for Arkansas Territory, Dec. 12, 1832, and remained in the office for two years. He removed to Mississippi in 1837 and was there judge of the high court of errors and appeals, 1842-51. In 1853 he was appointed U.S. consul at Havana, but resigned that post and removed to Memphis, Tenn. He remained in Memphis but a short time, returning to his old home "Woodcote" in Mississippi. He was a delegate to the Mississippi secession convention in 1861, and wrote the ordinance of secession reported by the committee and adopted. He was a member of the Confederate provisional congress; district judge of the Mississippi district during the war, and afterward circuit judge until removed by Governor Ames. He was a member and president of the board of trustees of the University of Mississippi, 1844-53, 1857, and 1878-89. He died at his seat, "Woodcote," in Benton county, Miss., Sept. 30, 1889.

CLAYTON, Augustin Smith, representative, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., Nov. 27, 1783; son of Major Philip and Mildred (Dixon) Clayton; grandson of Samuel and Ann (Coleman) Clayton; and great-grandson of Maj. Philip and Ann (Coleman) Clayton. His father was a Revolutionary officer and his great-grandfather was an early settler of Virginia. In 1784 Augustin was taken by his parents to Richmond county, Ga., where his education was acquired under the instruction of William Harris Crawford (1772-1834) and at the Richmond academy. While a student there in February, 1790, on the occasion of the visit of President Washington to Au-

gusta, Ga., he was chosen to make a speech of welcome to the President, which elicited from Washington special praise and the present to the seven-year-old boy of a copy of "Sallust" duly inscribed. He was a member of the first class to be graduated from Franklin college (afterward the University of Georgia), receiving his A.B. degree in 1804 and his A.M. degree in 1807. He read law with Judge Thomas P. Carnes and was admitted to the bar at Washington, Ga. He practised for one year in Franklin county and then settled in Athens, Ga., representing that district in both branches of the state legislature. In 1810 he was commissioned to compile the state statutes to date from 1800. He was judge of the superior court, 1819-25, and 1828-31, and in 1829 was a presidential elector. In 1830 he was elected as a Democrat a representative in the 22d congress, and was re-elected to the 23d congress. He was married on Dec. 20, 1807, to Julia, niece of Judge Thomas P. Carnes, of Franklin county, Ga. He published "The Mysterious Picture of Wrangham Fitz-ramble," and "The Life of David Crockett, written by Himself." He was made a trustee of the University of Georgia in 1816 and held the office until his death, which occurred at Athens, Ga., June 21, 1839.

CLAYTON, Henry De Lamar, educator, was born in Pulaski county, Ga., March 7, 1827; son of Nelson and Sarah (Carruthers) Clayton. He was graduated from Emory and Henry college, Va., in 1848, and was admitted to the bar in 1849, practising in Clayton, Ala. He was a representative in the state legislature 1857-61, and then joined the Confederate army as a private. He was at once ordered to Pensacola, Fla., to take command of the Alabama troops, and on March 28, 1861, was made colonel of the 1st Alabama infantry, remaining at Pensacola for one year. He then organized the 39th Alabama regiment, which he commanded in the Kentucky campaign. He was severely wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro, and was promoted brigadier-general, being given command of five Alabama regiments. He rendered especially distinguished services at Chickamauga, Dug Gap and New Hope Church, and was promoted major-general, taking charge of what had been General Stewart's division, with which he participated in all the subsequent battles and campaigns of the army of Tennessee up to the surrender in North Carolina. After the war he returned to his plantation near Clayton, Ala. He was elected circuit judge in 1866, but was deprived of that office in 1868 by the reconstruction act of congress. He was again elected circuit judge in 1874, was re-elected in 1880 and held that office until 1886 when he resigned and was elected president of the University of Alabama at Tus-

caloosa. He died while filling that office, leaving surviving him a widow, daughter of General John L. Hunter of Alabama, and seven sons and four daughters. One of his sons, Henry De Lamar Clayton, was elected as a Democrat a representative in congress, 1897-1905. Another son, B. T. Clayton of Brooklyn, N.Y., commanded the New-York volunteer cavalry of the United States army in the Porto Rican campaign, 1898. Judge Clayton died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., Oct. 13, 1889.

CLAYTON, John, botanist, was born at Tullham, Kent county, England, about 1685; son of John Clayton, afterward attorney-general of Virginia. In 1705 he went to Virginia where he practised medicine and was secretary of Gloucester county from 1722 until his death. He made observations on the natural history of the country, which he sent to the Royal society of London, and which were published in Vols. 17, 18, and 41 of the *Philosophical Transactions*. He also pressed many plants, which he sent to Gronovius, a Dutch naturalist, who with Linnaeus, published at Leyden "Flora Virginica, exhibens plantas quas in Virginia, J. Clayton collegit" (2 vols., 1739-43). A son of Gronovius prepared the third volume which was published in 1762. Clayton discovered many new species, one of which Gronovius called *Claytonia*. He was an indefatigable worker and made a long botanical voyage the year before his death. He left two volumes of manuscript and a *Hortus Linnæi* with marginal notes. During the Revolution his sons placed his manuscript in the hands of a relative who was secretary of New Kent, where it was afterward consumed by fire. He died in Virginia, Dec. 15, 1773.

CLAYTON, John Middleton, statesman, was born in Dagsborough, Del., July 24, 1796; son of James and Sarah (Middleton) Clayton; grandson of James and Grace Clayton; great-grandson of John and Grace Clayton; and great² grandson of Joshua Clayton, who immigrated to America with William Penn in 1682. He was prepared for college at academies in Berlin, Md., and Milford, Del., and was graduated from Yale with the highest honors in 1815. He studied law in the of-



fice of his cousin, Senator Thomas Clayton, and in the Litchfield, Conn., law school, and was admitted to the bar in 1819. In 1822 he was married to Sallie Ann, daughter of Dr. James Fisher

of Camden. In 1824 he was elected a member of the state legislature and shortly afterward became secretary of state of Delaware. In 1829 he was elected a U.S. senator, the youngest member in that body, and was re-elected in 1835, resigning in December, 1836, to accept the chief justiceship of the state. This office he retained until August, 1839. He was again elected to the senate in 1845, and on the accession of General Taylor to the presidency in 1849, he accepted a position in his cabinet as secretary of state. While holding this office he negotiated with Great Britain the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, guaranteeing neutrality and protection to inter-oceanic communication which might be constructed across Central America. In 1850 President Taylor's death relieved him of his secretaryship, and not desiring again to enter public life, he retired to his country seat, "Buena Vista," in New Castle county. In January, 1853, the Whigs and Democrats united in the legislature and sent him back to the senate that he might have it in his power to meet charges made against him in his absence in regard to the negotiation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. His first speech after his new election to the senate was in defence of his action and in vindication of Taylor's administration. His senatorial career was brilliant and unmarred by any imputation against his honor. Yale conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1836. See "Memoir of John M. Clayton" (1882) by Joseph P. Comegys. He died at the home of his niece, Mrs. Joseph P. Comegys, in Dover, Del., Nov. 9, 1856.

CLAYTON, Joshua, senator, was born in Cecil county, Md., in 1744; son of James and Grace Clayton, grandson of John and Grace Clayton, and great-grandson of Joshua Clayton, a Quaker preacher who came to America in 1682. He became a physician of skill and reputation, and practised in his native place. In 1776 he was first major in the Bohemia battalion of the Maryland line and served as aid on the staff of General Washington at the battle of Brandywine. He was a delegate to the provincial congress, 1782-84; judge of the court of appeals; state treasurer, 1786; president of Delaware under the first constitution from May 30, 1789 to Jan. 13, 1793; governor of Delaware by election of the people from Jan. 13, 1793, to Jan. 13, 1796; and U.S. senator from Delaware from January 19, 1798, until his death. He was married to Mrs. Rachel McCleary, an adopted daughter of Richard Bassett, an early governor of Delaware. He left three sons, the youngest of whom, Thomas, became U.S. senator and chief justice of the state. He died in Bohemia Manor, Md., Aug. 11, 1798.

CLAYTON, Philip, statesman, was born in Athens, Ga., March 19, 1815; fourth son of Au-

gustin Smith and Julia (Carnes) Clayton; grandson of Major Philip and Mildred (Dixon), great-grandson of Samuel and Ann (Coleman), great² grandson of Major Philip and Ann (Coleman), great³ grandson of John Clayton of Williamsburg, Va., attorney-general and friend of Governor Spotswood, great⁴ grandson of the Rev. David Clayton, a minister in New Kent county, Va., and great⁵ grandson of the Rev. John Clayton, rector of Crofton in Yorkshire, England, who settled in Virginia and while serving the church in the new colony also engaged in agricultural pursuits and reported to the Royal society of England "Several Observa-

bles" in which he discussed the soil, climate, etc., in Virginia. Philip was graduated at Franklin college with the honors of the class of 1833. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1836. The same year he was married to Leonora, daughter of Holcombe Gaines and Martha (Semons) Harper, of Greensboro, Ga. Her father was a lineal descendant of Robert Goodloe Harper. Philip soon after relinquished the practice of the law to take charge of his father's plantation in Mississippi. On the death of his father in 1839 he returned to Athens, Ga., where he was editor of the *Southern Banner*. In 1849 he was appointed by President Taylor second auditor of the U.S. treasury and held the office through the administrations of Presidents Fillmore and Pierce. On the accession of President Buchanan, when Howell Cobb was made secretary of the treasury, Auditor Clayton was made assistant secretary, which position he resigned on the secession of Georgia in 1861. On the formation of the Confederacy Mr. Clayton was made assistant secretary of the Confederate states treasury and held the office during the existence of that government. After the restoration of the Union he acted with the Republican party and in 1874 President Grant appointed him U.S. consul at Callao, Peru, S.A. At his death he was succeeded in office by his son Robert, who was at the time his secretary. Mr. Clayton died at Callao, Peru, S.A., March 22, 1877.

CLAYTON, Powell, diplomatist, was born in Bethel, Delaware county, Pa., Aug. 7, 1833; son of John and Ann (Clark) Clayton. His mother was a daughter of George Clark, a captain in the



British army, resident in America, and his first American ancestor, William Clayton, immigrated to America with William Penn and settled in what afterward became Delaware county, Pa. He was educated for the profession of civil engineer and settled in Leavenworth, Kan., in 1855.



Russell Clayton

He was chosen civil engineer of that city in 1857, which position he held until the commencement of the civil war, when he raised a company and with it entered the 1st Kansas (Union) volunteer infantry regiment as captain, May 29, 1861. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel Feb. 27, 1862, colonel March 30,

1862, and brigadier-general Aug. 1, 1864. At the close of the conflict he was married and purchased a large plantation in Jefferson county, Arkansas, upon which he lived until he was elected and inaugurated governor of that state in 1868. In 1871 he was chosen United States senator, and at the expiration of his term he took up his residence in Little Rock, Ark. In 1882 he removed to Eureka Springs and built the Eureka Springs railway, of which company he was chosen president and manager. He also became president and manager of the Eureka improvement company. He served as chairman of the boards of sewer and water commissioners of that city, and as president of the Interstate summer normal and educational assembly of Eureka Springs, an institution of the Chautauqua order. In 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley U.S. minister to Mexico. He was officially received by President Diaz on May 12, 1897. By reason of the magnitude of the interests of citizens of the United States as represented in railroads, manufactories, mines and other industries, and from the large colony gathered in the city of Mexico—the headquarters of these industries—the business of this legation became more varied and extensive than that of any other United States legation.

CLAYTON, Thomas, senator, was born in Newcastle, Del., March 9, 1778; son of Dr. Joshua and Rachel (McCleary) Clayton; grandson of James Clayton; great-grandson of John Clayton; and great² grandson of Joshua Clayton, who came to America with William Penn. His father, Dr. Joshua Clayton, was president of Delaware, 1789-93; governor, 1793-96; and in 1798 was chosen U.S. senator, but died Aug. 11, 1798, be-

fore taking his seat. Thomas Clayton was admitted to the bar and practised at Newcastle, Del. In 1814 he was elected a representative in the 14th congress, and subsequently represented his district in the state legislature. In December, 1823, he entered the 18th U.S. congress as senator, to fill the unexpired term of C. A. Rodney, resigned, and served until March 3, 1827. He was chosen chief justice of the court of common pleas, and on Jan. 19, 1837, was elected U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of his cousin, John Middleton Clayton. He served in the senate until the close of the 29th congress, March 3, 1847. He was afterward chief justice of the Delaware supreme court. He died in Newcastle, Del., Aug. 21, 1854.

CLEAVELAND, John, clergyman, was born in Canterbury, Conn., April 12, 1722; son of Josiah and Abigail (Paine) Cleaveland; grandson of Josiah and Mary (Bates) Cleaveland; and great-grandson of Moses and Ann (Winn) Cleaveland. Moses Cleaveland came to America from Ipswich, Suffolk, England, about 1635, settled in Woburn, Mass., in 1641, and was married Sept. 26, 1648, to Ann Winn, daughter of Edward and Joanna Winn, of Woburn. John Cleaveland entered Yale college in 1741 and in 1744, with his brother Ebenezer, was reproved for attending, during a vacation, a religious meeting conducted by a layman at a private house. Refusing to confess that they had "violated the laws of God, of the colony and of the college," they were expelled in January, 1745. He became a clergyman of the Separatist society and settled as pastor at Ipswich, Mass. In 1758 he was chaplain of a regiment at Ticonderoga, and in 1759 filled the same position at Louisburg. He joined the Revolutionary army as a chaplain in 1775, serving three years. He was married to Mary Dodge. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1763 and from Dartmouth in 1782. His published writings consist of sermons, essays and addresses, and include *A Narration of the Work of God at Chebacco in 1763-64*; *Essay to Defend Christ's Sacrifice and Atonement Against the Aspersions Cast on the Same by Dr. Mayhew* (1763); *Reply to Dr. Mayhew's Letter of Reproof* (1765); and *Treatise on Infant Baptism* (1784). He died at Ipswich, Mass., April 22, 1799.

CLEAVELAND, Moses, pioneer, was born in Canterbury, Conn., Jan. 29, 1754; son of Col. Aaron and Thankful (Paine) Cleaveland; grandson of Josiah and Abigail (Paine) Cleaveland; great-grandson of Josiah and Mary (Bates) Cleaveland; and great² grandson of Moses and Ann (Winn) Cleaveland. He was graduated at Yale college in 1777, adopted the legal profession and began to practise in Canterbury. In 1799 he was appointed by congress captain of a company

of sappers and miners, U.S.A., resigning his commission a few years later to resume the practice of law. He served repeatedly in the Connecticut legislature, taking a prominent part in public affairs. In 1794 he was married to Esther, daughter of Henry Champion. He was made brigadier-general of militia in 1796. Connecticut owned 3,800,000 acres of land in Ohio, known as the Western Reserve, and in 1792 donated 5000 acres of the land to the citizens who had been sufferers from fire during the Revolution. The remainder of the reserve was sold by the state in 1795, for \$1,200,000, to the "Connecticut land company." Of this company Moses Cleaveland was a director, and in 1796 was appointed superintendent and agent, and with a party of about fifty pioneers, left Connecticut to possess the land. On July 4 of that year they landed at the mouth of the Conneaut creek, and in honor of the day christened the place "Port Independence." On July 22, with a few of his staff, General Cleaveland entered the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, where the beauty of the elevated plain suggested to him that the locality was destined to become a great city, and he directed it to be surveyed into city lots. The surveys were completed in October, 1796, and the men named the place "Cleaveland." In 1796 the resident population was four; in 1797, fifteen; in 1800, seven; in 1820, 150; and in 1830, at the taking of the first census, it had reached 1075. In that year the first newspaper was established, called the *Cleaveland Advertiser*, and the editor, finding the heading too long to fit the form, dropped out the first "a." The change in orthography was generally accepted. General Cleaveland died at Canterbury, Conn., Nov. 16, 1806.

CLEAVELAND, Nehemiah, educator, was born in Topsfield, Mass., Aug. 16, 1796; son of Dr. Nehemiah, and grandson of the Rev. John and Mary (Dodge) Cleaveland. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1813 and studied for one year at Andover theological seminary. He was a teacher at Topsfield, Mass., and at Gorham, Maine, 1814-16; and in Portland, Maine, 1816-17. From 1817 to 1820 he was a tutor at Bowdoin college, and from 1821 to 1840 was principal of Dummer academy at Byfield, Mass. For a short time he held the chair of Greek at Phillips Exeter academy, removing to Lowell in 1841 to become principal of the high school. He was principal of a young ladies' school in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1842-50, retiring to private life in the latter year. After 1850 he resided in New York, Topsfield, Mass., and Westport, Conn. He received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin college in 1869. He is the author of an unfinished volume entitled *History of Bowdoin College, with Biographical Sketches of its Graduates*, completed by A. S.

Packard and published in 1882. He died in Westport, Conn., April 17, 1877.

CLEAVELAND, Parker, educator, was born at Rowley, Mass., Jan. 15, 1780; son of Dr. Parker and Elizabeth (Jackman) Cleaveland; and grandson of the Rev. John and Mary (Dodge) Cleaveland. His father was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. The son was graduated at Harvard in 1799; studied law at Haverhill, Mass., and at York, Maine, 1799-1803; and from 1803 to 1805 was tutor at Harvard. He was professor of mathematics, chemistry, mineralogy and natural philosophy at Bowdoin college, 1805-25. In 1825 he relinquished the chair of mathematics to devote his entire attention to the other sciences. He was married Sept. 9, 1806, to Martha, daughter of Levi and Martha (Ball) Bush of Boston. He was elected a member of the American academy of arts and sciences, 1809; of the American philosophical society, 1818; and an honorary member of numerous learned societies of Europe. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1802; that of M.D. from Dartmouth in 1823; and that of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1824. He published *Mineralogy and Geology* (1816; 3d ed., 1856). He died at Brunswick, Maine, Oct. 15, 1858.

CLEAVES, Henry Bradstreet, governor of Maine, was born at Brighton, Maine, Feb. 6, 1840; son of Thomas and Sophia (Bradstreet) Cleaves; and grandson of Benjamin Cleaves. He was educated in the public schools and at Brighton academy. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 23d Maine volunteers, serving at Poolesville and Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac, and gaining promotion to the rank of orderly sergeant. At the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted for three years,



and served as 1st lieutenant until the close of the war. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, and practised in partnership with his brother, Judge Nathan Cleaves of Portland, Maine. In 1876 and 1877 he was a member of the state legislature, and in 1877-79 served as city solicitor of Portland. In 1880 he was elected attorney general of the state and was twice re-elected. He was elected governor of Maine in 1892 and was re-elected in 1894, his term of office expiring in January, 1897.

CLEBORNE, Christopher James, naval officer, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Dec. 16,

1838; fifth son of Christopher of "Belleville," and grandson of William Cleburne of "Springmount" and "Derinsalla," representative of the Westmoreland family of that name from which sprung William Clayborne of Romancoke, first royal "Secretary of state for the Collony of Virginia "



W. Cleburne,

(1625); lieutenant-governor of Virginia under Bennett, and again secretary of state under his kinsman and former political opponent, Gov. Sir William Berkeley. He was educated at classical schools in Bristol, began the study of physic at Edinburgh in 1856, under Dr. Alexander Scott Hunter, removing in 1857 to Phila-

delphia, and was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1860. After a short term of service at the Pennsylvania hospital, he entered the United States navy as an assistant surgeon, May 9, 1861, serving throughout the civil war, 1861-65, and the war with Spain, 1898. His first duty was on the sloop-of-war *Jamestown* off Fernandina, Fla., where he aided in the capture and destruction of the blockade-runner *Alvarado*, Aug. 5, 1861. He was on temporary duty with the 45th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers at Otter Island, S.C., in 1862; was promoted passed assistant surgeon on Oct. 26, 1863, and surgeon on Nov. 24, 1863; participated in most of the operations and engagements of the North Atlantic and West Gulf blockading squadrons, ending in the bombardment and capture of Fort Fisher, N.C., Jan. 15, 1865; was made judge advocate of the naval retiring board in 1867; recorder and member of several courts-martial and medical examining boards, and was appointed fleet surgeon of the North Atlantic fleet in 1870. In 1876 he was appointed a delegate to the American medical association; was selected (though unable to serve) as one of the vice-presidents of the naval section of the International medical congress of 1886; was chosen chairman of the medical committee of the Constitutional centennial in 1887, and charged with the executive work of organizing its volunteer ambulance and medical staff. In the same year he founded the first medical emergency corps of Philadelphia, and was made president of its volunteer medical association. He was interested in natural sciences, especially in conchology; was elected a member of the Philadelphia academy of natural

sciences in 1860, and assisted Timothy Conrad and Isaac Lea in arranging part of the Wilkes expedition shells. He was elected a member of the Historical society of Pennsylvania in 1872; a member of the American medical association in 1876; and a member of the Historical society of Virginia in 1883. He introduced, in 1864, the topical use of pure carbolic acid in the treatment of carbuncle abscesses and other purulent collections, and contributed a number of minor papers to medical and surgical science. In 1879 he invented a fluke-buoy life-saving apparatus and mattress for ships of war; and at various times devised instruments and surgical appliances which were used in hospitals and in the field during the war with Spain in 1898. He was promoted medical inspector, Jan. 7, 1878, and on Sept. 18, 1887, he was commissioned medical director with the rank of captain. On Aug. 20, 1894, he was placed in charge of the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., the senior officer in the medical corps, and had charge of the wounded Spanish prisoners from Cervera's fleet in 1898.

CLEBURNE, Patrick Ronayne, soldier and lawyer, was born at his father's residence, "The Grange," county Cork, Ireland, March 17, 1828; second son of Dr. Joseph and Mary Anne (Ronayne) Cleburne; and grandson of "William of Rock Cottage," who was fourth in descent from William Cleburne of St. John's Manor, county Wexford. His father was in moderate circumstances, and though a popular physician in his own county, held but a small government appointment in medical charge of the military barracks at Ballincolig. Being intended for his father's profession, Patrick was educated at home by private tutors with that object, till he entered the office of Dr. T. H. Justice of Mallow. About this time his father died and he was left dependent upon his mother, a daughter of Patrick Ronayne of "Annebrook," descended from that "Maurice Ronayne d'Longhtand," who obtained from Henry IV. "A Charter of the Rights of Englishmen." As the study of medicine was evidently distasteful to him, he neglected his studies, and chagrined at his failure in the examinations of Trinity college, he ran away and joined the 41st British infantry, then under orders for India. He was discovered by accident



P. R. Cleburne.

(while on parade), and through the good offices of his father's old friends, Maj. Garnet Wolseley of the 25th foot, and Captain Pratt, his discharge was procured, and he was restored to his family. In 1855 he joined his brother in the United States, abandoned physic for the law, studied under Judge Hanly of the supreme court of Arkansas; was admitted to the bar and became a successful lawyer at Helena. On the breaking out of the civil war he was one of the first volunteers to join the 1st Arkansas infantry, and for planning the surprise and capture of the U.S. arsenal at Little Rock, he was soon after commissioned its captain. Promotion rapidly followed. During the first year of the war he earned the star which decorated him at Shiloh; in fifteen months he reached the grade of brigadier general, and soon after was made a major-general in the Confederate army. At Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, where he was severely wounded, he broke up the line between Rousseau's and Sheridan's divisions, and hastened the disaster to McCook's corps. At Stone's River, January 31, he fought from dawn till 3 P.M., his men not halting for food, rest or water; and without batteries to aid him, he routed and drove back, one after the other, three Union divisions, the last of them Sheridan's best troops. On the field of Chickamauga, under his own blue banner, he led his men in that brilliant and triumphant charge which decided the day; and after that Cleburne was justly named "The Stonewall of the West." At Missionary Ridge in November, he commanded the right wing of the Confederate army and made a long and stubborn fight until the centre was broken by Thomas's army and the line was enfiladed, when the whole Confederate army was routed and lost much of its artillery, which was turned against it, and fled under cover of night. For gallantry in this action General Cleburne received the thanks of the Confederate congress. He further distinguished himself at Kenesaw, Marietta, and at the great battle of Franklin, Tenn., where, after he had stormed and carried two lines of the Federal works, he was slain at the head of the troops he had so long led to victory. His eulogy, by Gen. Robert E. Lee, pays the following tribute to his memory: "Cleburne on our side inherited the intrepidity of his race. On the field of battle he shone like a meteor; as a soldier he was all virtue; not a single vice stained him as a warrior; his courage belonged to the age of chivalry, and no man ever left a purer fame and a name more unsullied than did General Cleburne in all that constitutes honor, bravery and spotless integrity." Cleburne instituted the "Order of the Southern Cross," similar to the "Loyal Legion," and was the first to suggest the use of colored troops by the Con-

federacy. In 1891 his remains were removed from Tennessee to Helena, Ark., where a beautiful shaft of Carrara marble now marks his resting place. A memorial brass and a stained-glass window with a shield of his arms were placed to his memory on the chance of the quaint old Norman church of his ancestral home at Cleburne in the county of Westmoreland, England. He was slain at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.

CLEBURNE, William, civil engineer and scientist, was born at the "Grange," county Cork, Ireland, in 1822; eldest son of Cleburne of "Grange," county Cork, and brother of Maj.-Gen. Patrick Ronayne Cleburne. He was educated by private tutors until he entered Trinity college, Dublin, where he developed a taste for botany, geology and the exact sciences and proceeded to a degree. He was a gold medalist of Trinity, and in the profession of civil engineering was the favorite pupil of Sir John Macneil, the eminent engineer. After coming to the United States he was engaged as division engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad system, and afterward largely contributed to the successful construction of the Pacific railroad, having his headquarters at Omaha, Neb. He was married to Eliza Thomasina, daughter of Capt. Willington A. Ross of the 4th dragoon guards.

CLEEMANN, Richard Alsop, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22, 1840; son of Gustavus Bernard Christian and Claramond (Colquhoun) Cleemann; and grandson of John Christian and Margaretta Eleonora (Hilda) Cleemann; and of Walter and Claramond (Peter) Colquhoun. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1859, and received the degree of M.D. in 1862. In 1862-64 he was acting assistant surgeon, U.S.A., being stationed at the hospital of the P.E. church, Philadelphia, 1862-63, and at the McClellan U.S.A. general hospital, 1863-64. He was district physician to the Philadelphia dispensary, 1865-68; physician to the Church home for children, 1868-80; to St. Mary's hospital, 1872-76, and 1878-79; and a member of the Philadelphia board of health, 1878-87. In 1880 he was appointed alumni manager of the University hospital. From 1887 to 1892 he was director of charities and corrections in Philadelphia and in 1893 was made a member of the state quarantine board of Pennsylvania, of which board he subsequently became president. He was elected a member of many prominent medical and scientific societies and is the author of reports on meteorology and epidemics and various papers in the *Transactions* of the College of physicians, Philadelphia, besides many contributions to medical literature.

CLELAND

CLELAND, Thomas Hann, clergyman, was born in Woodford county, Ky., March 31, 1843; son of John W. and Emily M. Cleland; and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Cleland, D.D., of Mercer county, Ky. He was graduated at Centre college in 1863; attended the Danville theological seminary in 1863-65, and was graduated from the Princeton theological seminary in 1866. He was licensed by the presbytery of Transylvania in 1866 and ordained by the presbytery of Missouri river in 1867. His first charge was at Council Bluffs, Iowa, 1866-82; then Keokuk, 1882; Springfield, Mo., 1884-94; and Duluth, Minn., from 1894. He was a trustee of Highland university, 1868-70; of Parsons college, 1874-83; director of the McCormick theological seminary from 1880; trustee of board of aid for colleges and academies, 1883-86; and moderator of the synods of Iowa and Missouri. The University of Wooster conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1881. He is the author of *Life of Father Bell and Founding of Presbyteries in Iowa*; *Christian Science Examined*, and other works.

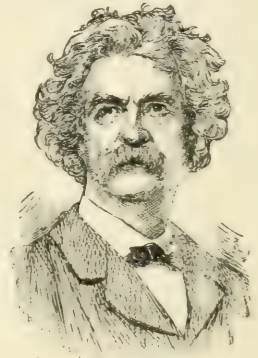
CLEMENS, Jeremiah, senator, was born in Huntsville, Ala., Dec. 28, 1814; son of James Clemens. His mother was a sister of the Hon. Archibald E. Mills of Limestone, Ala. He was graduated at the University of Alabama in 1833; studied law at Transylvania university, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He was appointed U.S. district attorney for the northern district of Alabama by President Van Buren in 1838, and served as a representative in the state legislature in 1839, 1840 and 1841. He recruited a company of riflemen and with them joined the Texan revolutionists in 1842, serving in the army as lieutenant-colonel. Upon his return in 1843 he was again sent to the state legislature and was re-elected in 1844, also serving that year as presidential elector. When war with Mexico was declared, he was appointed major of the 13th U.S. infantry. He was commissioned March 3, 1847; promoted lieutenant-colonel in April, 1848, and colonel of the 9th infantry, July 9, 1848. He served in Mexico in the 9th infantry and was discharged July 20, 1848, remaining in Mexico as chief of the depot of purchases. On Dec. 3, 1849, he was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Dixon H. Lewis, deceased, and served through the 31st and 32d congresses. He was presidential elector in 1856 and in 1858 took up his residence in Memphis, Tenn., assuming the editorship of the *Eagle and Enquirer*. He was a member of the secession convention of Alabama of 1861 as a protestant against the movement, but afterward took part in the new government. He was appointed major-general of the state forces by Governor Moore in 1861. In 1864 he advocated the re-election of President Lincoln. He wrote

CLEMENS

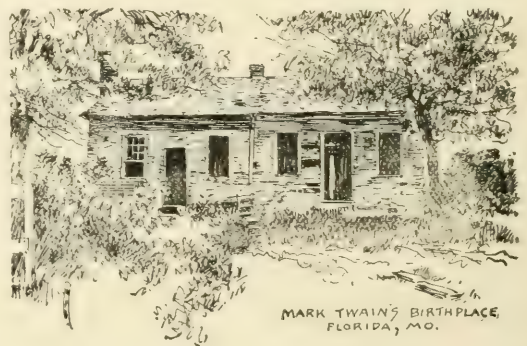
several novels including, *Bernard Lyle* (1853); *Mustang Gray* (1857); *The Rivals* (1859); and *Tobias Wilson*; or *a Tale of the Great Rebellion* (1865); and left incomplete a history of the war. He died at Huntsville, Ala., May 21, 1865.

CLEMENS, Samuel Langhorne ("Mark Twain"), author, was born in Florida, Mo., Nov. 30, 1835; son of John Marshall and Jane Lampton (Lambton) Clemens. Removing to Hannibal, Mo., he attended school there till 1847, when his father died and he worked in the printing office of his brother Orion, 1847-53. He journeyed to Philadelphia and New York in 1853; worked in St. Louis, Muscatine and Keokuk, 1854-57; was a pilot on a steamboat plying between St. Louis and New Orleans, 1857-61; second lieutenant in the Confederate army two weeks in 1861,

and joining his brother Orion, who had been appointed secretary of the territory of Nevada, he became his assistant and afterward engaged in mining. In 1862 he accepted the city editorship of the *Enterprise* of Virginia City, Nev. Sent to Carson to report the proceedings of the legislature, he signed his letters, "Mark Twain," a familiar call from the leadsman to the pilot of every Mississippi steamboat. In 1864 he was for a time reporter on the *Morning Call*, San Francisco, Cal., and afterward became a placer miner in Calaveras county. He



Mark Twain



MARK TWAIN'S BIRTHPLACE, FLORIDA, MO.

soon, however, returned to his more congenial work in San Francisco. His disposition for travel carried him to the Sandwich Islands in 1866, and he spent six months at Hawaii, writing up the sugar industries of the islands. Finding there little to encourage him in the way of permanent

business, he returned to California and began his vocation as a humorous lecturer, his first audiences being the miners of that state and Nevada. He went to New York in 1867 and there published his "Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras." The same year he joined a party of tourists in an excursion on the *Quaker City* to the old world, and on his return went to California, where he wrote out his experiences in book form under the title, "The Innocents Abroad." The book had a phenomenal success. It took the reading public by storm and passed into American literature as a standard humorous work. He then became editor of the *Express*, Buffalo, N.Y. He was married in 1870 to Olivia L. Langdon of Elmira, N.Y., and in 1871 settled in Hartford, Conn. He was in constant demand as a platform lecturer and magazine correspondent. In 1872 he went to Europe on a lecturing tour and in 1884 established in New York city the publishing house of C. L. Webster & Co., which firm assumed the publication of his works. In 1885 they brought out the "Memoirs of General Grant," which had the largest circulation of any popular subscription book up to that time, paying to Mrs. Grant a copyright of \$350,000. In 1893 the firm failed and Mr. Clemens was obliged to return to his pen and the lecture platform to recover his fallen fortunes. He succeeded so well that in 1898 he had liquidated the entire indebtedness of the firm. In 1895-96 he made the tour of the world, under direction of a lecture bureau, and in 1896 went to London, where he wrote "Following the Equator." His works have all been republished in England, the earlier ones without his sanction, and many of them have been translated into German and French. Among his works are *The Innocents Abroad* (1869); *Roughing It* (1872); *The Gilded Age* (with C. D. Warner, 1873); *Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876); *Punch Brothers, Punch* (1878); *A Tramp Abroad* (1880); *The Stolen White Elephant* (1882); *The Prince and the Pauper* (1882); *Life on the Mississippi* (1883); *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1885); *A Library of Humor* (1888); *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* (1889); *The Tragedy of Pudd'nhead Wilson, and the Comedy, Those Extraordinary Twins* (1894); *Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc* (1896); *How to tell a Story, and Other Essays* (1897); *Following the Equator* (1898). In 1899, a uniform edition of his works was published.

CLEMENS, Sherrard, representative, was born in Wheeling, Va., April 28, 1826; son of Dr. James W. Clemens. He was graduated at Washington college in 1841, was admitted to the bar in 1843 and practised in his native city, becoming prominent in local politics. He was a representative in the 32d congress, serving from December, 1852, to March, 1853, and was subsequently

elected to the 35th and 36th congresses. He served in the Confederate army during the civil war and afterward practised law in Wheeling, W. Va., and in St. Louis, Mo. He died in the latter city in 1874.

CLEMENT, Clara Erskine, author, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 28, 1834; daughter of John and Harriet (Godfrey) Erskine, and a descendant of the Erskines of Scotland. Her education was acquired by private instruction and by extensive travel, her pleasure tours taking her to almost every known country. In 1868 she wrote for private circulation, "A Simple Story of the Orient," and in 1870 her career as an author began. By her marriage, Aug. 22, 1852, to James Hazen Clement, she had four sons and one daughter, of whom George Colburn Clement became a physician in Haverhill, Mass., and Erskine and Hazen Clement, brokers in Boston, Mass. Mr. Clement died in 1881. On May 20, 1882, she was married to Edwin Forbes Waters of Boston. Her published volumes include *A Handbook of Legendary and Mythological Art* (1871; 26th edition, 1895); *In Memoriam. Isabella Williamson Greene* (1872); *Painters, Sculptors, Architects, Engravers and their Works* (1874); *Artists of the 19th Century and their Works*; (with Laurence Hutton, 2 vols., 1879); a translation of Renan's *English Conferences: Rome and Christianity. Marcus Aurelius* (1880); *Egypt* (1880); *Charlotte Cushman* (1882); *An Outline History of Painting* (1883); *An Outline History of Sculpture* (1885); *An Outline History of Architecture for Beginners and Students* (1886); *A Handbook of Christian Symbols* (1886); *Stories of Art and Artists* (1897); *The Queen of the Adriatic; or, Venice, Mediæval and Modern* (1893); *Naples, the City of Parthenope, and Its Environs* (1894); *Constantinople, The City of the Sultans* (1895); *The Eternal City, Rome: Its Religions, Monuments, Literature and Art* (2 vols., 1896); *Angels in Art* (1898).

CLEMENT, Edward Henry, journalist, was born in Chelsea, Mass., April 19, 1843, son of Cyrus and Rebecca (Shortridge) Clement, and a direct descendant of Robert Clement, who emigrated from Coventry, England, in 1643, and settled in Haverhill, Mass. He was graduated from Tufts college in 1864 and became reporter and assistant editor of an army post newspaper at Hilton Head, S.C. After his return to the north in 1867 he was employed for a short time as proof-



reader on the Boston *Daily Advertiser*. From there he became a reporter on the New York *Tribune*, and in 1870 managing editor of the Newark, N.J., *Advertiser*, and in 1871-75 was an editor and proprietor of the Elizabeth, N.J., *Journal*. In 1875 he became assistant editor of the *Transcript* and in 1881 editor-in-chief.

CLEMENT, Nathaniel H., jurist, was born in Tilton, N.H., March 23, 1844. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1863, and was a cavalryman in the civil war. He studied law, and practiced in Brooklyn, N.Y., where in 1882 he became a judge of the city court, and in 1887 chief judge. Subsequently he was a justice of the supreme court, and was re-elected in 1896. He died in Brooklyn, March 3, 1899.

CLEMENTS, Isaac, representative, was born in Franklin county, Ind., March 31, 1837; son of Isaac and Nancy (Burt) Clements; grandson of James Clements, and a descendant of James Clements, who came from England with Lord Baltimore. Isaac Clements was graduated at Asbury, afterward De Pauw university, in 1859, and studied law. In July, 1861, he joined the Union army as second lieutenant, being promoted first lieutenant, and captain of Company G, 9th Illinois volunteers, in 1863. He was three times wounded in battle and was mustered out of the service Aug. 20, 1864. He was appointed registrar in bankruptcy in 1867, and was a representative from Illinois in the 43d congress, 1873-75. In 1877 he was made a penitentiary commissioner, and in 1890 U.S. pension agent. In 1899 he resided at Normal, Ill.

CLEMENTS, Judson Claudius, representative, was born in Walker county, Ga., Feb. 12, 1846; son of Adam and Mary W. H. (Park) Clements, and grandson of Charles Clements, and of James Park. He attended the schools of his native county and the law school of Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn. He was admitted to the bar in 1869 and began practice at La Fayette, Ga. He was a county school commissioner in 1871; a representative in the Georgia general assembly, 1872-76; a member of the state senate, 1877; and a representative from the 7th Georgia district in the 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1881-91. On March 10, 1891, he became a member of the Interstate commerce commission.

CLEMENTS, Samuel, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20, 1825; son of Richard and Margaret Clements. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1847 and from the P. E. theological seminary of Virginia in 1850. He was rector of Trinity church at Washington, Pa., and of St. Michael's church at Trenton, N.J.

He was chaplain of Kenyon college, Ohio, 1860-63; and was afterward rector of Cavalry church at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1871 he established and became principal of Cheltenham academy, a military school near Shoemakertown, afterward Ogontz, Pa. During the civil war he was for a short time chaplain on the staff of Governor Anderson of Ohio. He was married in 1863 to Emma L., daughter of William L. Newbold of Philadelphia, a well known exponent of temperance reform and state superintendent of the evangelistic work in the Woman's Christian temperance union of Pennsylvania. Kenyon college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1880. He died at Cheltenham, Pa., Dec. 9, 1888.

CLEMMER, Mary, see Ames, Mary Clemmer.

CLEDENIN, Frank Montrose, clergyman and author, was born in Washington, D.C., Sept. 17, 1853; son of George and Charlotte (Humphrys) Clendenin; grandson of George and Nancy (Crane) Clendenin; and a descendant of Col. Robert Treat, colonial governor of Connecticut. He attended Columbian university, Washington, D.C., from 1871 to 1875, and was graduated from Princeton theological seminary in 1879. He was received by the presbytery of Cairo, Ill., July 9, 1879, and was pastor of Grace Presbyterian church, Nashville, Ill., 1879-80. He then accepted the faith of the Episcopal church and was ordained to its ministry Dec. 18, 1881. He was rector of St. George's church, Belleville, Ill., 1881-84, of Grace church, Cleveland, Ohio, 1884-87, and in 1887 became rector of St. Peter's church, West Chester, New York city, probably the oldest parish in America, having an unbroken record from 1702, when the first Anglican priest sent by the crown to the colonies was assigned to West Chester parish and the first services were held in a church built for general worship without distinction as to religious creed, in 1700. He was married April 23, 1891, at St. John's church, Pleasantville, N.Y., to Gabrielle, daughter of Horace Greeley. It was through his influence in 1895 that the powerful political ring which had long misgoverned West Chester was overthrown and that the entire township, larger than all Manhattan Island, was annexed to New York city. In 1893 Nashotah conferred on him the degree of S.T.D. He published *Idols by the Sea* (1890), and contributed to church literature at different times.

CLEDENIN, John J., jurist, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., in 1813. He supported a widowed mother and her younger children for many years, served as clerk in the post-office, and acquired a good business education. He read law with George M. Dallas, was a clerk under Simon Cameron, 1834-35, and assisted him in Louisiana in carrying out a levee contract. He was private secretary to Gov. James S. Conway of Arkansas,

1836-40; judge of the 5th circuit of the state, 1840-46; quartermaster, U.S.A., 1846-47; attorney-general of the state, 1849-1854; judge of the 5th circuit, 1854-1861; associate justice of the supreme court of the state, 1866, but was deprived of his office by the reconstruction acts; and judge of the 5th circuit, 1874-76. He died at Little Rock, Ark., July 4, 1876.

CLEVELAND, Charles Dexter, educator, was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 3, 1802; son of the Rev. Charles Cleveland (1772-1872); grandson of the Rev. Aaron and Abiah (Hyde), great-grandson of the Rev. Aaron (1715-1757) and Susannah (Porter), great² grandson of Capt. Aaron and Abigail (Waters), great³ grandson of Aaron and Dorcas (Wilson), and great⁴ grandson of Moses and Ann (Winn) Cleaveland. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1827, and held the chair of Latin and Greek at Dickinson college, 1832-34. In the latter year he became professor of Latin in the University of the city of New York, holding the chair one year and afterward teaching in Philadelphia. He was appointed U.S. consul at Cardiff, Wales, in 1861, and remained there six years. He received the honorary degree of A.B. from Harvard in 1827, and that of LL. D. from Ingham in 1861, and from the University of the city of New York in 1866. He was a member of the American philosophical society. Among his published writings are numerous classical text books: *Compendium of Grecian Antiquities* (1836); *A Compendium of English Literature from Sir John Mandeville to Cooper* (1848); *English Literature of the Nineteenth Century* (1854); *A Compendium of American Literature Chronologically Arranged* (1859); and *A Complete Concordance to the Poetical Works of John Milton* (1867). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 18, 1869.

CLEVELAND, Chauncey Fitch, governor of Connecticut, was born in Hampton, Conn., Feb. 16, 1799; son of Silas and Lois (Sharpe) Cleveland; grandson of Silas and Elizabeth (Hyde) Cleveland, and a descendant of Moses and Ann (Winn) Cleaveland. He was educated in the public schools, taught school 1814-19; and was admitted to the bar in 1819. He passed through all the grades in the state militia from private to major-general, was judge of probate for Windham district for five years and prosecuting attorney of the county for several years. He represented his district in the state legislature, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1833, 1836, 1837, 1839, and served as speaker of the house in 1836-37. He was bank commissioner in 1838, and was defeated for representative in the 26th and 27th congresses, 1838 and 1840. In June, 1841, he removed his law office and residence to Norwich, Conn. He was elected governor of Con-

necticut in 1842 and again in 1843. He was a state representative in 1848-49, a Democratic representative from Connecticut in the 31st and 32d congresses, 1849-53, and there opposed the extension of slavery. He helped to form the Republican party, was a delegate to the Republican national conventions at Philadelphia, 1856, and at Chicago, 1860; was a presidential elector in 1860; a member of the peace convention at Washington in 1861; speaker of the Connecticut assembly in 1863; and again a state representative in 1866. He was married Dec. 13, 1821, to Diantha, daughter of Dr. Jacob Hovey of Hampton, Conn. She died Oct. 29, 1867, and he was married Jan. 27, 1869, to Helen C., daughter of Dr. Eleazer and Mariana L. (Hovey) Litchfield. He died in Hampton, Conn., June 6, 1887.

CLEVELAND, Cynthia Eloise, author, was born in Canton, N.Y., Aug. 13, 1845; daughter of Erin and Laura (Marsh) Cleveland; granddaughter of Frederick Cleveland; great-granddaughter of Frederick Cleveland, a Revolutionary soldier; and a descendant in the eighth generation from Moses and Ann (Winn) Cleaveland. She acquired a common school education and entered into business life at Medina, N.Y. In 1866 she removed to Pontiac, Mich., and in 1880 to Dakota. Becoming interested in the Woman's Christian temperance union she did much to further its interests, and was its president in 1880-82. In 1883 she was admitted to the bar at Pierre, S. Dak., and in 1884 entered upon the Democratic presidential campaign, thus inaugurating political speaking among her sex. In 1885 she received the appointment of law clerk in the treasury department at Washington, D.C., making her residence in that city. She was elected a member of the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; a life and charter member of the American authors' guild, and was also a member of the executive committee of the National relief association for Cuba in 1898. Among her published writings are *See-Saw; or Civil Service in the Departments* (1887); *His Honor; or, Fate's Mysteries* (1888).

CLEVELAND, Frances Folsom, wife of President Cleveland, was born at Buffalo, N.Y., July 21, 1864; daughter of Oscar and Emma C. (Harmon) Folsom. Her father was the law partner of Grover Cleveland, and was killed by an accident in 1875. She attended the Central school, Buffalo, and in 1881 entered Wells college, where she was graduated A.B. in June, 1885, Mr. Cleveland, who was then President of the United States, sending flowers from the White House conservatories to grace the occasion. She spent the summer of 1885 with relatives at Folsomdale, N.Y., and in the autumn accompanied her mother to Europe. They returned home May 27,

1886, and after resting in New York for a few days repaired to Washington, where on June 2, 1886, Miss Folsom was married to President Cleveland in the blue room of the White House. Mrs. Cleveland endeared herself to the people by the



Frances Cleveland

tact and graceful dignity with which she fulfilled the duties of her position, and no word of unfavorable criticism was ever uttered, despite her youth and inexperience, she being the youngest mistress the White House had ever known. On her return to Washington, on President Cleve-

land's second inauguration, she was welcomed with cordial affection and made as great a social success as she had during her husband's first administration, having the dignity of motherhood added to her many charms. Of her children, Ruth, the eldest, was born in New York city, Oct. 3, 1891; Esther, at the White House, Washington, D.C., Sept. 9, 1893; Marion, at Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., July 7, 1895; and Richard Folsom, at Princeton, N.J., Oct. 28, 1897. Mrs. Cleveland was elected a trustee of Wells college in 1887.

CLEVELAND, Grover, 22d and 24th President of the United States, was born in Caldwell, Essex county, N.J., March 18, 1837; son of the Rev. Richard Falley and Ann (Neal)

Cleveland; grandson of Deacon William and Margaret (Falley), great-grandson of the Rev. Aaron and Abiah (Hyde), great² grandson of the Rev. Aaron and Susannah (Porter), great³ grandson of Captain Aaron and Abigail (Waters), great⁴ grandson of Aaron and Dorcas (Wilson) Cleveland, and great⁵ grandson



Grover Cleveland

of Moses Cleaveland, who came to America from Ipswich, Suffolk, England, in 1635, settled in Woburn, Mass., in 1641, and was married Sept. 26, 1648, to Ann, daughter of Edward and Joanna Winn of Woburn. Richard Falley Cleveland was

graduated from Yale in 1824; was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1827; and was married in Baltimore, Md., to Ann Neal, daughter of a prosperous merchant of Irish birth. A number of years afterward they removed to Caldwell, Essex county, N.J., where their third son was born, and he was given the name of Stephen Grover, after his father's predecessor in the Caldwell church. In 1841 the family removed to Fayetteville, Onondaga county, N.Y., and here Grover attended the village school and served as a clerk in the village store. In 1853 his father was called to the Presbyterian church at Holland Patent, Oneida county, where he died a few weeks after his installation. The death of the father compelled Grover to abandon his expectation of a collegiate education, and he obtained a position as teacher in the Institute for the blind in New York City and remained there for one year. In 1855 he set out to find his fortune in the "far west" intending to locate in Cleveland, Ohio. Visiting his uncle, the Hon. Lewis F. Allen, at Buffalo, N.Y., he was persuaded to assist him in the preparation for the press of "Allen's Herd Book," upon the promise that on the completion of that work an effort would be made to give him an opportunity to study law. After ten weeks spent upon the herd book, a place was obtained for him in the law office of Rogers, Bowen and Rogers in Buffalo where on the 6th day of August, 1855, he began his legal studies. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar, but remained in the office of Rogers, Bowen and Rogers until Jan. 1, 1863, when he was appointed assistant district attorney for Erie county. In 1865 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for district attorney. He then took up the practice of law in partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpool, and in 1869 became a member of the firm of Lanning, Cleveland and Folsom. In 1870 he was the successful candidate for sheriff of the county and held the office for three years. In 1874 his law business was reorganized under the firm name of Bass, Cleveland and Bissell, afterward Cleveland and Bissell. In 1881 he received the Democratic nomination for mayor of Buffalo. While the Democratic state ticket was defeated in the city by 1600 votes, Mr. Cleveland was elected mayor by over 3500 majority. He introduced numerous reforms and checked various abuses, becoming known as the "veto mayor" by reason of his fearless exercise of executive power in guarding the public treasury and disallowing extravagant expenditures of public money. His fame as a reform mayor had extended throughout the state and the Democratic state convention of 1882 made him the nominee for governor. In the election he received a plurality of upwards of 200,000 over Charles J. Folger,

who had resigned his position as secretary of the United States treasury to become a gubernatorial candidate. Mr. Cleveland continued, in his discharge of duty to the state, the system that had proved so popular in his adopted city, and his vetoes, though numerous, were all sustained by law. He claimed to be a servant or clerk of the people and to have an eye single to the interests of his employers. So popular had become his methods and so apparently honest his efforts for reform that the Democratic national convention, July 11, 1884, by vote of 683 out of 820, and which was made unanimous, nominated him as the Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States. As the result of the election in November, 1884, in the electoral college in 1885 Grover Cleveland had 219 votes and James G. Blaine, 182, and of the popular vote Grover Cleveland received 4,911 017;

THE WHITE HOUSE



James G. Blaine, 4,848,334; John P. St. John, 151,809, and Benjamin F. Butler, 133,825. Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated March 4, 1885, and at once announced as members of his cabinet, Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware, secretary of state; Daniel Manning of New York, secretary of the treasury; William C. Endicott of Massachusetts, secretary of war; William C. Whitney of New York, secretary of the navy; William F. Vilas of Wisconsin, postmaster-general; Augustus H. Garland of Arkansas, attorney-general, and Lucius Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi, secretary of the interior. He made Daniel S. Lamont, who had been his secretary while governor, private secretary to the President. The social functions of the White House were in charge of the President's sister, Rose Elizabeth Cleveland. The United States senate met in extra session on March 4, when the President withdrew from that body for executive consideration, a treaty under which the government assumed unusual and new duties in connection with the Nicaragua canal. He restored to the Indians their rights to the Oklahoma country by removing the white settlers; ordered a naval expedition to Aspinwall for the protection of Americans and their property against revolutionists; removed cattle companies and ranchmen with their herds from

Indian lands without recourse to force and caused them to remove their fences erected on public lands. He outlined his purpose of adopting and enforcing important advances in civil service reform, and displeased the great body of his party at the outset of his administration by postponing the removal of Republican office holders save the heads of departments, foreign ministers and others on whom rested the responsibilities of executing the policy of the administration. He made offensive partisanship and neglect or incapacity the only causes for removal of minor officials and in this policy disappointed many of his political supporters, accustomed to a clean sweep on a change of party administration. Upon the assembling of the 49th congress, Dec. 8, 1885, the President in his message recommended the reduction of the tariff on necessities of life; the abolition of duties on works of art; the suspension of compulsory silver coinage; the better pay of consular and diplomatic agents; the enlargement and improvement of the navy; the suppression of polygamy in Utah; the appointment of Indian commissioners; the extension of the principle of civil-service reform; provision for presidential succession; and reform in the matter of titles to public lands. He refused to submit to the senate documents relating to the removal of certain public officials, and the senate in turn threatened to withhold confirmation of presidential appointments. On March 1, 1886, the President in a message to the senate claimed that under the constitution the right of removal and suspension from office rested within the discretion of the President, and the papers relating thereto were of a private and personal nature. Ultimately the senate ratified most of the appointments of the President. The President vigorously and publicly complained of the insincerity of senators and representatives, as well as others, on whose advice he had to depend, for recommending notoriously unfit persons for office. He offered the protection of the government to the resident Chinamen subjected to outrages by antagonistic working men and finally ordered out the United States troops to suppress the disturbances. In a message dated April 22, 1886, the President recommended to the congress the creation of a labor commission, to be permanent officers of the government, to whom should be submitted all disputes between laborers and capitalists concerning wages or employment. Upon the close of the first session of the 49th congress, Aug. 5, 1886, the presidential vetoes numbered 115, of which 102 were private pension bills and six bills for the erection of public buildings. The river and harbor bill and the bill taxing oleomargarine, contrary to precedent, were not vetoed by the President. At the second session

of the 49th congress, convened Dec. 6, 1886, the President sent in his second annual message, in which he recommended a reasonable restriction of Chinese immigration, coupled with assurances to the Chinese government of ample protection to its subjects already within our borders; and such guardianship as would insure them speedy and impartial trial if accused of crime committed in foreign countries, or rendition for trial if accused of crime committed at home. He repeated his recommendation made to the former congress for the abolition of the tax on foreign works of art; recommended a provision for the full recognition of the rights of property in the creations of the human intellect as applied to authors and inventors, in securing an international copyright; and directed attention to the large accumulation of revenue, suggesting that legislative action should relieve the people from the unnecessary burden of taxation, thus made apparent. He claimed that capital and labor would be made harmonious by reducing the tariff, thus lowering the prices of the necessities of life then augmented by a superfluous tax. He brought again to the attention of the people the vast accumulation of coined silver and recommended a suspension of compulsory coinage, restricting the supply to the actual demand to meet the need of a circulatory medium. In the matter of pensions he reported the total amount paid from 1861 to 1886 to be \$808,624,811.57, and that during the fiscal year then closed 40,857 new pensions had been allowed, and 2229 pensioners previously dropped from the rolls, restored. In closing this portion of his message he added: "As long as we adhere to the principle of granting pensions for service and disability as the result of the service, the allowing of pensions should be restricted to cases presenting these features." In the regulation of the differences between capital and labor he claimed the true solution to be that capital should, in recognition of the brotherhood of our citizenship and in the spirit of American fairness, generously accord to labor its just compensation and consideration, on the ground that labor is capital's best protection and faithful ally; and in the matter of the bankrupt Freedman's savings and trust company he maintained that it was the plain duty of the government to make good to depositors the \$1,291,744.50 deposited in that institution and lost, in view of the general belief and understanding that inasmuch as the banks were largely under control of commissioned United States officers wearing the uniform of the army and naturally supposed to be agents of the government, the depositors were in a degree wards of the nation. On Jan. 17, 1887, the invalid pension bill was passed by the house by a vote of 180 to 76 and by the senate on the 27th

without a discussion and on Feb. 11, 1887, the President returned it unsigned, giving at length his objections. On Feb. 24, 1887, a motion to pass the bill notwithstanding the veto was debated in the house but it failed to pass over the veto. On February 14, Secretary Manning resigned and on March 31, Charles S. Fairchild was appointed secretary of the treasury. In his message to the congress assembled Dec. 6, 1887, the President reiterated his former demand for a relief to a congested treasury, and stated that should no provision be made to stop the accumulation, by June, 1888, the surplus would exceed \$140,000,000, which condition in no measure comported with the depleted monetary condition of the country. He devoted this message exclusively to recommending a radical reduction in the tariff, rather than extravagant appropriations with their demoralizing consequences. In this message he said, "It is a condition which confronts us, not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award over home productions but the entire withdrawal of such advantages would not be contemplated." This message placed the subject of tariff reform before congress; the Democratic advocates in the house were led by Roger Q. Mills of Texas, and the Republican protectionists by William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio. The Mills bill passed the house July 21, 1888, by a vote of 162 to 149, an almost strictly party vote, but failed to reach a vote in the senate before the adjournment of the 50th congress. Another important matter presented to the 50th congress by the President, was the fisheries treaty which was sent to the senate, Feb. 20, 1888. This treaty had been negotiated by commissioners consisting of Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of state, William L. Putnam of Maine and James B. Angell of Michigan on the part of the United States, and Joseph Chamberlain, L. S. Sackville-West and Charles Tupper on the part of Great Britain, and was signed at Washington, Feb. 15, 1888. The President recommended its immediate publication and discussion, which suggestion the senate adopted. On August 21, the senate refused to adopt the treaty by a vote of twenty-seven to thirty, and on the 23d the President asked of congress fuller power to undertake retaliation in case harsh measures should become necessary in consequence of the rejection of the treaty. A bill such as the President asked for was passed by the house September 8, but the senate took no action and the subject remained undecided at the end of the session, no relief being furnished until Jan. 24, 1887, when the senate passed the act by a vote of forty-six to one. The President in his fourth annual message, at the second session of

the 50th congress, Dec. 3, 1888, deprecated the widening of the gulf between the employers and the employed and regretted that the fortunes realized by the manufacturers resulted from the discriminating favor of the government and were largely built upon undue exactions from the masses of our people. He congratulated the people on the recovery of 80,000,000 acres of the public domain from illegal usurpation, improvident grants, and fraudulent entries and claims, to be taken for the homesteads of honest industry; on the rapid strides in the acquirements of practical education made by Indian youths in government schools, and on the general peace maintained with the Indian tribes. On February 1 the senate rejected the British extradition treaty. An act had been passed by the House May 21, 1888, making "the Department of Agriculture an executive department the head of which shall be a cabinet officer," which act was amended by the senate Sept. 21, 1888, referred to a conference committee, and finally reached the President Feb. 11, 1889, when he signed the bill and appointed Norman J. Colman of Missouri, secretary of agriculture and a member of the cabinet. Secre-

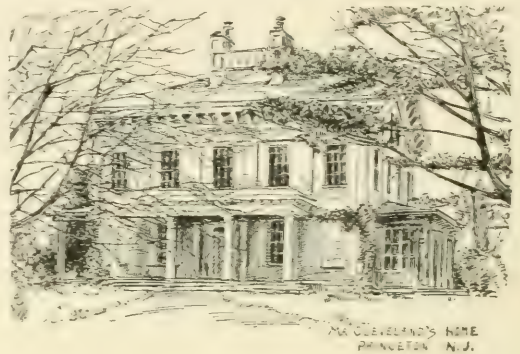


tary Lamar resigned the portfolio of the interior, Jan. 8, 1888, and on the 16th the President appointed him associate justice of the supreme court. On January 12, Secretary Vilas resigned as postmaster-general to succeed to the department of the interior and Don M. Dickinson of Wisconsin was made postmaster-general. On Oct. 1, 1888, the President signed the Chinese exclusion bill. The Democratic national convention assembled at St. Louis, Mo., June 5, 1888, renominated Mr. Cleveland to the presidency, which nomination he accepted on Sept. 9, 1888. On November 6, he failed of an election, securing 168 electoral votes, and Benjamin Harrison, the Republican candidate, securing 233, while of the popular vote, Mr. Cleveland received 5,538,233, and Mr. Harrison, 5,440,216—98,017 less than the defeated candidate. On Oct. 20, 1888, congress adjourned after holding the longest session in its history. The term of Mr. Cleveland's first administration expired on March 4, 1889, and he removed to New York city where he engaged in the practice of law. In 1892 he was again a candidate before the Democratic national conven-

tion that met in Chicago, June 21, and by a vote of 617 out of 908, and against the emphatic protest of the delegation from his own state, he received the nomination for President. In the following November he was elected the 24th President of the United States, the electoral vote standing Cleveland, 277; Harrison, 145, and J. B. Weaver, 22. Of the popular vote he received 5,556,918; Harrison, 5,176,108; Weaver, 1,041,028. He was inaugurated March 4, 1893, and his cabinet was announced as follows: Walter Q. Gresham of Illinois, secretary of state; John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, secretary of the treasury; Daniel S. Lamont of New York, secretary of war; Richard Olney of Massachusetts, attorney-general; Wilson S. Bissell of New York, postmaster-general; Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama, secretary of the navy; Hoke Smith of Georgia, secretary of the interior; and J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska, secretary of agriculture. A special session of the senate confirmed the presidential appointments and immediately thereafter the President recalled from the senate a treaty pending before it for the annexation of Hawaii. Mr. Cleveland called an extra session of the 53d congress to meet Aug. 7, 1893, to consider measures for the relief of the treasury and country, incident to a prevailing monetary crisis. At the close of his first term, he had left in the treasury a cash balance of over \$281,000,000 of which more than \$196,000,000 was gold. Mr. Harrison had left in the treasury, March 3, 1893, a cash balance of less than \$146,000,000, of which less than \$103,000,000 was gold. The appropriation made by congress had been excessively liberal and the McKinley tariff failed to supply the needed revenue. The country looked with alarm upon the gradual decrease in the gold reserve and feared that the treasury notes, provided for in the Sherman act, would be no longer redeemed in gold. President Cleveland announced, through Secretary Carlisle, that the gold payment would be maintained at all hazard, and this announcement checked the panic for the time; but in May the banks began to break, India closed her mints to the free coinage of silver, and the price of silver bullion fell. In his message the President strongly urged the repeal of the silver purchase act of July 14, 1890. This policy divided the Democratic party and on November 1, after a protracted and exhaustive debate, the bill known as the Voorhees bill, a substitute for the Wilson repeal bill, was adopted, the house concurring in the senate amendment, and it received the approval of the President on the same day. On November 3 the Chinese exclusion bill was passed by the senate, becoming a law by the approval of the President, and both houses adjourned to meet in regular session, Dec. 4, 1893.

In his message to congress the President urged a revision of the McKinley tariff. The tariff bill introduced Dec. 19, 1893, became known as the Wilson bill, and after various amendments and radical changes in the senate, was passed. The President declared it to justify the suspicion of "perfidy and dishonor," but allowed it to become a law without his signature, for reasons expressed August 27, in a letter to Representative Catchings. He vetoed the Bland seigniorage substitute for the silver bill on March 30, 1895, and it failed to pass over the veto. On March 17, 1894, the President concluded a treaty with China embodying the immigration restriction acts passed by congress. On Sept. 27, 1894, he proclaimed amnesty to certain persons accused of practising polygamy under the teachings of the Mormon church. A boundary dispute between Brazil and the Argentine Republic was decided by the President, as arbitrator, Feb. 6, 1895, in favor of Brazil. He also arbitrated disputes between Colombia and Italy and between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. On June 10, 1895, the President appointed Attorney-general Olney to the vacancy in the department of state, caused by the death of Secretary Gresham, and Judson Harmon of Ohio, to the head of the department of justice thus made vacant. On March 1, 1895, Postmaster-general Bissell resigned and William L. Wilson of West Virginia was appointed as his successor. Mr. Cleveland published his Venezuelan message Dec. 17, 1895, and was accused of "jingoism." The supreme court, on May 20, 1895, declared the income tax unconstitutional and the tax already collected was refunded. President Cleveland's foreign policy included the recognition of the independence of the Republic of Hawaii, Aug. 8, 1894; a new treaty made with Japan, Nov. 23, 1894, and the treaty with China, ratified Dec. 7, 1894. On March 1, 1895, the American ministers at Peking and Tokio brought China and Japan together in a peace conference, and on June 7, 1895, China thanked the President for promoting peace in the Orient. On Aug. 22, 1896, Secretary Smith of the interior having resigned, David R. Francis of Missouri took his place. These constituted all the changes in the cabinet during Mr. Cleveland's second term. The first bond issue of \$50,000,000, to supply gold for the needs of the treasury department, was made Jan. 14, 1894; the second of \$50,000,000, Nov. 13, 1894; the third of \$62,400,000, Feb. 8, 1895, and the fourth of \$100,000,000, Jan. 6, 1896. Mr. Cleveland applied the civil service rules to the internal revenue department, Dec. 12, 1895; to the pension department, July 19, 1895; to the consular service where salaries did not reach \$2500 per year, Sept. 23, 1895, and on May 6, 1896, practically all subordinates in the civil service of the government were

brought under the rules of the civil service. His diplomatic services to the country were marked by the satisfactory conclusion of the Venezuela arbitration with Great Britain, Feb. 2, 1897, and by a treaty of permanent arbitration between Great Britain and the United States so far as executive authority could extend, by submitting it to the U.S. senate, Jan. 11, 1897. In the presidential campaign of 1896, Mr. Cleveland announced his political preference for Palmer and Buckner, and in April, 1897, supported his previous policy as an advocate of tariff reform and of a single gold standard in a speech before the Reform club of New York city. Mr. Cleveland was married, June 2, 1886, to Frances, daughter of Oscar Folsom, his former law partner, and Mrs. Cleveland contributed in no small degree to the personal popularity of the President. Upon



retiring from the presidency he made his home in Princeton, N.J. On Dec. 17, 1901, he was appointed one of twelve citizens to represent the public on the board of arbitration of the Industrial Department of the National Civic Federation.

CLEVELAND, Henry Russell, author, was born in Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 3, 1808; son of Richard Jeffry and Dorcas C. (Hiller) Cleveland; grandson of Capt. Stephen Cleveland, U.S.N.; great-grandson of the Rev. Aaron and Susannah (Porter), great² grandson of Capt. Aaron and Abigail (Waters), great³ grandson of Aaron and Dorcas (Wilson) Cleveland, and great⁴ grandson of Moses Cleaveland, pioneer. His father was U.S. vice-consul at Havana, Cuba, 1829-34, and the author of "A Narrative of Voyages and Commercial Enterprises" (2 vols., 1842); and his grandfather received the commission of captain in the U.S. navy, probably the first commission granted in the new department by the U.S. government. Henry Russell received a careful preliminary education from private tutors and was graduated from Harvard in 1827, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1830. After teaching school for one year, he went to Cuba for the benefit of his health. He then travelled through

Europe, and in the fall of 1828 became private secretary to the American minister in Paris. Later he was chosen secretary of the American-Polish committee, and resided in Paris for more than a year. In May, 1833, he returned to America and in August removed to Cambridge where he became a proctor at Harvard college. In 1834, in conjunction with Edmund L. Cushing, he opened a school for boys in Boston, which proved very successful, and which he continued until his marriage in 1838, to Sarah P., daughter of James Perkins of Boston. He afterward devoted his time to literary work and to travelling for his health. He is the author of *Remarks on the Classical Education of Boys, by a Teacher* (1834); and *The Life of Henry Hudson*, in Spark's *American Biographies*. See *Selections from the Writings of Henry R. Cleveland, with a Memoir by George S. Hilliard* (1844). He died in St. Louis, Mo., June 12, 1843.

CLEVELAND, Horace William Shaler, landscape gardener, was born in Lancaster, Mass., Dec. 16, 1814; son of Richard Jeffry and Dorcas C. (Hiller) Cleveland, and a descendant of Moses Cleaveland who came from Ipswich, England, in 1635, and settled in Woburn, Mass. He was educated in the schools of his native town. He was in Havana, Cuba, 1829-30, where his father was

U.S. consul; was a clerk in Boston, Mass., 1830-31, and was secretary to his father at Havana, 1831-33. He was in Illinois and Maine engaged in surveying in 1833-34, and in 1841-53 was a farmer at Burlington, N.J. In 1853 he became a land-



Horace W. S. Cleveland

scape gardener, entering into partnership with Morris Copeland in Boston, Mass. In 1860 the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Cleveland continued in the same work at Danvers, Mass., 1860-71; in Chicago, Ill., 1871-83; and in Minneapolis, Minn., 1883-94. He was corresponding secretary of the New Jersey horticultural society for twelve years and was elected an honorary member of the Massachusetts horticulturist society, of the Massachusetts rifle club and of the National park and out door art association. As a landscape gardener, Mr. Cleveland laid out cemeteries at Yarmouth, N.S.; Bangor and Farmington, Maine; Gloucester, Waltham, Concord, and Lancaster, Mass; Geneva, N.Y.; Chicago, Dwight, Lincoln, Petersburg, Washington Heights, Ill.; Geneva Lake and Rice Lake, Wis.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Junction City, Kan.; St. Paul and Minneap-

olis, Minn.; the grounds of Butler hospital, Roger Williams park and the pumping station, Petacouset, R.I.; Prospect park, Brooklyn, east of main drive; Natural bridge, Va.; Jekyl island, Ga.; Brookside, Indianapolis, Ind.; South park and Drexel boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; Winetka Highland Park, Hinsdale, and Downer's grove, Ill.; the capitol, Madison, Wis.; Bethesada mineral springs, Waukesha, and Asylum, Menomonie, Wis.; Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; capitol, Topeka, Kan.; Como park, Moniton island, and Lake Elmo residence park, St. Paul, Minn.; Shattuck school and Seabury institute, Faribault, Minn.; the park system of Minneapolis, Minn.; University of Minnesota and Park system of Omaha, Neb. The foregoing list, greatly abridged, does not specify private grounds which comprised a very large portion of his work. He published *Hints to Riflemen* (1864); *Landscape Architecture as Applied to the Wants of the West* (1871); *Voyages of a Merchant Navigator of the Days that are Past* (1886); *Social Life and Literature Fifty Years Ago* (1888).

CLEVELAND, John Fitch, journalist, was born in Clymer, N.Y., Feb. 4, 1819. He was educated at an academy, became a practical printer and in 1844 found employment in the office of the *New York Tribune*. As a boy he had known Horace Greeley in western New York and in 1846 he was married to Mr. Greeley's sister Esther. He filled the position of Albany correspondent and in 1848 became a stockholder in the *Tribune*. He then assumed the editorship of the *Weekly Tribune* and under his management it became the largest circulating weekly political paper in the United States. He was assessor of U.S. internal revenue from 1862 to 1871, when he resigned to take the editorship of the financial columns of the *Tribune* and made that department of the paper a conveyance of unprejudiced and reliable information. He also edited the *Tribune Almanac*. He died in New York city, Oct. 9, 1876.

CLEVELAND, Orestes, manufacturer, was born in Duanesburg, Schenectady county, N.Y., March 2, 1829; son of Job Cleveland, a farmer, who gave the boy a good district school education and about 1844 found for him a position as errand boy in a jeweller's store in New York city. He applied himself to study and soon could hold his place with a number of college graduates who had formed themselves into a debating society, of which he, the youngest member, was elected president. In 1854 he was admitted as a member of the jewelry firm and added to the business that of manufacturing. In 1853 he was married to a daughter of James Dixon of Jersey City, N.J., inventor of the Dixon crucible, and a few years later sold out his interest in the jewelry business to associate himself with his father-in-

law, becoming an expert in graphite manufacture. In 1861 he was elected alderman of Jersey City as a Democrat and in 1862 was president of the board. In 1864 he was elected mayor of the city and was re-elected in 1865 and 1866. In 1868 he was elected from a Republican district a representative in the 41st congress, and introduced in March, 1869, the bill that resulted in the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. He was first vice-president of the United States centennial commission and the leader of the forlorn hope that finally, after five years' battle with opposition, made the project a reality. In 1884 he was again elected mayor of Jersey City by over 1400 majority, although the city had been under Republican control for several years and their last mayor elected by over 2500 majority. He was re-elected in 1888 by over 7000 majority, and again in 1890. He then retired from public life. He died at Norwich, Vt., March 30, 1896.

CLEVELAND, Rose Elizabeth, author, was born in Fayetteville, N.Y., in 1846; daughter of Richard Falley and Anna (Neal) Cleveland, and sister of Grover Cleveland. She was educated at Houghton seminary, Clinton, N.Y., and became a teacher there. She removed to Lafayette, Ind., two years later and was principal of the Collegiate institute. Afterward she taught in Pennsylvania in a private school. She delivered a course of historical lectures at Houghton seminary which brought her before the public as a lecturer before schools for young women. This vocation she followed for some time, meanwhile purchasing with her earnings the homestead at Holland Patent and devoting herself to the comfort of her aged mother, who died in 1882. In 1885 upon the accession of her brother, Grover Cleveland, to the presidency, she became the mistress of the White House and dispensed its hospitalities until relieved by the President's wife, June 2, 1886, when she returned to her home at Holland Patent, N.Y., and devoted herself to literature, spending her winters in her Florida home. She was for a short time editor of *Literary Life*, Chicago, Ill. She made an extended journey in the Old World, 1893-94.

CLEVINGER, Shobal Vail, sculptor, was born in Middletown, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1812; son of Samuel and Sarah Clevenger. His father, a farmer of French parentage, migrated from New Jersey. The son was self educated and in 1827 went to Cincinnati and engaged to work with a stone cutter. He manifested artistic ability and by advice of David Guino he learned to sculpture portrait busts directly from freestone. In 1838 he removed to New York City where he devoted himself to art. He was married in 1835 to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Comfort (Hancock)

Wright, a niece of Gov. Silas Wright of New York and a cousin of John Hancock of Massachusetts. Mrs. Clevenger died in 1897. Mr. Clevenger obtained sittings from many distinguished men of the day, and his works found a place in the art galleries and public libraries of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. His head of Webster was used on the fifteen-cent U.S. postage stamps; and his bust of Henry Clay was placed in the Metropolitan museum of art, New York city, bequeathed by a New Orleans gentleman. In 1840 he visited



D. V. Clevenger

Italy, where he executed his second ideal work, "The North American Indian," the first American subject sculptured in Rome. Among his works, not mentioned above, are the following: "Lady of the Lake" from Scott's poem, his first ideal subject; portrait busts from life of Harrison, Van Buren, Everett, Clay, Webster, Washington Allston, J. Q. Adams, John Hopkinson (the author of "Hail Columbia"), Dr. James Jackson, Jeremiah Mason, Benjamin Bussey (in Memorial Hall, Harvard University), H. G. Otis (in the Old State House, Boston), Samuel Ward and his daughter Julia (afterward Mrs. Julia Ward Howe), Governor Wolcott of Connecticut, Chancellor Kent (in library of the city hall, New York, the last executed by the sculptor in America), and Louis Bonaparte (former King of Holland). He died when on his way home and his body was committed to the Atlantic, a day's sail from Gibraltar. The date of his death was Sept. 27, 1843.

CLEVINGER, Shobal Vail, physician, was born in Florence, Italy March 24, 1843; son of Shobal Vail and Elizabeth (Wright) Clevenger. His early education was acquired at New Orleans and he was graduated from the Chicago medical college. In 1861 he enlisted in the engineer corps of the U.S. army and at the close of the war had reached the rank of first lieutenant. He was U.S. deputy surveyor in Montana and Dakota, built the first telegraph line in Dakota and was chief engineer of the Dakota southern railroad. He was meteorologist of the U.S. signal service, and settled in Chicago in 1879 as a specialist in nervous and mental disorders. He was physician to several hospitals and asylums, medical director of the Illinois state insane asylum and professor

of anatomy in the Chicago art institute. His published works include, besides numerous contributions to scientific and medical publications: *Treatise on Government Surveying* (1874); *Comparative Physiology and Psychology* (1885); *Lectures on Artistic Anatomy and the Sciences Useful to the Artist* (1887); *Spinal Concussion* (1889); *Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity* (1898).

CLEWS, Henry, financier, was born in Staffordshire, England, Aug. 14, 1840. He visited America in company with his father, an extensive English manufacturer, and remained in New



York, where he gained a practical business education. He obtained a clerkship with Wilson G. Hunt & Co., importers and commission merchants in dry goods, and in 1858 engaged in the stock commission business in Wall street. Soon afterward he formed the firm of Livermore, Clews & Co.

In 1860 he subscribed for and secured \$200,000 of the 5 per cent twenty-year U.S. government bonds. The issue of these bonds was the last act of Secretary of the Treasury Howell Cobb before he deserted his post to join the southern Confederacy. Most of the New York bidders forfeited their five per cent deposit and failed to take their bonds, which greatly embarrassed the government, but Mr. Clews' firm carried out their contract at a considerable loss, and thus established the credit of the house in the treasury department. So when Salmon P. Chase, the new secretary of the treasury, came in the market to sell bonds for carrying on the war, he turned to Jay Cooke of Philadelphia and Henry Clews of New York who were enabled to place large blocks of the 7.30 treasury notes and afterward the 5.20 bonds. The vigorous action of Jay Cooke and Henry Clews in disposing of the government securities supplied the sinews of war, Mr. Clews' firm alone supplying from five to fifteen millions of dollars per day, thus encouraging timid bankers and aiding materially in the restoration of the Union. Thereafter his firm dealt extensively in government securities, the transactions of the house often reaching fifteen million of dollars in a single day. The firm of Henry Clews & Co. was organized in 1877 and became one of the largest and widest known

banking firms in the world. He was married in 1874 to Lucy Madison Worthington of Kentucky, a grandniece of President Madison. He was elected treasurer of the American geographical society, also of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and was a founder of the Union league club. In 1887 he published *Twenty Years in Wall Street*.

CLIFFORD, Charles Warren, lawyer, was born in New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 19, 1844; son of Gov. John H. and Sarah Parker (Allen) Clifford. He was graduated from Harvard in 1865 and was admitted to the bar in 1868, engaging in practice in his native place. In 1876 he was elected a member of the commission to revise the judiciary system of Massachusetts, and in 1880 was a delegate to and assistant secretary of the Republican national convention. He was elected civil service commissioner of the U.S. circuit court, and standing examiner of applicants for admission to the bar. In 1891 he was chosen vice-president of the Republican club, and was a member of the standing committee on commercial law of the American bar association. 1890-91.

CLIFFORD, John Henry, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Providence, R.I., Jan. 16, 1809; son of Benjamin and Achsah (Wade) Clifford. He was graduated at Brown university in 1827, admitted to the bar in 1830 and practised law in New Bedford, Mass. He was elected a state representative in 1835, was an aide-de-camp to Governor Everett, 1836-40, and in 1845 was elected to the state senate. He was district attorney, 1839-49, attorney-general, 1849-53, and prosecuted Prof. John W. Webster of Harvard for the murder of Dr. Parkman in 1850. In 1853 he was elected governor of the state by the legislature, having failed to secure a plurality in the regular election although he had 25,000 more votes than either of his opponents. He was again attorney-general, 1854-58. In 1862 he was again elected to the state senate and served as president of that body. In 1867 he was elected president of the Boston and Providence railroad. He was married in 1832 to Sarah Parker, daughter of William Howland Allen, grand-daughter of the Hon. John Avery Parker of New Bedford, and



a lineal descendant of Capt. Myles Standish, the Puritan. He was overseer of Harvard college, 1854-59 and 1865-68, and president of the board of overseers, 1868-74; trustee of the Peabody education fund from its foundation, and a member of the U.S. commission on the fisheries under the arbitration treaty with Great Britain. He was a member of the American academy of arts and sciences and of the Massachusetts historical society. He officiated at Harvard on the occasion of the induction of President Walker, May 24, 1853, and of President Eliot, Oct. 19, 1869, on each occasion delivering an impressive address. In 1877 he declined appointments as U.S. minister to Turkey and to Russia, severally tendered him by President Grant. His sons Charles Warren and Walter became prominent members of the legal profession. Brown university conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1830 and that of LL.D. in 1849, and Harvard and Amherst gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1853. He died in New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 2, 1876.

CLIFFORD, Nathan, jurist, was born in Rumney, N.H., Aug. 18, 1803; son of Nathan and Lydia (Simpson) Clifford, and a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of George and Elizabeth Clifford, who emigrated from England to New England in 1644. He supported himself while attending Haverhill academy and New Hampton literary institution, and in 1827 located in Cornish, York county, Maine, in the practice of law. He was elected to the state legislature as a Democrat in 1830 and was re-elected for the three succeeding terms, serving as speaker in 1833-34. He was attorney-general of the state, 1834-38 and a representative in the 26th and 27th congresses, 1839-43. President Polk appointed him attorney-general, Dec. 23, 1846, to succeed John T. Mason, who had been transferred to the navy department. He was sent to Mexico in March, 1848, with Assistant Secretary of State Trist, and arranged the treaty of peace between that country and the United States, having the powers of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. He remained in Mexico until September, 1849, when he resumed the practice of law in Portland, Maine. On Jan. 28, 1858, President Buchanan appointed him associate justice of the supreme court. President Polk gave to Maine her first cabinet officer and President Buchanan gave to her her first representative in the supreme court, in the person of Mr. Clifford. He was president of the electoral commission which decided the presidential election of 1876, by virtue of his seniority on the supreme bench. He was married to Hannah, daughter of Capt. James Ayer of Newfield, Mass., and of their children, William Henry was graduated from

Dartmouth in 1858, was admitted to the bar in 1861, was U.S. commissioner for the U.S. circuit court for the district of Maine, 1865-76, and the author of four volumes of "Clifford's reports." Justice Clifford received the honorary degree of LL.D., from Bowdoin college in 1860, from Dartmouth college in 1862, from Brown university in 1868, and from Harvard in 1878. He published "United States Circuit Court Reports" (2 vols., 1869). He died in Cornish, Maine, July 25, 1881.

CLIFFORD, Walter, lawyer, was born in New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 11, 1849; son of Gov. John H. and Sarah Parker (Allen) Clifford. His preparatory education was acquired at private schools, at the Friends' academy, New Bedford, and at Phillips Exeter academy, 1865-67, and he was graduated from Harvard college in 1871, and from the Harvard law school in 1875. He was admitted to the bar at Worcester in 1874, and in 1878 became a partner in the law firm of Crapo, Clifford and Clifford of New Bedford, Mass. In 1889 and 1890 he was mayor of New Bedford and in 1892 was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis. In 1897 he was appointed a commissioner of the United States circuit court.

CLINCH, Duncan Lamont, representative, was born in Edgecombe county, N.C., April 6, 1787. He entered the U.S. army as first lieutenant in the 3d U.S. infantry, July 1, 1808; was made captain of the 3d infantry, Dec. 31, 1810; lieutenant-colonel of the 43d infantry, Aug. 4, 1813, and transferred to the 4th infantry, May 7, 1815. He reached the rank of colonel in the 8th infantry, April 20, 1819, and was made brigadier-general by brevet, April 20, 1829. He commanded the military district of Florida during the Seminole war and distinguished himself at the battle of Outhlacoochee, Dec. 31, 1835. He resigned from the army Sept. 21, 1836, and engaged in planting near St. Mary's, Ga. He was a representative from Georgia in the 28th congress, serving from Feb. 15, 1844, to March 3, 1845, and was the defeated candidate for governor of the state in 1847. His daughter was married to Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter. He died in Macon, Ga., Nov. 27, 1849.

CLINEDINST, Benjamin West, artist, was born at Woodstock, Va., Oct. 14, 1860; son of Barnett M. and Mary C. (South) Clinedinst, and grandson of John and Mary (Brady) Clinedinst, and of Joseph and Jane South. He was educated at the Staunton, Va., academy, at the Maryland institute, Baltimore, and at the Virginia military institute, Lexington. In 1881 he entered the École nationale des beaux arts, Paris, where he studied until 1880, when he returned to Baltimore, Md., and opened a studio as a portrait painter. He removed to New York city in 1888,

and devoted his time chiefly to genre painting and illustrating. He was admitted to membership in the society of American artists and in May, 1898, was elected a National academician. Among his more important paintings are *The Suspected Conspiracy* (1887); *Leisure Moments* (1895); *Sunshine* (1898); *Monsieur Maie* (1891); *The Water Colorist* (1892); *A Virginia Morning* (1894).

CLINGMAN, Thomas Lanier, senator, was born in Huntsville, N.C., July 27, 1812; son of Jacob and Jane (Poindexter) Clingman, and grandson of Alexander and Elizabeth (Kaiser) Clingman. His grandfather emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania about 1770, and served throughout the war of the Revolution. Thomas was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1832. He established himself as a lawyer and was sent to the state house of commons in 1835. In 1836 he removed to Asheville and in 1840 was elected a state senator. In 1842 he was elected as a Whig a representative in the 28th congress, was defeated for the 29th but was again elected to the 30th and succeeding congresses to and including the 35th, in which he



T. L. Clingman

was chairman of the committee on foreign affairs. Upon the resignation of Senator Biggs in May, 1858, Representative Clingman was appointed to succeed him as U.S. senator, and his appointment being confirmed by the state legislature, he took his seat Dec. 6, 1858. On Dec. 3, 1860, he was the first senator to obtain the floor and violently arraigned the north for its opposition to slavery, and justified secession. He was re-elected at the expiration of Senator Biggs's term for a full term extending to March 3, 1867, but was expelled on account of disloyalty, July 4, 1861. In congress he was distinguished in debate; had a notable encounter in the house with Henry A. Wise of Virginia; replied to Representative Duncan's "coon speech"; made a speech on Henry Clay's defeat which led to his duel with William L. Yancey of Alabama; and opposed the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and commercial restrictions. He was a Whig but joined the Democratic party. In the Confederate government he was commissioner to congress from North Carolina to express to that body the loyalty of the state. In the army he entered as

colonel and rose to the rank of brigadier-general, in command of a North Carolina brigade. He surrendered at Greensboro, N.C., with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1868. As a scientist, he made numerous contributions to geology and mineralogy and first made known the wealth in mineral resources of North Carolina, including the diamond, ruby, platinum, corundum and extensive mines of mica, which he first opened. He explored and measured many of the peaks, the highest of which in the Black mountain ranges the Smithsonian institution named Mount Clingman in his honor, and in 1858 he determined the highest peak in the Smoky mountains, afterward known on the map as Clingman's dome. He published a volume of his speeches, and *Follies of the Positive Philosophers* (1878). In September, 1897, he was sent from his own home, by order of his physician, to the insane asylum at Morganton, N.C., and died there Nov. 3, 1897.

CLINTON, Charles, immigrant, was born in county Longford, Ireland, in 1690; son of James and Elizabeth (Smith) Clinton. Becoming a Dissenter and incurring the hostility of the ruling party, he resolved to immigrate to America with a party of friends numbering nearly two hundred, who had chartered a vessel. They set sail from Dublin, May 20, 1729, with the intention of landing at Philadelphia and joining the Scotch-Irish settlers in Pennsylvania. They were 139 days crossing the ocean and lost ninety-six of their number by death before landing at Cape Cod, Mass., where the captain had carried them in order to exact a ransom from the survivors or possibly to rob them of their entire possessions. Greatly reduced by starvation they were unable to offer resistance and after recuperating their strength they located, in the spring of 1731, on the Hudson river, and the names Orange and Ulster counties bear witness to this Scotch-Irish immigration. Charles Clinton settled in a hilly district about six miles west of New Windsor on the Hudson, sixty miles north of New York, which place was laid out by Clinton in 1749, and called New Britain. He was a magistrate and a land surveyor, and in the course of time was lieutenant-colonel of the Ulster county militia and judge of the common pleas. He served in Colonel De Lancey's regiment and under Colonel Bradstreet in the capture of Fort Frontenac, in 1758. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Denniston, a native of Ireland. He died at New Britain, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1773.

CLINTON, DeWitt, statesman, was born probably in Napanock, Ulster county, N. Y., March 2, 1769; son of Gen. James and Mary (DeWitt) Clinton. He was brought up at New Britain,

Orange county, and was graduated from Columbia an A.M. in 1786; studied law with Samuel Jones, Esquire, in New York city and was admitted to practice in 1788. He was made private secretary to his uncle, George Clinton, in 1790,



DeWitt Clinton

and through the press ably defended his administration as governor of the state. In the organization of the board of regents of the state university he was made secretary and was appointed to a similar position on the board of commissioners of state fortifications, holding both offices until the retirement of Gov-

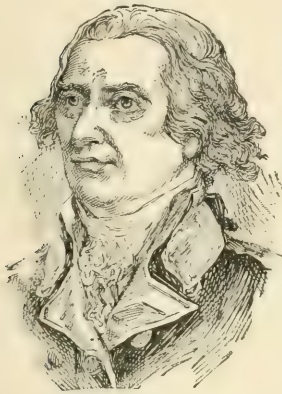
ernor Clinton in 1795. In opposition to his political belief he prepared for a war with France by raising a company of artillery, which he equipped and commanded. He was elected, by the influence of the Tammany society, to the state assembly in 1797, and to the state senate in 1798, serving until 1802. In 1801 he was a member of the governor's council and claimed for that body powers of recrimination co-ordinate with that of the governor. This political opposition caused Governor Clinton to adjourn the council, and when Senator Clinton carried the question to the legislature, it amended the state constitution and thus supported his claim. In the senate he advocated the abolition of slavery in the state and of imprisonment for debt. He advocated the use of steam in navigation, the fostering of manufacturing interests, the encouragement of agriculture and the arts, and the strengthening of public defence. In 1801 he was a member of the constitutional convention of the state and the same year the legislature of the state elected him U.S. senator to succeed Joshua Armstrong, resigned, and his first speech in the 7th congress was against war with Spain. In 1803 he resigned his seat in the senate to accept the office of mayor of New York, to which he had been appointed through the influence of the Tammany society. In 1808 he was reappointed mayor in spite of the opposition of Tammany, which society found in the growing statesman a man it could not control. He was, however, removed from office by Governor Lewis on the accession of that official to the governorship through the election of Gov. George Clinton as vice-president. He was reappointed mayor in 1816 by Governor

Tompkins, holding the office until 1815. He was also state senator, 1805-11; lieutenant-governor, 1811-13, and a member of the governor's council. He opposed the policy of many of President Jefferson's acts and did not sustain President Madison before 1812. He was a bitter partisan and made himself many political enemies. He was a candidate for president before the Republican caucus at Washington in 1812, and in the election received the electoral vote of New York, although opposed by Tammany; but his defeat was a victory for Tammany, and made its prestige and influence in New York supreme. The society at once called for the removal of Clinton from the mayoralty and on being succeeded in 1815 by John Ferguson, grand sachem of Tammany, Clinton was obliged to resort to his pen for the support of his family. In 1809 he had served on the commission to survey a route for a canal from the Hudson river to the lakes and in 1812 had presented the project to congress in behalf of the legislature of New York. After his removal from the office of mayor he prepared to advance his canal project, and held public meetings and petitioned the state legislature, personally appearing before that body and presenting the bill authorizing the construction of the Erie canal, which passed in 1817. His advocacy of this measure strengthened his waning popularity, and in 1817 he was elected governor of New York by a combination of Democrats and Federalists, in the face of the opposition of Tammany. He broke the ground that commenced the construction of the canal, July 4, 1817. His supporters became known as Clintonians and secured his re-election in 1819, but he refused a renomination in 1822. He was canal commissioner from 1816 to 1824, but in 1824 his political opponents caused him to be removed. Popular resentment again turning in his behalf he was elected governor in the same year by a larger majority than had ever been given to a gubernatorial candidate, and was re-elected in 1826. In 1825, upon the opening of the Erie canal, Governor Clinton was carried on a gaily decorated boat the entire length of the canal, and was received along the route with great enthusiasm. He declined the mission to England, offered to him by President Adams in 1825. He was a regent of the University of the state of New York from 1808 to 1825. He was married to Maria Franklin of New York city and after her death was married, in 1818, to Catharine, daughter of Dr. Thomas Jones of New York. His son, George W. Jones Clinton (born 1807, died 1885), was a graduate of Hamilton college. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Rutgers college in 1812, by Ohio university in 1825, and by Columbia college in 1826. His published works include: *Discourses before the New York His-*

torical Society (1812); *Memoir of the Antiquities of Western New York* (1818); *Letters on the Natural History and Internal Resources of New York* (1822); and *Speeches to the Legislature* (1823). His *Life* was written by Hosack in 1829, Renwick in 1840 and Campbell in 1849. He died at Albany, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1828.

CLINTON, George, statesman, was born in Little Britain, N. Y., July 26, 1739; fourth son of Col. Charles and Elizabeth (Denniston) Clinton. He joined a privateer that was fitted out at Newburg to prey upon French commerce, and on his return from the cruise was commissioned lieutenant in his father's regiment and accompanied it on the expedition against Fort Frontenac. When the war closed he studied law and was made clerk of common pleas and sur-

veyor of New Windsor, succeeding his brother James, who in turn had succeeded his father to the office. In 1768 he was elected a member of the state assembly, where he made himself conspicuous in defending the cause of the colonies as opposed to the demands of the crown. The provincial convention of April 22, 1775, elected him a delegate to the 2d Continental congress, which as-



Geo Clinton.

sembled in Philadelphia May 10, 1775. He took his seat May 15 and advocated the Declaration of Independence. Restricted by the instructions of the New York delegates, he voted for the measure at the meeting of the provisional congress at White Plains, N. Y., July 8, 1776, but did not sign the document with the New York delegation on July 15, as he had meanwhile been ordered by General Washington to take the field as general of militia, in view of a threatened movement by the British army through the Highlands. He was a deputy to the provisional congress which framed the state constitution, and on March 25, 1777, was commissioned brigadier-general in the continental army, and commander of all the Hudson river hosts. With his brother, Gen. James Clinton, he made the gallant defence of Forts Clinton and Montgomery, Oct. 6, 1777. He escaped with his garrison across the river, reached New Britain, and while reorganizing his little army captured a spy who carried a dispatch designed for General Burgoyne concealed in a silver bullet. This the spy undertook to destroy

by swallowing the bullet, but was detected in the act and the bullet with the dispatch was captured. It gave information to Burgoyne of speedy reinforcement and its proper delivery would possibly have prevented his surrender on the 17th, to General Gates. Upon the adoption of a state constitution, April 20, 1777, General Clinton was elected governor and held the office by successive re-elections until 1795. He served the state both as a civil and military leader with great acceptance. Besides his defence of the Hudson river he saved the settlers of the Mohawk valley from the combined Tory and Indian marauders under Johnson, Brant and Cornplanter; defended the rights of New York against the occupation of territory by the settlers of the New Hampshire grants; and concluded a lasting treaty of peace with the Indians. When Shays's rebellion of 1787 threatened the welfare of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, he led his militia against the insurgents. In the presidential election of 1789 he received three electoral votes. He opposed the right of the Federal government to collect and retain impost through the port of New York, as being a measure toward centralization and destroying the sovereignty of the state. He refused to summon the state legislature at the request of congress, in 1786, and opposed the adoption of the Federal constitution, as originally framed, although he presided at the state convention in 1788 which ratified it. His action greatly offended the Federalists and they used every effort to defeat him. In the presidential election of 1792 he received from the Republican party, of which he was the founder, fifty electoral votes and John Adams received seventy-seven. He declined to run for governor in 1794, was named as a presidential candidate in 1796, receiving seven electoral votes, and in 1801 was induced, largely through the Tammany society of New York, to become the Republican candidate for governor, and defeated Stephen Van Rensselaer, receiving nearly 4000 majority. He antagonized his own party in refusing to remove officials for party reasons and was censured by his council, especially by his nephew, DeWitt Clinton, and by Ambrose Spencer. In 1804, under the amended constitution, he was vice-presidential candidate with Thomas Jefferson for president, and they received 162 of the 176 electoral votes. He was re-elected vice-president in 1808, on the ticket with James Madison, receiving 113 electoral votes and six for president; and as president of the senate in the 12th congress he cast the vote that prevented the re-charter of the United States bank. He was married to Cornelia Tappan of Kingston, N. Y., and his son, George Clinton, Jr., was a graduate of Columbia college in the class of 1793 and a representative in the

9th and 10th congresses. Mr. Clinton died while in office, at Washington, D.C., April 20, 1812.

CLINTON, George Wiley, A.M.E. Zion bishop, was born at Lancaster, S.C., March 28, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of South Carolina, spent three years at the University of South Carolina, completed his school training at



Geo. W. Clinton.

Brainard institute, Chester, S.C., and studied theology at Livingstone college, Salisbury, N.C. He was licensed to preach in 1879; was pastor in his native state, 1881-88; in Pittsburg, Pa., 1888-92; and was engaged in teaching in public schools while conducting his pastoral work in South Carolina. He established at Pittsburg the

A.M.E. Zion Quarterly Review, and edited it for two years, when its publication was assumed by the general conference of his church. He was editor of the *Star of Zion*, the official organ of his denomination, selected by the general conference of 1892, and during the next four years travelled extensively in its interest and largely increased its circulation. He was chosen a lecturer at the Phelps Hall Bible training school connected with Tuskegee normal and industrial institute; a trustee of Livingstone college, N.C.; of Greenville college, Tenn.; of Atkinson college, Ky.; and of Clinton institute, Rock Hill, S.C. He was elected in 1896, by the largest vote ever given a candidate in his church, bishop of the 7th Episcopal district, embracing Tennessee, Missouri, Mississippi and California. He received the degree of A.M. from Livingstone college in 1894 and that of D.D. from Wilberforce university in 1895. He was married in 1894 to Annie L. Kimball of Mobile, Ala., a graduate of Livingstone college, and they made their home in Charlotte, N.C.

CLINTON, George William, jurist, was born at Newtown, N.Y., April 13, 1807; son of DeWitt and Maria (Franklin) Clinton; and grandson of Gen. James and Mary (DeWitt) Clinton. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1825 and was admitted to the bar, practising his profession in Buffalo, N.Y. He was district attorney for Ontario county, 1835-36; was elected mayor of Buffalo in 1842; served as U.S. district attorney, 1847-50; as judge of the superior court of Buffalo, 1854-78; and as chief justice of the same, 1873-78. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1867; regent of the University of

the state of New York from 1856 until his death, and vice-chancellor 1880-85. Hamilton gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1864. He died in Albany, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1885.

CLINTON, James, soldier, was born in New Britain, N.Y., Aug. 9, 1736; third son of Col. Charles and Elizabeth (Denniston) Clinton; and grandson of James Clinton and of Alexander Denniston, both natives of Ireland. His great-grandfather, William Clinton, was born in England and was the grandson of Henry, 2d earl of Lincoln. He received a good education and at an early age was appointed an ensign in the 2d regiment, Ulster county militia, succeeding his father as lieutenant-colonel in 1773. He was a captain at the siege of Fort Frontenac, and captured a French sloop-of-war on Lake Ontario. In June, 1775, he accompanied Montgomery to Quebec as the colonel of the 3d New York regiment. In 1776 he was made a brigadier-general, and in the following year held command of Fort Clinton, one of the two forts which had been erected a few miles below West Point to dispute the advance of the British into the Highlands. George Clinton, his brother, afterward governor of the state, commanded Fort Montgomery, where 600 men could do but little in resisting 3000, the flower of the English army. They were soon surrounded and but few of the more daring escaped. General Clinton received a bayonet wound, fled on horseback to a precipice which he slid down and in the valley captured a stray horse and rode to his home at New Britain. In 1779, at the head of 1600 men, he took part with General Sullivan in the expedition against the Six Nations. Proceeding up the Mohawk to Otsego lake in bateaux, he fought a decisive battle at Newtown, on the present site of Elmira, inflicting upon the Indians terrible loss, destroying their villages and forcing the survivors to take refuge with the British at Fort Niagara. For his service he was made a major-general in the Continental army, and during much of the remainder of the war held chief command of the northern department at Albany, N.Y. He took part in the siege of Yorktown and witnessed the evacuation of New York by the British. He was subsequently a member of the state legislature, 1788-92; of the convention that ratified the Federal constitution in 1788; and of the New York constitutional convention in 1801. He was twice married: first, in 1764, to Mary, daughter of Egbert De Witt; and secondly, to Mrs. Mary Gray. He died at his home in Little Britain, N.Y., Dec. 22, 1812.

CLINTON, Joseph Jackson, A. M. E. Zion bishop, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 3, 1823. He was given a liberal education for one of his race at that time, and in 1839 was an ac-

credited preacher in the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church in Philadelphia; in 1840 a local preacher, and in 1841 an itinerant preacher. He was ordained a deacon in 1844; an elder in 1846, and was elected and installed a bishop in May, 1864. He preached in almost every state in the United States during his ministry of forty years, and was missionary bishop to the south, 1861-81, establishing missions and conferences which kept alive the church during the war. During the period of reconstruction he was eminently successful in improving the educational as well as the moral condition of the colored race, then emerging from a condition of servitude. He died at Atlantic City, N.J., May 25, 1887.

CLITZ, Henry Boynton, soldier, was born in Sacket Harbor, N.Y., July 4, 1824; son of Capt. John Clitz, U.S.N., and brother of Rear-Admiral John Mellen Brady Clitz. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1845 and received his first promotion for gallantry at Cerro Gordo, Mexico. He was assistant instructor in infantry tactics at West Point, 1848-55. When the civil war broke out he was on frontier duty as captain of the 3d U.S. infantry. He was ordered east and took part in the defence of Fort Pickens, Fla., in 1861; was promoted major in May, was wounded at Yorktown and again twice at Gaines' Mill, Va., and was finally taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison. At the end of thirty days he was paroled and placed in command of the United States military academy at West Point. For his action at Gaines' Mill he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 27, 1862; was made lieutenant-colonel of the 6th infantry, Nov. 4, 1863, and after leaving West Point in 1864, was on garrison duty until the close of the war, being brevetted colonel and brigadier-general, March 13, 1865. He was made colonel of the 10th infantry, Feb. 22, 1869, and at his own request was placed on the retired list, July 1, 1885, after forty years' continuous service. According to the *Army Register* of Jan. 1, 1890, he was last seen at Niagara Falls, N.Y., Oct. 30, 1888.

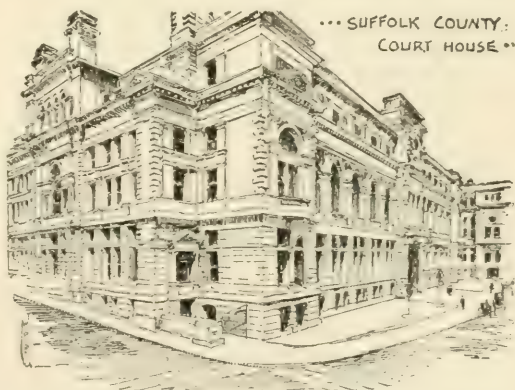
CLITZ, John Mellen Brady, naval officer, was born in Sacket Harbor, N.Y., Dec. 21, 1821; son of Capt. John Clitz, U.S.N., who was a hero at Fort Erie, Sept. 17, 1814, and died while in command of Fort Mackinac, Nov. 6, 1836; and brother of Gen. Henry Boynton Clitz. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1837, served in the Mexican war and was present at the bombardment of Vera Cruz and the capture of Tuxpan. He received his promotion as lieutenant, April 6, 1851; commander, July 16, 1863, and was engaged in blockading service during the war and in both attacks on Fort Fisher, 1864-65, receiving recommendation for promotion in Admiral Porter's commendatory despatch of Jan.

28, 1865. He was made captain July 25, 1866; commodore, Dec. 28, 1872; rear admiral, March 13, 1880, and was retired Oct. 16, 1883, taking up his residence in Brooklyn, N.Y. He died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 9, 1897.

CLOPTON, David, representative, was born in Putnam county, Va., Sept. 29, 1820; son of Dr. Alford and ——— (Kendrick) Clopton. He was graduated at Randolph-Macon college, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. In 1844 he removed to Tuskegee, Ala., and was a representative from that state in the 36th congress, 1859-61. He retired from the house Jan. 21, 1861, volunteered as a private in the 12th Alabama infantry and served until the close of 1861. He was president of the board of trustees of East Alabama college. He was a representative in the 1st and 2d Confederate congresses, 1862-65; and on Oct. 30, 1884, was appointed judge of the supreme court of Alabama. He was married twice: his first wife was a sister of the Hon. R. F. Ligon of Macon, Ga., and his second wife was Mrs. Chambers of Columbus, Ga. One of his daughters was married to Clifford A. Lanier, the author. He died at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 5, 1892.

CLOPTON, John, representative, was born in Virginia about 1755. He represented Virginia in the 4th congress, his seat being unsuccessfully contested by Burwell Bassett; was re-elected to the 5th congress, serving 1795-99; was again elected to the 7th congress, and was re-elected to the seven succeeding congresses, serving until his death, Sept. 11, 1816.

CLOUGH, George Albert, architect, was born in Bluehill, Maine, May 27, 1843; son of Asa and Louisa (Ray) Clough. His father and his maternal grandfather were noted mechanics; the father was a successful shipbuilder, having



constructed eighty-three ships during his lifetime; and the grandfather, Matthew Ray, was a manufacturer of edge tools. George received his early education at Bluehill academy and for four years was engaged in working out the sweeps

from the ship models in his father's shipyards, when the decline of shipping interests occurred in 1860 and he was obliged to seek employment elsewhere. He studied architecture with Snell & Gregerson, Boston, Mass., 1863-69, and in 1869 opened an office on his own account. In 1873 he was elected city architect of Boston, being the first to hold that position. He organized the department, and during his ten years' term of office many notable buildings were erected by the city from his plans. Prominent among these were the English high and Latin schools (1877), in which he introduced the German system of constructing the building around an open court; and the Prince school, completed in 1881, applying the same principle of plan to small buildings. He designed the Marcella Street home; the pumping station building and all the buildings connected with the Sudbury river water supply; the Lyman school for boys, Boston, Mass.; the Bridgewater state workhouse; the Westboro and Northampton insane asylums; the Durfee memorial building, Fall River, Mass.; the Bridge academy, Dresden, Maine; Dana Hall, Wellesley, Mass.; and the Suffolk county courthouse at Boston, Mass., besides many buildings of importance outside the state. In 1876 he was married to Amelia M., daughter of Lyman Hinckley of Thetford, Vt.

CLOVER, Lewis Peter, painter, was born in New York city, Feb. 20, 1819; son of Lewis P. and Bridgette (Murphy) Clover; grandson of Peter and Martha (Cooper) Clover; and a descendant of Peter Clover of Salisbury, England, and of Ashley Cooper. He was educated in his native city and at the College of St. James near Hagerstown, Md., studied painting with William Page and Asher B. Durand and established studios in New York city and Baltimore, Md. He was married Sept. 7, 1840, to Sarah Ann,



Lewis P. Clover.

daughter of Matthew Van Benschoten Ackerman. He was elected an associate National academician in 1840. He exhibited at the Academy "The Rejected Picture," "The Idle Man," "Repose by Moonlight," and "The Phrenologist." He entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church at the suggestion of Chief Justice Taney,

church, Johnstown, N.Y., 1855-57; of St. Paul's church, Springfield, Ill., 1857-65, and of St. Stephen's church, Milburn, N.J., 1873-81. He edited a reprint of *Burnet's Practical Hints on Composition in Painting* (1853) and furnished etchings to illustrate the work. He delivered a notable address on the death of Chief Justice Taney which was published in 1864. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Kentucky in 1858. He died at New Hackensack, N.Y., Nov. 11, 1896.

CLOVER, Richardson, naval officer, was born at St. James college, Hagerstown, Md., July 11, 1846; son of the Rev. Dr. Lewis P. and Sarah Ann (Ackerman) Clover; grandson of Matthew V. B. Ackerman, who was the nephew and adopted son and heir of Matthew Van Benschoten, who was a grandson of Tuenis Elias Van Benschoten, who came from Holland and settled in Dutchess county, N.Y., about 1640. On his father's side he was the great³ grandson of Peter Clover who came



Richardson Clover.

from England early in the eighteenth century and settled in Morris county, N.J. Richardson was appointed a midshipman in the navy in July, 1863, and was graduated at Annapolis in June, 1867, when he was ordered to the *Susquehanna*, in the West Indies. He was promoted ensign Dec. 18, 1868, and assigned to the flagship *Albany* of the North Atlantic station, serving 1868-69; was at the naval observatory, 1869-70; promoted master, March 21, 1870; lieutenant, March 21, 1871; was on board the *Ticonderoga*, South Atlantic station, 1871-74; on the *Hassler* coast survey, Pacific coast, 1874-77; on board the *Wyoming* as navigator on European station, 1878-81; was chief of party engaged in surveying Long Island Sound, 1882-83; had charge of survey of southeast Alaska, 1884-86; was navigator on board U.S.S. *Pensacola*, North Atlantic station, 1887; and was executive officer on board the *Dolphin*, 1888-89, making a cruise around the world. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, May 19, 1891. He was hydrographer to the navy, 1889-93; was executive officer of the *Chicago* on the European station, 1894-96; was in command of the *Dolphin*, North Atlantic station, 1896-97; was promoted commander, 1897, and was chief of the office of naval intelligence and a member of the war and strategy boards at the time of the declaration of war with Spain, 1898, and at his urgent request was detached and assigned to active duty

afloat, on May 2, 1898, in command of the U.S.S. *Bancroft*. He was present at the landing of the army at Baiquiri and took part in the bombardment of Siboney. Was engaged in blockade of Havana, and in the active operations on the south side of Cuba in the vicinity of Isle of Pines. At the close of the war he was reassigned to duty as chief of the office of naval intelligence and as a member of the board of construction. In May, 1886, he was married to Mary Eudora, only child of Gen. John F. Miller, U.S. senator from California.

CLUNIE, Thomas Jefferson, representative, was born in St. John's, Newfoundland, March 25, 1852; son of John and Mary (Carter) Clunie, and a descendant of the Clunies of Scotland and the Carters of Massachusetts. His parents were at the time of his birth temporary residents of St. John's. He returned with them to their home in Massachusetts and some time in the fifties removed with them to California. He attended the public schools, was admitted to the bar in California, by a special act of the legislature, when only eighteen years of age, and settled to practice in San Francisco. He was elected to the legislature in 1875; was appointed brigadier-general, 4th brigade, National guard of California, in 1876; was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1884; served in the state senate, 1887-89, and was a representative from California in the 51st congress, 1889-91.

CLUSERET, Gustave Paul, soldier, was born in Paris, France, June 13, 1823; son of Antoine Cluseret, a colonel in the 55th infantry, who died from his wounds in 1847. He entered the military academy at St. Cyr in 1841 and left in 1843 as sub-lieutenant of the 55th infantry, being promoted lieutenant, Jan. 18, 1848. In the revolution of 1848 his regiment was in garrison at Paris and he was detached with a company of grenadiers to defend the Bank of France. Shortly afterward he entered the *garde mobile* as leader of the 23d battalion, and rendered such efficient service in repressing the insurrection of June, 1848, that he was made a chevalier of the legion of honor on July 28, 1848. At the disbanding of the *garde mobile* in 1849 he re-entered the regular army, but was discharged on March 31, 1850, for political reasons. He was reinstated however, Feb. 6, 1853, and was promoted captain, June 29, 1855, serving during the Crimean troubles of 1854. After numerous adventures and promotion to lieutenant-colonel and chief of the French legion, he resigned, July 17, 1858, and offered his services to Garibaldi, who made him his aide-de-camp. He was severely wounded at Capua, and in 1861 resigned and went to the United States where the civil war was in progress. He at once

entered the Federal army and in January, 1862, was appointed aide-de camp to General McClellan with the rank of colonel. Later he was advised by Charles Sumner to join the army of West Virginia commanded by Frémont. He commanded Frémont's advance guard, and for gallantry at the battle of Cross Keys he was brevetted brigadier-general. In this battle he commanded the right wing, and made nine consecutive assaults on "Stonewall" Jackson's force, in spite of repeated orders from Frémont to retreat. At the ninth attack he was successful, after fifteen hours' fighting without eating, and two hours later led the pursuit of the fleeing Confederates as far as Port Republic. This incident caused Jackson to designate him the "French bulldog." This action of Cluseret enabled Frémont to telegraph victory after he had announced his defeat. General Cluseret resigned from the army in 1864, and in the same year became editor of the *New Nation*, supporting the candidacy of John C. Frémont for the presidency. On the discontinuance of that journal in September, 1867, he returned to Paris and thence to England, where for his supposed complication in the Fenian agitation he was sentenced to death by the English tribunal. He returned to France and in 1868 founded *L'Art*, and for an article which appeared in that journal denouncing the Pacific Union, Memphis and El Paso railroad affair, he was exiled as an American citizen in 1869, after having been imprisoned for two months, while the persons connected with the speculation were imprisoned for from one to five years. On the fall of Napoleon III., and the restoration of the third republic in 1870, he returned to France. Shortly afterward he was made minister of war under the commune, and commanded its military operations. On May 1, 1871, he escaped to Belgium and thence to Switzerland, where he stayed until 1878, when he went to Turkey and participated in the Balkan war, after which he remained with Mehemet Ali Pasha until 1886. Meanwhile, Aug. 30, 1872, a council of war condemned him to death. In 1886 he returned to France, and in 1888 was elected a member of the French Chamber of deputies. He was re-elected in 1889, 1893 and 1898. He published a pamphlet on *Mexico and the Solidarity of Nations* (1866); *L'Armée et la Démocratie* (1869); *Mémoires*, relating to the years 1870-71 (3 vols., 1897). He died in La Crau, France, Aug. 22, 1900.

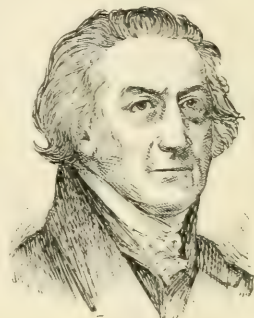
CLUTE, Robert Frary, educator, was born in New York city, Oct. 23, 1829; son of Jacob Douw and Ann Van Brunt (McCarty) Clute. He was graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1850, and from the Protestant Episcopal theological seminary of Alexandria, Va., in 1853. He was professor of moral and intellectual phil-

osophy in Rose Gates college, Okolona, Miss., eight years, and president of the College of the Holy St. John, for two years. He received the degree of A.M. from the University of the city of New York in 1853; that of D.D. from St. Mary's college, Miss., in 1860; and the degree of D.D. and LL.D. from St. John's college, La., in 1869. He was a life member of the New York historical society. He died at Quantico, Md., Nov. 15, 1892.

CLUTZ, Jacob A., educator, was born near Gettysburg, Pa., Jan. 5, 1848; son of Henry and Hannah (Buffington) Clutz. In 1863 he entered the preparatory department of Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, leaving the following year to enter the army in response to the call of the governor of Pennsylvania for emergency men to repel the threatened invasion by the Confederates, and after serving about four months he was mustered out with his company and returned to his studies. He was graduated from Pennsylvania college in 1869 and from the theological seminary at Gettysburg in 1872. He was pastor of Zion's Lutheran church, Newville, Pa., 1872-73; of St. Paul's English Lutheran church, Baltimore, Md., 1873-83; and general secretary of the Board of home missions of the General Synod, 1883-89, when he entered upon his duties as president of Midland college, Atchison, Kan. He was made a member of the Board of foreign missions in 1877; was corresponding secretary for nearly eight years, and assisted in organizing and became first treasurer of the Children's foreign missionary society of the General Synod. He was elected president of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church at its thirty-fifth convention held in Lebanon, Pa., May 20-29, 1891. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by his alma mater in 1889.

CLYMER, George, signer of the Declaration of Independence and a framer of the Constitution, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 16, 1739; son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Fitzwater) Clymer; and grandson of Richard Clymer who came to America from Bristol, England, at the beginning of the seventeenth century and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., as a shipping merchant. His father, also a native of England, died in 1746, and George was brought up by his uncle, William Coleman, a prosperous merchant, the friend of Franklin, who educated the boy, and made him clerk, then partner, and finally his successor to the business. At the outbreak of hostilities between the colonies and Great Britain he espoused the patriot cause and became captain of a volunteer company raised for the defence of the rights of the colonists. He was a member of the committee of safety, was active

in adopting measures which prevented the sale of taxed tea, and as Continental treasurer, subscribed liberally to the loan and transferred all his specie to the treasury, taking for it Continental money. His connection with the Declaration came about after its adoption, he having been substituted with four others, by the legislature, to take the place of five members of the Pennsylvania delegation, who refused to sign and deserted their seats in congress, July 20, 1776. In September, 1776, he was delegated with Richard Stockton to inspect the northern army at



Geo Clymer.

Ticonderoga, and was one of the committee left in charge "of needful public business" in Philadelphia during the enforced absence of congress, then in session in Baltimore. The general assembly, in September, 1777, did not re-elect Mr. Clymer, and in the same year he suffered the loss of his house and furniture at Chester, destroyed by the British army. He was appointed by congress a commissioner to Fort Pitt, where he succeeded in gaining such information as resulted in the aggressive warfare against Detroit. On Nov. 24, 1780, he was again elected a delegate to the Continental congress and was deputed, with John Nixon, to organize the Bank of North America. He accompanied Edward Rutledge on a mission from congress to the southern states in 1782, and in the same year took up his residence in Princeton, in order to educate his children at the College of New Jersey. He was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, 1785-88, and moved, Sept. 27, 1887, the last day of the session, a state convention to consider the Constitution, and after a stormy debate, carried it and secured thus the vote of Pennsylvania for ratification. He was a delegate to the convention that framed the Federal constitution in 1787 and was elected a representative from Pennsylvania to the 1st U.S. congress. He opposed conferring titles upon executive officers, declared for the independence of representatives as effected by the instructions of constituents, and favored gradual naturalization laws and the assuming of state debts by the Federal government. He declined a re-election to congress in 1791, and was appointed collector of excise duties in Pennsylvania, the enforcement of which tax led to the whiskey riots. In June, 1796, in connection with Benjamin Hawkins and Andrew Pickens, he

negotiated a treaty with the Creek and Cherokee Indians in Georgia. He was founder and president of the Academy of fine arts and of the Bank of Philadelphia; vice-president of the Pennsylvania agricultural society, and the author of various political, literary and scientific essays and addresses. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Riese Meredith of Radnorshire, Wales, friend of Washington and the father of Gen. Samuel Meredith, first treasurer of the United States. He died in Morrisville, Pa., Jan. 23, 1813.

CLYMER, Hiester, representative, was born in Caernarvon township, Berks county, Pa., Nov. 3, 1827; son of Edward Tilghman and Maria Catharine (Hiester) Clymer; grandson of Col. Daniel Cunyngham Clymer; great-grandson of William and Anna (Roberdeau) Clymer; and great² grandson of Richard Clymer, a merchant and shipbuilder of Philadelphia, who came from Bristol, England, in 1705. Hiester prepared for college at Reading, Pa., and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1847. He was admitted to the bar of Berks county, April 6, 1849; in 1851 went to Pottsville, Pa., where he practised for five years, and in 1856 returned to Reading. He was a member of the board of revenue commissioners in 1860, a delegate to the Democratic national convention in the same year, and also in 1868; was elected to the state senate to fill a vacancy in 1860; was elected for the full term in 1861 and was re-elected in 1864. In March, 1866, he was nominated as candidate for governor of Pennsylvania and at once resigned his seat in the senate. He was defeated by John W. Geary after receiving a larger number of votes than had ever before been given to any Democratic candidate for the office. He was a member of the state board of public charities in 1870; and president of the Democratic state convention in 1872. He was a representative in the 43d, 44th, 45th and 46th congresses, 1873-81. He was married in 1856, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Matthew Brooke. He died in Reading, Pa., June 12, 1884.

CLYMER, Meredith, physician, was born in London, England, June 6, 1817; son of George and Maria Gratiot (O'Brien) Clymer; and grandson of George Clymer, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and one of the framers of the Federal constitution. He studied at the University of Pennsylvania, 1832-34, was graduated from the medical department in 1837, and continued his medical studies in Paris, London and Dublin, 1839-41. He practised his profession in Philadelphia, where he was lecturer on physiology at the Medical institute, 1843; professor at Franklin medical college, 1845, and at Hampton Sidney college, Va., 1848-49. He settled in New York city in 1851 and was professor of the institutes and practice of medicine at the University of the

city of New York, 1851, and of mental and nervous diseases at the Albany medical college, 1871-74. During his residence in Philadelphia he was physician to the Institution for the blind, and attending and consulting physician to the Philadelphia hospitals. He was surgeon, U.S.V., 1861-65; medical officer in charge of sick and wounded U.S. officers, Washington, D.C., 1862-63, and medical director in the department of the south, 1864-65, holding the commission of major, 1861, and that of brevet lieutenant-colonel, 1865, in the U.S. volunteer army. He was one of the founders of the

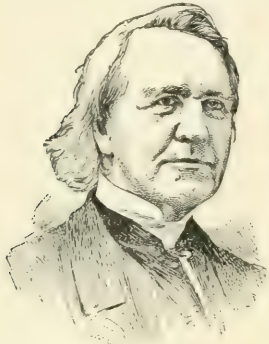


Franklin medical college, Philadelphia; president of the Neurological society, New York, 1874-76; vice-president of the Alumni society, medical department, University of Pennsylvania, 1875-97, president, 1897-99, and an honorary member of the Association of American physicians. He contributed valuable papers to the various medical journals, edited several medical works, and is the author of *Williams' and Clymer's Diseases of the Respiratory Organs* (1844); *The Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment of Fevers* (1846); *Notes on the Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System with Reference to Clinical Medicine* (1868); *Lectures on Palsies and Kindred Disorders* (1870); *Ecstasy and other Dramatic Disorders of the Nervous System* (1870); *Hereditary Genius* (1870); *Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis* (1872); *The Legitimate Influence of Epilepsy on Criminal Responsibility* (1874); *Atkin's Practice of Medicine* (edited 1866-68-70).

COAKLEY, George Washington, educator, was born in St. Bartholomew, W.I., Feb. 22, 1814; son of Henry Coakley. He was graduated from Rutgers college, A.B., in 1836, and studied at the General theological seminary, New York, in the class of 1843. He was professor of mathematics and astronomy in St. James college, Md., 1840-60; professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy in the University of the city of New York, 1860-84, and of mathematics and astronomy, 1884-93. He received the degree of LL.D. from Rutgers in 1856. He was married Sept. 14, 1861, to Isabella Hoe, daughter of Cornelius Godfrey, and made his home in Brooklyn, N.Y. He was a member of the Brooklyn astronomical society and author of *Tidal Theory of the Forms of Comets* (1860); and papers on astronomical subjects in the *Siderial Messenger*, *Astronomy*

and *Astro-Physics*, and *Proceedings* of the Astronomical society from 1885 to 1892. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 2, 1893.

COAN, Titus, missionary, was born in Killingworth, Conn., Feb. 1, 1801; son of Gaylord and Tamza (Nettleton) Coan, grandson of Mulford Coan, and a descendant of George Coan, the first ancestor in America. His earlier years were spent in teaching, with experiments in business and in the militia's service as 1st lieutenant, but resolving finally upon the ministry he went to Auburn theological seminary in 1831. Thence in 1833 he went to southern Patagonia with one



Titus Coan

companion, Mr. Arms, to make explorations with a view to the establishment of a mission. After a residence of some months among the ferocious savages of the west coast he narrowly escaped with his life, being rescued by a passing vessel, and landed in New London, Conn., May 7, 1834. On Nov. 3, 1834, he was married to

Fidelia Church of Churchville, N.Y., and embarked with his bride on December 5, as missionary to the Hawaiian islands. They reached Hilo, July 21, 1835, and within three months after his arrival Mr. Coan began preaching in the native language, sometimes four times a day in as many different places. His ardor and kindness won the deep affection of the natives; he was pastor, physician, teacher, and counselor in one; and his labors met with wonderful, perhaps unparalleled success. From 1835 to 1882 he received more than 13,000 persons into his church, each one of this multitude only after personal examination of a sufficiently long continued "probation" to give him confidence in the reality of "conversion." He preached regularly in the large native church at Hilo, and to a congregation of foreigners as well; he visited at frequent intervals, and on foot, all the villages and hamlets throughout the districts of Hilo and Puna, a coast line of 100 miles; he knew all of his people personally, kept registers of them and examined, instructed and disciplined the church members. In his tireless labors he was ably seconded by his wife. Fidelia Church Coan was a woman of extraordinary devotion and charm, and to her sacrifices no small part of Titus Coan's success was due. Her strength gave way under the strain of domestic and missionary labors combined, and she died at Hilo, Sept. 29, 1872. In

1860 and again in 1867 Mr. Coan visited the missions in the Marquesas islands; and in 1870, with his wife, the devoted missionary made a visit to the United States after a continuous absence of thirty-six years, returning to Hilo to end his days. In Hawaii "he saw a great population turned from darkness to light, a great part of it following his own blameless and loving life for an example, and very many living to old age steadfast and zealous Christians." Titus Coan was not only one of the greatest missionaries that the world has known, but an ardent scientific observer. The main part of the existing data on the Hawaiian volcanoes came from his pen and was published in the *American Journal of Science* and elsewhere during many years. He wrote *Adventures in Patagonia* (1880); *Life in Hawaii* (1881); and made numerous contributions to scientific and religious periodicals. His death occurred at Hilo, Hawaii, Dec. 1, 1882.

COAN, Titus Munson, surgeon and editor, was born in Hilo, Hawaii, Sept. 27, 1836; the eldest son of Titus and Fidelia (Church) Coan. Educated at Punahou and the Royal school in Honolulu, he was at Yale college, 1856-57, graduated at Williams college in 1859, and took his medical degree at the New York college of physicians and surgeons in 1861. In that and the following year he served in the New York hospitals; then in the civil war as acting assistant surgeon in the U.S. army in 1863, and was commissioned as acting assistant surgeon in the U.S. navy, serving 1863-65. He was attached to the West gulf squadron under Farragut and took part in the battle of Mobile Bay and other engagements. In December, 1865, he resigned from the navy, resuming the practice of medicine in New York city. He became known by many critical and medical essays published in the leading magazines. He was one of the founders of the Author's guild for the promotion of the interests of literary people and a member of the leading literary and social clubs. In 1880 he founded the New York bureau of revision, of which he became the director. His published works include *Ounces of Prevention* (1885), and a *Universal Gazetteer*, published with Webster's *International Dictionary* (1885). He edited *Topics of the Times* (6 vols., 1883).

COATES, Benjamin, philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16, 1808; eldest son of George Morrison and Rebecca (Hornor) Coates and a brother of George Morrison Coates, merchant. He engaged in the dry goods business and subsequently in partnership with his brother, in the wool business in Philadelphia, in which, and by inheritance, he acquired a fortune. He was for a time a special partner in the book publishing firm of Porter & Coates. He was one of

the founders of, and a life-long associate in the Union benevolent association and in the Penn mutual life insurance company of Philadelphia, and was interested in various charitable organizations. He was vice-president of the Pennsylvania state abolition society, was connected with the Colonization society, and was one of the projectors of the republic of Liberia. It was due partly to his efforts that Liberia was recognized as an independent government by Great Britain in 1848 and by the United States in 1861. After emancipation in the United States he directed his attention to the establishment and support of schools for the freedmen and Indians. He retired from active participation in mercantile life about 1872. He was throughout life a consistent member of the Society of Friends. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 7, 1887.

COATES, George Morrison, merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 20, 1817; son of George Morrison and Rebecca (Hornor) Coates; grandson of Josiah Langdale and Mary (Morrison) Coates; and great² grandson of both Thomas Coates, who emigrated from Leicestershire, England, in 1683, and John Hornor, who came from Yorkshire in the ship *Providence* in the same year, landing at Burlington, N.J., where he bought property and settled. George was educated at the best private classical schools of his native city, and received a mercantile training. He was established by his father in a business in woolen cloths in 1838, in which he continued until 1859. He subsequently engaged in the wool business in partnership with his brother Benjamin. In 1869 both brothers became special partners with the son of George Morrison Coates in the book publishing house of Porter & Coates. Mr. Coates was for eleven years director of the Pennsylvania railroad company representing the stock held by the city of Philadelphia, and which was subsequently sold by his advice, his conviction being that the municipality ought not to be so closely allied with any corporation. In politics he was originally a Whig and afterward became a Republican. He was an early member of the Union League club of Philadelphia, and served that city for many years as a member of the board of health. In 1864 he was a Republican presidential elector and in 1868 headed the ticket as elector-at-large for Grant and Colfax, and in 1872 for Grant and Wilson. In 1840 he was married to Anna, daughter of Henry Troth, a native of Maryland and a prominent citizen of Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 21, 1893.

COATES, Reynell, scientist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 10, 1802; son of Samuel and Amy (Hornor) Coates, and grandson of Samuel and Mary (Langdale) Coates. He early became proficient in mathematics and the lan-

guages, and studied medicine and surgery at the Pennsylvania hospital, where at the age of fifteen he was entered as an "apprentice" under Dr. Benjamin Rush. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1823, and became resident physician at the hospital. The same year he went to India as surgeon of a vessel, and made an extended entomological tour. In 1829 he accepted the chair of natural sciences in Allegheny college. Joining the U.S. navy as surgeon, he made during a cruise a collection that furnished the material for a large volume. He was a member of the scientific corps of the first South Sea expedition under Commodore Jones in 1835-36, and had charge of the department of comparative anatomy, but left the service on the return of the expedition. He was the author of the national address of the Native American party in 1844, and the originator of the patriotic order, Sons of America, Dec. 10, 1847, and wrote its ritual. In the national election of 1852 he was the candidate of the Native American party for vice-president of the United States, Daniel Webster being on the ticket for president. He was married in 1837 to Margaretta, daughter of William Abbott of New Jersey, and his only child died in infancy. Dr. Coates contributed voluminously to various medical and scientific journals, many of them being translated into the French, German, Spanish and Italian languages. He was the editor of *Graham's Magazine* and contributed to the other literary journals of the time, both in prose and in verse. Of his poems *The Gambler's Wife*, *Christian Charity* and *The Drunkard's Child* were best known. He published *Physiology for Schools* (1840)—the first work of its kind—and *Natural Philosophy for Schools* (1845); besides other works. He died in Camden, N.J., April 27, 1886.

COATES, Samuel, philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 24, 1748 (O.S.); youngest son of Samuel and Mary (Langdale) Coates, and grandson of Thomas Coates who came from Leicestershire, England, in 1683. His father having died while the son was quite young he became a member of the household of an uncle by marriage, John Reynell, an eminent shipping merchant of Philadelphia, under whose charge he received a thorough classical education and



Sam. Coates.

commercial training. When nineteen years old, in pursuance of his mercantile training he was placed in charge of a small commercial business and on May 31, 1771, this was merged into that of Reynell & Coates. This partnership terminated in 1782 by the retirement of Mr. Reynell. Shortly afterward Mr. Coates entered into partnership in the shipping and West India trade with his elder brother Josiah Langdale Coates, and in 1791 he engaged on his own account in the New England trade. His business was closed by the yellow-fever epidemic in 1793, and he subsequently devoted his time chiefly to philanthropic works. In July, 1785, he was elected to the board of managers of the Pennsylvania hospital and served as its secretary twenty-six years and its president for thirteen years. The memorial adopted by the managers at a special meeting called for the purpose at his death, says: "No individual ever connected with the administration of the hospital bestowed so much personal attention upon its affairs; and a considerable portion of the funds which have enlarged the usefulness of this noble charity, were obtained by his impressive and unwearied petition in its behalf. The benevolence and vigor of his mind were developed on all occasions when suffering humanity made the appeal." During the terrible scourge by yellow fever in 1793, he took personal charge of the hospital and devoted himself solely to the work of combating the pestilence and caring for the sufferers; rendering also similar services in the epidemic of 1798. He was chiefly instrumental in obtaining from Benjamin West, president of the Royal academy of arts in London, the gift to the hospital of West's great painting, "Christ Healing the Sick," which now hangs in its halls. He was elected treasurer of the Philadelphia library in 1784, and for forty years was treasurer of that library and of its affiliated institution, the Loganian library. On Jan. 6, 1800, he was elected a director of the original Bank of the United States, and was still a director at the winding up of its affairs in 1812. He was for nearly thirty-seven years a member of "The overseers of the public schools founded by charter in the town and county of Philadelphia," a body dating from 1701, having charge of all public education under three successive charters; from William Penn, and still in existence in modified form in 1899, being then confined to the oversight of a single school. He was agent of the heirs of William Penn in charge of their interests in America after the Revolution, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John Reynell Coates, who was succeeded by General Thomas Cadwalader. In 1824 and 1825 Samuel Coates resigned from his various activities on account of age and failing sight. He was married in 1775, to Lydia,

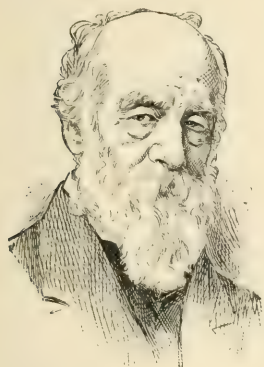
daughter of Joseph Saunders; she died in 1789, leaving two sons and two daughters. In 1791 he was married to Amy, daughter of Benjamin Hornor; two of his sons by this marriage were Dr. Benjamin Hornor and Dr. Reynell Coates. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 4, 1830.

COBB, Amasa, representative, was born in Crawford county, Ill., Sept. 27, 1823; son of John and Nancy (Briggs) Cobb, both born and married at Orange, Franklin county, Mass.; and grandson of Josiah Cobb, who died at Orange, Mass., in 1832. He removed to Wisconsin Territory in 1842 and engaged in lead mining. He volunteered as a soldier in the Mexican war and used his leisure time in studying law. On his return he was admitted to the bar and practised his profession at Mineral Point, Wis. He served as district attorney, 1850-54; state senator, 1855-56; adjutant-general of the state, 1855-57; was in the state assembly, 1860-61, and speaker of the assembly in 1861; was colonel of the 5th Wisconsin volunteers, 1861-62; a representative in the 38th U.S. congress, 1863-65, and on its adjournment he organized the 43d Wisconsin regiment and re-entered the military service as its colonel. While in the field he was elected to the 39th congress. He was mustered out of the service in July, 1865, and was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry at Williamsburg, Golding's Farm and Antietam. He served in the 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st congresses, 1863-71. He then removed to Lincoln, Neb., and subsequently became a justice of the supreme court.

COBB, Clinton L., representative, was born in Elizabeth City, N.C., Aug. 25, 1842. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was a Republican representative in the 41st, 42d and 43d congresses, 1869-75, and was the defeated candidate for election to the 44th congress, after which he declined further public office and continued in the practice of his profession at Elizabeth City, N.C., where he died April 30, 1879.

COBB, Cyrus, sculptor, was born in Malden, Mass., Aug. 6, 1834; son of the Rev. Sylvanus and Eunice Hale (Waite) Cobb. He was educated in the public schools and Norway liberal institute and studied the classics under Prof. I. N. Evers. He served in the civil war in the 44th M. V. infantry. In 1873 he was graduated from the Boston university law school, the first to receive the degree of LL.B. from that institution. He was admitted to the bar and established a successful practice, thus making possible further study and work in art for himself and for Darius, his twin brother, according to the plans they had formed in their youth. In 1879 he resumed the practice of his art, having accom-

plished his purpose in the law, his first important pictures being, "Jesus Condemned" (1879), and "Warren in the Old South" (1880). He then left painting as an exclusive pursuit to his brother Darius, while he devoted himself to sculpture.



Cyrus Cobb

Prominent among his achievements in this line are: bust of Benjamin P. Shillaber (1867); Soldier's monument, erected at Cambridge, Mass., (1869); "Prospero and Miranda" (1883); "The Celtic Bard" (1886); bust of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan (1888); statue of "America," heroic size, (1889); bust of the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks (1897); bust of Gen. Horace Binney Sargent, for the Soldiers' home in Chelsea (1898); and a heroic bust of Paul Revere, for the town hall of Revere, Mass. (1898). In 1896 he received an order from Governor Wolcott for a marble bust of the Rev. S. F. Smith, D.D., author of "America," to be placed in the state house at Boston. In 1897 he assisted his brother, Darius, to decorate the banquet hall in the Tuileries, a new hotel on Commonwealth avenue, Boston, with panels illustrating the history of France. Of these, nine in all, Cyrus painted "Catherine de Medici and Charles IX.," "Henry IV. at the Battle of Ivry," and "Napoleon and Lord Witworth." In 1898 he completed a large alto-relief of Paul Revere starting on his famous ride, and a large bas-relief of "Prospero and Miranda," for the Boston art club. He was instructor of the modelling class for several seasons at the New England conservatory. He is the author of: *The Veteran of the Grand Army* (1870) and many poems and sonnets, and in 1898 was engaged in making free-hand portraits for over thirty original sonnets to the Masters of Art, published in 1899. He died in Alston, Mass., Jan. 29, 1903.

COBB, Darius, painter, was born at Malden, Mass., Aug. 6, 1834; son of the Rev. Sylvanus and Eunice Hale (Waite) Cobb. With his twin brother, Cyrus, he attended the Lyman school of East Boston; afterward studied the classics under Prof. I. N. Evers, mathematics at the Norway liberal institute, and oratory under Wyze-man Marshall, at the same time studying music, art and literature. In 1862 the brothers enlisted in the 44th Massachusetts infantry, doing service in North Carolina. In their art work their great

instructor was Nature. They also received instruction from a relative and pupil of Washington Allston, who imparted to them in their youth many valuable ideas of that master. Cyrus chose sculpture and Darius painting. Darius was art editor of the *Boston Traveler*, 1872-79, and became prominent in musical and literary circles and on the lecture platform. Among his more noted pictures are: portraits of Louis Agassiz (1875), and Rufus Choate (1876); "King Lear" (1877); "Judas in the Potter's Field" (1877); "Christ Before Pilate" (1878); "For Their Sakes" (1879); "Washington on Dorchester Heights" (1880); portraits of Gen. B. F. Butler (1889), and Rev. Phillips Brooks (1893); "Immortality" (1893); portraits of John A. Andrew (1894), and Charles P. Clark (1897). In 1897, assisted by his brother Cyrus, he decorated the walls of the banquet hall of the Tuileries, Boston, with panels illustrative of French history. Of the nine panels he painted six: "Jeanne d'Arc"; "An Intrigue in the Court of Louis XIII.," "Richelieu and the Mayor of Rochelle"; "A Troublesome Edict of Louis XIV.," "The Storming of the Tuileries"; and "The Downfall of the Second Empire." In 1898 he painted two large pictures for the town hall at Revere, Mass., the subjects being scenes in the ride of Paul Revere.



Darius Cobb

COBB, David, soldier, was born in Attleboro, Mass., Sept. 14, 1748; son of Thomas and Lydia (Leonard) Cobb; grandson of Morgan and Esther (Hodges) Cobb; and great-grandson of Austen Cobb of Taunton, Mass., who received a deed of his farm there in 1679. David was graduated from Harvard in 1766 and practised medicine at Taunton, Mass. He was secretary of the Bristol county convention of 1774, delegate to the provincial congress at Concord, 1775; entered the Continental army as lieutenant-colonel of Jackson's regiment, and served in New Jersey and Rhode Island, 1777-78. He was on the staff of General Washington as aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel, entertained the French officers, and negotiated with the British commander for the evacuation of New York. He received the brevet of brigadier-general in 1783; on returning

home in 1786 he was made major-general of state militia, and rendered conspicuous service during Shays's rebellion. He was judge of the court of common pleas, Bristol county, Mass., 1784-96; speaker of the lower house of the Massachusetts



legislature, 1789-93, and a representative in the 3d U.S. congress, 1793-95. In 1796 he removed to Gouldsboro, Maine, represented the east district of Maine in the Massachusetts senate and was president of that body in 1801-05. He was a member of the Massachusetts council, 1808-10 and 1812-18;

lieutenant-governor, 1809; member of the military defence, 1812; and chief justice of the Hancock county (Maine) court of common pleas, 1803-09. In 1817 he returned to Taunton. He was a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, and received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1769, from the College of New Jersey in 1783, and from Brown university in 1790. He died in Taunton, Mass., April 17, 1830.

COBB, George Thomas, representative, was born in Morristown, N.J., Oct. 13, 1813, of Revolutionary stock, his grandfather Cobb having been a trusted soldier and officer under Washington. He was left a penniless orphan at the age of six and his early education was limited. He engaged as clerk in country stores and in the Dover iron works, subsequently entering the business on his own account and from it amassing a fortune. He was a Democratic representative in the 37th congress, convened July 4, 1861. He vigorously supported the war measures of the administration and as his constituents in their next congressional convention condemned the war, he declined a renomination. In 1865 he refused to accept a nomination for governor, offered by the Republican party, and that party, in his native county, elected him state senator and re-elected him in 1868. He was a candidate before the Republican caucus of the legislature for U.S. senator in 1866, in competition with Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, and failed of the nomination by three votes. He was a trustee of Drew theological seminary; mayor of Morristown for two terms, and president of the Sabbath school association of Morris county. He gave to Morristown \$15,000 for a schoolhouse; \$75,000 for a church, and the ground for Evergreen cemetery. He was killed in a railroad accident at Jerry's Run, Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, Aug. 6, 1870.

COBB, Henry Nitchie, clergyman, was born in New York city, Nov. 15, 1834; son of Sanford and Sophia Lewis (Nitchie) Cobb; grandson of Oliver and Abby (Denison) Cobb; and a descendant of Elder Henry Cobb, who immigrated to America from the county of Kent, England, and settled at Plymouth, Mass., sometime previous to 1629. He was prepared for college in private schools in Brooklyn and Tarrytown, N.Y., and was graduated from Yale in 1855. He studied at Union theological seminary, 1856-57, and was ordained to the ministry, May 16, 1860. In the same year he was sent as a missionary to Persia by the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, and remained there two years. In 1866 he became pastor of the Reformed church of Millbrook, N.Y., and resigned in 1881. In 1882 he became secretary of the Board of foreign missions of the Reformed church in America. He was married May 17, 1860, to Matilda E. Van Zandt, and of his children, Sanford Ellsworth was graduated from Yale in 1887. He was elected a member of the American Oriental society. Yale college conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1858, and Rutgers that of D.D. in 1878. He wrote *Far Hence; a Budget of Letters from our Mission Fields in Asia* (1893); *Father, Take My Hand; The Gracious Answer*; and other short poems.

COBB, Howell, statesman, was born at Cherry Hill, Jefferson county, Ga., Sept. 7, 1815; son of John Addison and Sarah (Rootes) Cobb, and brother of Gen. T. R. R. Cobb, who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg in December, 1862. When a child he removed with his father to Athens and received his education at the University of Georgia, where he was graduated with honor in 1834. He studied law, and being under twenty-one years of age was admitted to the bar in 1836 by a special act of the legislature. In 1835 he was married to Mary Ann, daughter of Zachariah Lamar of Milledgeville, he being at that time nineteen years of age and his bride seventeen. The Lamars are of French Huguenot family. The Cobbs are of English ancestry. In 1837 he was elected by the legislature solicitor-general of the western judicial circuit of Georgia. He served as a representative in the 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st and 34th congresses, 1843-51 and 1855-57. In December, 1849, he was elected speaker of the 31st congress, after a protracted contest. He was a Democrat of the Jackson school, was opposed to nullification and supported the compromise measures, hoping that it would prove the final settlement of the slavery question. These measures were adopted when Mr. Cobb was speaker of the house. In the 30th congress the Mexican war was the most absorbing subject of discussion and President Polk was violently at-

tacked for his policy. Mr. Cobb, as one of the most effective defenders of the administration, stood high with the President and cabinet, and his advice was sought on all important points, he having then acquired the distinction of being the acknowledged leader of his party. In 1848 the presidential canvass resulted in General Taylor's election. The defeat of Mr. Cass, whom Mr. Cobb had supported, placed him in the opposition. The Southern Rights party was bitterly opposed to the compromise measures. At the close of the session of the 31st congress, upon his return to Georgia, Mr. Cobb was nominated for governor on this issue by the Union party, running against Charles J. McDonald, the candidate of the Southern Rights party, and was elected by the largest majority ever given in the state. At the expiration of his term as governor, Mr. Cobb retired to private life, beyond taking an active part in the presidential campaign in support of Franklin Pierce. In 1855 he was elected a representative in the 34th congress, and served on the ways and means committee, but declined re-election. His report upon the questions growing out of the case of Preston Brooks was able and conclusive, and added to his reputation as a statesman. In the presidential campaign of 1856 he canvassed several of the northern states with great success in support of his personal and political friend, Mr. Buchanan. President Buchanan tendered him the position of secretary of state, which he declined in favor of General Cass, and accepted the post of secretary of the treasury. He resigned this portfolio in December, 1860, in view of the speedy secession of his state, and on reaching Georgia, urged the immediate consummation of that act. He was sent as a delegate from Georgia to the Confederate provisional congress at Montgomery, Ala., and was unanimously chosen its president. He was thus the leading spirit in the formation and organization of the Confederate government and constitution. In the summer of 1861 he raised a regiment of volunteers known as the 16th Georgia, and was commissioned its colonel. During the fall and winter of 1861 he served with his regiment on the peninsula, under Gen. J. B. Magruder. On Feb. 13, 1862, he was promoted to the command of a brigade and in the spring of that year, bore a distinguished part in that series of engagements which took place between the United States forces under McClellan and General Magruder's small force, by which the Federal troops were successfully held in check until Gen. Joseph E. Johnston assumed command and decided to evacuate the peninsula and concentrate the Confederate forces in front of Richmond. On the formation of the permanent government of the Confederate States on Feb. 22, 1862, General Cobb's duties as

president of the provisional congress terminated. From the retreat from the peninsula to the close of the first campaign in Maryland, including the memorable battles of Seven Pines, the Seven Days' battles, Mechanicsville, Malvern Hill, Harper's Ferry, Crampton's Gap and Sharpsburg, he and his brigade were present and conspicuous for gallantry and good discipline. At the battle of Crampton's Gap, Sept. 14, 1862, General Cobb's coolness and presence of mind saved the brigade from annihilation. They met with heavy losses, and among the killed was Col. John B. Lamar, Mrs. Cobb's only brother, who was a volunteer aid on General Cobb's staff. The next morning the Federal forces at Harper's Ferry surrendered to General Jackson. After the termination of the campaign of 1862, the Confederate government, deeming General Cobb's popular influence of great importance in the settlement of differences which had begun to appear between the states and the Confederate authorities in the recruitment of the army, assigned him to the command of the military district of Florida, and on Sept. 9, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of major-general and given the command of the district of Georgia and the reserve forces of the state, which latter command he held until the close of the war. After the battle of Columbus he surrendered at Macon, Ga., to General Wilson, on April 20, 1865. The battle of Columbus was fought April 15, 1865, and was the last battle fought on the east side of the Mississippi river. After being paroled he was arrested in May, 1865, and carried as far as Nashville where he was released, it was supposed in consequence of General Wilson's remonstrances at this violation of a parole. At the close of the war he moved to Macon and formed a law partnership with his friend and kinsman, James Jackson. As a lawyer he occupied the front rank of the bar of his native state. His argument before the supreme court at Milledgeville on the unconstitutionality of the "Stay law" is said to have been the most powerful argument ever made before that court. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1842-68, and received from that institution the degree of A.M. in 1837. Columbian college, Washington, D.C., conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1858. General Cobb died at the Fifth avenue hotel in New York city, Oct. 9, 1868.

COBB, James Edward, representative, was born in Thomaston, Ga., Oct. 5, 1835; son of William A. and Jane (Macmurphy) Cobb. He was graduated from Emory college, Oxford, Ga., in 1856, was admitted to the bar and removed to Texas in 1857. He entered the Confederate army in 1861 as lieutenant in the 5th Texas regiment, with which command he served in the Army of Northern Virginia till he was made prisoner at

the battle of Gettysburg. At the close of the war he located in Tuskegee, Ala., where he was elected circuit judge of the state in 1874, was re-elected in 1880, and again in 1886. He was a Democratic representative from the 5th district of Alabama in the 50th, 51st, 52d and 53d congresses. He was given a certificate of election to the 54th congress, but on April 21, 1896, the committee on elections awarded his seat to Albert T. Goodwyn of Robinson Springs, Ala. He died in Las Vegas, N.M., June 3, 1903.

COBB, Jonathan Holmes, pioneer silk culturist, was born in Sharon, Mass., July 8, 1799. He was graduated at Harvard in 1817. Becoming interested in the subject of silk culture, he began a series of experiments which resulted in the successful propagation and feeding of silk worms in the United States. The Massachusetts legislature in 1831 appropriated \$600 to enable Mr. Cobb to prepare for gratuitous distribution a work on the cultivation of the mulberry tree and the culture of silk. In 1833 the U.S. congress ordered 2000 copies of the work printed for circulation by the representatives. Three years thereafter Mr. Cobb became superintendent of the New England silk company at Dedham, Mass., and this company, under a protective duty on sewing silk of forty per cent, arranged to manufacture 200 pounds per week, with a capital of \$50,000. Sixteen sewing silk machines were set in motion and the result was very encouraging, when in 1844 the factory was destroyed by fire. From its ashes arose the great silk industry of America, which in 1890 aggregated an annual product of over \$30,000,000 worth of fabrics made from silk, and of so excellent a quality as to command a sale in foreign countries. Mr. Cobb greatly advanced the material prosperity of his adopted town, founding a newspaper and an institution for savings. His work, *Manual of the Mulberry Tree and the Culture of Silk*, was published in 1831. He died at Dedham, Mass., March 12, 1882.

COBB, Joseph Beckham, author, was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., April 11, 1819; son of Thomas W. Cobb, U.S. senator; grandson of John Cobb, and great-grandson of Thomas Cobb, who migrated from Virginia and settled in Georgia about 1764. Joseph attended the University of Georgia, but was not graduated. He removed to Noxubee county, Miss., in 1838, and devoted himself to literature. In 1851 he was a member of the Whig state convention and was elected to the state senate for several terms. In 1853 he was nominated by the American party as a candidate for representative in the 33d congress but failed of election. His published works include *The Creole, or the Siege of New Orleans* (1850); *Mississippi Scenes* (1850); and *Leisure Labors* (1858). He died in Columbus, Ga., Sept. 15, 1858.

COBB, Levi Henry, editor, was born in Cornish, N.H., June 30, 1827; son of Levi and Calista S. (Bugbee) Cobb; grandson of Ebenezer and Mercy (Porter) Harlow Cobb; and of Reuben and Polly (Marsh) Bugbee; and a descendant of Henry Cobb, who came to Plymouth, Mass., from England in 1629. He prepared for college at Kimball union academy, Meriden, N.H., and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1854 and at Andover theological seminary in 1857. He received his A.M. degree from Dartmouth in 1857 and was ordained and installed pastor at North Andover, Mass., Oct. 28, 1857, holding the pastorate till 1864. He was a teacher at Memphis, Tenn., and Meriden, N.H., 1864-67; pastor at Springfield, Vt., 1867-74; superintendent of the Congregational home missionary society, Minnesota, 1874-81; missionary secretary, 1881-82; and secretary of the Congregational church building society, 1882-99. He was elected a member of the Congregational club of Minnesota in 1879; of the Congregational club of New York in 1882; of the Anthropological society in 1883; of the American institute of Christian philosophy, New York, in 1884; of the International council, London, England, in 1891; and corporate member of the A.B.C.F.M., in 1872. He was married Jan. 12, 1858, to Harriet J. Herrick. He received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth in 1881. He edited sixteen volumes of the *Church Building Quarterly*.

COBB, Rufus W., governor of Alabama, was born in Ashville, Ala., Feb. 25, 1829. He attended the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, and was admitted to the practice of law in Alabama in 1855. He was a state senator, 1873-78, and served as president of that body. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1875; and governor of Alabama, 1878-82.

COBB, Samuel Tucker, journalist, was born in Waterville, Me., June 11, 1825; son of the Rev. Sylvanus and Eunice Hale (Waite) Cobb. In 1829 he was taken to Malden, Mass., where he was educated. In 1845 he engaged with his father on the *Christian Freeman and Family Visitor*, of which he became managing editor. Later, with his brother, Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., he published the *Rehabite*, a temperance paper. He afterward edited other temperance journals and during the civil war published in conjunction with his brothers, George Winslow and Sylvanus, Jr., the *Union League*. In 1872 he became literary editor of the Boston *Home Journal*, published by his son-in-law, Mr. W. Wallace Waugh. He was married Oct. 16, 1847, to Sophronia Rugg, daughter of Capt. William and Lucy Holmes (Cambridge) Tisdale. Her mother was the daughter of Edward Cambridge of Bristol, Eng-

land, and a grand-niece of Sir Owen Cambridge, lord mayor of London. Mrs. Cobb died at Roxbury district, Boston, Mass., Oct. 31, 1897. Mr. Cobb was a prominent lecturer on temperance and educational subjects. He died in Roxbury district, Boston, Mass., Oct. 21, 1897.

COBB, Seth Wallace, representative, was born in Southampton county, Va., Dec. 5, 1838; son of Benjamin and Margaret (Wallace) Cobb. His paternal grandfather was Redmond Cobb and his maternal grandfather Samuel Wallace, both natives of Virginia, whose fathers immigrated to Virginia respectively from Wales and Scotland in the 17th century. He served in the Confederate army throughout the civil war, and in 1867 removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he became clerk in a grain commission house. In 1870 he engaged in that business on his own account. He was elected president of the merchant's exchange in 1886 and was an active supporter and president during construction, of the merchant's bridge and terminal scheme. He was elected a representative from the 12th congressional district in the 52d, 53d and 54th congresses, refusing re-election to the 55th congress. He served on the committees on accounts, banking and currency, District of Columbia, and ways and means.

COBB, Stephen Alonzo, representative, was born in Madison, Maine, June 17, 1833. He was graduated at Brown university in 1858 and in 1859 removed to Wyandotte, Kan., where he established himself as a lawyer. He was mayor of Wyandotte in 1862; was elected a state senator and the same year joined the Union army, rising by successive promotions to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was again elected mayor in 1868 and state senator in 1869. In 1871 he was elected a member of the lower house and in 1872 served as speaker. He was a representative in the 43d congress and was defeated for the 44th congress by 713 votes. He died at Wyandotte, Kan., in August, 1878.

COBB, Sylvanus, clergyman, was born in Norway, Maine, July 17, 1798; son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Cobb) Cobb; grandson of Sylvanus and Mercia (Baker) Cobb; great-grandson of James and Elizabeth (Hallett) Cobb; great² grandson of James Cobb; great³ grandson of James and ——— (Lewis) Cobb; and great⁴ grandson of Henry and Patience (Hurst) Cobb. Elder Henry Cobb is said to have been a passenger on the second trip of the *Mayflower*. Sylvanus was educated at the district school and engaged as a country pedagogue from 1817 to 1820, when he decided to study for the Universalist ministry. He was married Sept. 20, 1822, to Eunice Hale Waite. He preached in Waterville, Maine, 1821-28, and in Malden, Mass., 1829-38.

In the latter place he conducted a private preparatory school for ministers in connection with his regular pastoral work. In 1838 he removed to Waltham, where he ministered to the Universalist society and in 1839 he started the *Christian Freeman and Family Visitor*, which he continued to publish during the rest of his life. See his autobiography, with a memoir by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr. (1867). He died in East Boston, Mass., Oct. 31, 1866.

COBB, Sylvanus, author, was born at Waterville, Maine, June 5, 1823; eldest son of Sylvanus and Eunice Hale (Waite) Cobb. He received a high school education and in February, 1841, enlisted in the U.S. navy, sailing as ship's guard in the frigate *Brandywine* to the Mediterranean. In 1843 he returned from his voyage and began work in his father's printing office. On June 29, 1845, he was married to Mary Jane Mead of Waltham, Mass. In 1846 he established a temperance paper called the *Rechabite*, which he continued for a number of years, afterward editing the *Washingtonian* and the *Waverley Magazine*. He won popularity as a writer of stories for *The Flag of our Union*, *Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion* and other papers. In 1856 he accepted an offer from Robert Bonner of the *New York Ledger* to become a contributor to that paper, and his first story, "The Gun-Maker of Moscow," afterward published in book-form, was received with marked favor, and was subsequently dramatized. He is the author of a large number of books which passed through many editions. For complete bibliography and biography, see *Memoir of Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.*, by Ella Waite Cobb (1891). He died in Hyde Park, Mass., July 20, 1887.

COBB, Thomas R., representative, was born in Lawrence county, Ind., July 2, 1828. He attended the preparatory department of Indiana university at Bloomington, leaving in 1848 and returning to take a course in law. He was admitted to the bar in 1854 and practised in Bedford, Ind., till 1867, when he removed to Vincennes. He was major of state militia in 1852; state senator, 1858-66; president of the Democratic state convention in 1876; a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1876, and a representative from Indiana in the 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th congresses, 1877-87. He died in Vincennes, Ind., June 23, 1892.

COBB, Thomas Reed Rootes, lawyer, was born at Cherry Hill, Jefferson county, Ga., April 10, 1823; son of John Addison and Sarah (Rootes) Cobb, and brother of Howell Cobb, statesman. He was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1841 with the highest honors of his class, and was for a time professor in the law school connected with the university. He was admitted to the bar and was reporter of the supreme court

of Georgia, 1849-57, resigning the office to resume the practice of his profession. He was a member of the state secession convention of 1860. In 1861 he was elected a representative from Georgia in the first Confederate congress and was chairman of the committee on naval affairs. In August, 1861, he entered the Confederate army as colonel; was promoted brigadier-general in November, 1862, and led the famous Cobb's Georgia legion at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., where he was killed. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1858-62, and founded the Lucy Cobb institute, Athens, Ga., named for his daughter. He was married to Marion McHenry, daughter of Chief-Justice Lumpkin of Lexington, Ga. He published *Digest of the Laws of Georgia* (1851); *Inquiry Into the Law of Negro Slavery in the United States* (1858); and *Historical Sketch of Slavery* (1859). He died at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

COBB, Thomas W., senator, was born in Columbia county, Ga., in 1784; son of John Cobb, and grandson of Thomas Cobb, a Virginian, who removed to Georgia about 1760, settled in the wilderness which became Columbia county, and lived to be one hundred and fifteen years old. Young Thomas studied law under William H. Crawford and practised his profession at Lexington, Ga. He was a representative in the 15th and 16th congresses, 1817-21, and was returned to the 18th congress, but resigned his seat in the house in 1824 to take his place in the U.S. senate as successor to Senator Nicholas Ware, deceased. He resigned from the senate in 1828 to accept the position of judge of the superior court of Georgia, then the highest judicial tribunal of the state. In congress he opposed General Jackson's policy in the conduct of the Florida war, and proposed a vote of censure against that officer. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1816-30. He died at Greensborough, Ga., Feb. 1, 1830.

COBB, Williamson R. W., representative, was born in Ray county, Tenn., June 8, 1807. His father removed in 1809 to Bellefonte, Madison county, Ala., where he was a planter. The son was liberally educated and in 1845 was elected to the state legislature and re-elected in 1846. He was a representative from Alabama in the 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th and 36th congresses, when the secession of Alabama carried him out of the Union. He was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 1st Confederate congress and was elected to the 2d, but did not take his seat. In the U.S. congress he was chairman of the committee on public lands and carried through congress the bounty land bill of 1850 and the graduation bill of 1854. He was killed by the accidental discharge of his pistol at Bellefonte, Ala., Nov. 1, 1864.

COBBS, Nicholas Hamner, first P.E. bishop of Alabama and 43d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Bedford county, Va., Feb. 5, 1796; son of John Lewis and Susan (Hamner) Cobbs. He was ordained to the diaconate of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1824 and to the priesthood in 1825. He officiated for fifteen years in Bedford county, also serving as chaplain of the University of Virginia. In 1839 he became rector of St. Paul's church, Petersburg, Va., and in 1843 accepted the charge of St. Paul's church, Cincinnati, Ohio. He was elected the first bishop of Alabama and was consecrated at Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1844. He attended the General convention as deputy from Virginia, from 1828 to 1841. He received the degree of D.D. from Geneva college in 1842. His sermon on "The Doubting Christian Encouraged" was several times reprinted. He died at Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 11, 1861.

COBLEIGH, Nelson Ebenezer, educator, was born in Littleton, N.H., Nov. 24, 1814. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1843, taught in the Middletown high school in 1843, and the next year joined the New England conference. He served various churches until 1853, when he was made professor of ancient languages in McKendree college and transferred to the southern Illinois conference. The next year he became professor of ancient languages in Lawrence university and a member of the Wisconsin conference. In 1858 he was elected president of McKendree college and professor of moral and intellectual science, and was re-transferred to the southern Illinois conference. He left Illinois in 1863 to accept the editorship of *Zion's Herald*, Boston, Mass., remaining at that post until 1867 when he was chosen president of the East Tennessee Wesleyan university, Athens, Tenn. In 1872 he became editor of the *Methodist Advocate*, Atlanta, Ga. He was a delegate to the general conferences of 1864 and 1872. Lawrence university conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1859 and the East Tennessee Wesleyan university gave him that of LL.D. in 1872. He was married Aug. 1, 1844, to Charlotte M. Simmons, of Springfield, Mass., and of their children Nelson Simmons became a clergyman and Edward Augustus, a physician. He contributed to the *Methodist Quarterly Review* and the *Ladies' Repository* in addition to his regular editorial work. He died in Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 1, 1874.

COBURN, Abner, governor of Maine, was born in Skowhegan, Maine, March 22, 1803; son of Eleazer and Mary (Weston) Coburn. His father was a representative in the legislatures of Massachusetts and Maine; and his maternal grandfather, Joseph Weston, went to Somerset county, Mass. (afterward Maine), from Lancaster, Mass.,

in 1771. He was educated at Bloomfield academy and took up the business of land surveying in 1825, after which he became an extensive dealer in lumber. In 1854 he began to build railroads and as director and president became prominent in railroad enterprises. He was



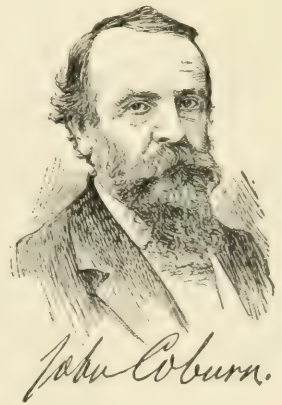
elected to the state legislature in 1838, 1840 and 1844, and was an elector on the Whig presidential ticket of 1852. In 1855 he was elected a member of the governor's council and again in 1857. He was presidential elector in 1860 and 1884, and governor of Maine, 1862-63. He was president of the board of managers of the Maine state college of agriculture and Coburn hall was named in his honor. He was trustee of Colby university, 1845-85, and president of the board, 1874-85. He left numerous bequests, aggregating \$900,000, among them \$200,000 to Colby university; \$100,000 to the Maine state college of agriculture; \$200,000 to the American Baptist home mission society; \$100,000 to the American Baptist missionary union; \$100,000 to the Maine general hospital; \$50,000 to the Maine insane hospital; \$50,000 to Wayland seminary, and \$30,000 to erect and furnish the Skowhegan free public library. He died at Skowhegan, Maine, Jan. 4, 1885.

COBURN, Frank Potter, representative, was born in Hamilton, Wis., Dec. 6, 1858. He attended the public schools and became a farmer in West Salem. In 1888 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for representative from the 7th district of Wisconsin in the 51st congress; in 1890 was elected to the 52d congress; and in 1892 was the unsuccessful candidate for election to the 53d congress. At the close of the 52d congress he retired from public life.

COBURN, John, soldier, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 27, 1825; son of Henry Peter and Sarah (Malott) Coburn; grandson of Peter and Elizabeth (Poor) Coburn; great-grandson of Peter and Dolly (Varnum) Coburn; and a direct descendant from Edward Coburn, who settled in Dracut, Middlesex county, Mass., in September, 1668, and purchased from Thomas, a Saga-

more Indian of Natick, 1600 acres of land, which deed also covered the old Varnum farm. His great-grandfather and grandfather were soldiers at Bunker Hill, one a captain, the other a private. John Coburn was graduated at Wabash college in 1846 and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He was a representative in the Indiana state legislature of 1851 and was elected judge of the court of common pleas for Marion, Boone and Hendricks counties, serving from September, 1859, to September, 1861. He resigned his seat on the bench to accept the colonelcy of the 33d Indiana volunteers and was attached to the army of the Ohio. His first battle was at Wildcat in southeastern Kentucky, Oct. 21, 1861, in which Zollicoffer's invasion of Kentucky was thwarted, and in 1862 he was assigned to the command of a brigade in the army of the Ohio, under General Buell. In the army of the Cumberland he commanded a brigade in the corps of Gen. Gordon Granger; and subsequently a brigade in General Hooker's corps. He served through the Tennessee and Georgia campaigns under Generals Hooker and Slocum. When the city of Atlanta capitulated in September, 1864, General Coburn received the surrender of the place as commander of a reconnoissance in force that marched from the Chattahoochee river to ascertain the condition of the enemy, Atlanta being occupied by a Confederate brigade. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. President Lincoln appointed him secretary of Montana Territory in March, 1865, which position he declined. He was the same year elected judge of the 5th judicial circuit of Indiana and resigned

on his nomination for representative in congress in July, 1866. He represented his district in the 40th, 41st, 42d and 43d congresses, 1867-75, and served on the committees on public expenditures, banking and currency, and military affairs, each for four years, and on the Kuklux committee and on the committee of investigation into the Alabama elections of 1874, that reported the force bill in February, 1875, which passed the house, but for lack of time failed in the senate. He took a prominent part in debates on reconstruction, on currency, on funding the public debt, and on numerous military bills. He is the



author of the act of congress establishing the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, and of the acts that provided for permanent headstones for soldiers' graves and for the publication of the rebellion records. He reported and carried through the house a bill to prevent the promotion of any officer in the army addicted to the habitual intemperate use of liquors or drugs. It is claimed that the bill failed in the senate owing to the influence of prominent army officers. On Feb. 19, 1884, he was appointed by President Arthur justice of the supreme court of Montana Territory and held the office till December, 1885. He then returned to Indianapolis where he continued his law practice, declining any further political or judicial office.

COBURN, Stephen, lawyer, was born in Skowhegan, Maine, in 1818; son of Eleazer and Mary (Weston) Coburn, and brother of Abner Coburn. He graduated at Waterville in 1839, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He practised his profession at Skowhegan and was a member of the Maine board of education, 1849-52. Upon the resignation of Representative Israel Washburne, Jr., in 1861, Mr. Coburn was elected to fill the unexpired term in the 36th congress, serving from Jan. 2 to March 3, 1861, after which he resumed the practice of his profession. He was drowned at Skowhegan, Maine, July 4, 1882.

COCHRAN, Charles Fremont, representative, was born in Kirksville, Mo., Sept. 27, 1848. He removed to Atchison, Kan., in 1860, and there acquired his education in the common schools. He was admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice of law and also in newspaper work. He was prosecuting attorney of Atchison county, Kan., and returned to Missouri in 1885, settling in St. Joseph. He was a state senator and a Democratic representative in congress from 1897 to 1905.

COCHRAN, David Henry, educator, was born in Springville, N.Y., July 5, 1828; son of Samuel and Catharine (Gallup) Cochran; grandson of Samuel Cochran, and a descendant of a Scotch refugee who settled in Londonderry, Ireland, and thence emigrated to Vermont, U.S.A. He was from the great Scotch clan which Dundonald and Admiral Cochran of the British navy have made famous. Catharine Gallup was a descendant, on the maternal side, of a Huguenot refugee, who met Cochran on shipboard. After arrival in America they were married and located in northern Vermont. David was graduated at Hamilton college A.B. 1850, A.M. 1853, and was a teacher in the Clinton liberal institute, 1850-51. He was afterward principal of the Fredonia academy, 1852-54; professor of natural sciences in the New York state normal college, Albany, 1854-55; and president of that institution from

1855 until 1864, when he accepted the presidency of the Brooklyn collegiate and polytechnic institute. As the head of the state normal college he made extended mineral researches throughout the far west and into the northwestern British provinces. He also visited Europe in 1862 to study educational methods and reported his observations to the executive committee of the normal school. His success as an educator was illustrated in the rapid and permanent growth of the Brooklyn collegiate and polytechnic institute which was incorporated as an academy in



1854, enlarged into a college of technical and liberal arts in 1870 and chartered and incorporated as the Polytechnic institute of Brooklyn in 1889. In 1896-97 it included the academy with six-year preparatory course; the institute with technical and collegiate courses with degrees B.A. and B.S., and a post-graduate year for degrees of Civil and of Electrical Engineer. The reference and study library embraced over 10,000 volumes. The Institute had fifty instructors and 719 students. Dr. Cochran was the originator of the plan of regents' examinations, adopted by the University of the state of New York, having at the request of Dr. Woolworth, secretary of the board, drawn up the same and presented it to Chancellor Pruyn. At one period over one thousand of his former pupils were engaged in teaching. He resigned the presidency of the Polytechnic institute of Brooklyn in March, 1899. The regents of the University of the state of New York conferred on him the degree of Ph.D. in 1862, and Hamilton college, of which he was a trustee from 1875, gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1869.

COCHRAN, James, representative, was born in Oswego, N.Y., Feb. 11, 1769; son of Dr. John and Gertrude (Schuyler) Cochran; and grandson of James Cochran and of Johannes Schuyler. His mother was a widow of Peter Schuyler and was married to Dr. John Cochran, Dec. 4, 1760. He was appointed a regent of the University of the state of New York Feb. 18, 1796, resigning in 1820; was a representative in the 5th U.S. congress, 1797-99; state senator, 1814-17; postmaster of Oswego from Sept. 27, 1841, to July 21, 1845; and a major of militia. He was married to Catherine Van Rensselaer, daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler. He died in Oswego, N.Y., Nov. 7, 1848.

COCHRAN, Robert, patriot, was born in Colrain, Mass., in 1739. He settled in Bennington, Vt., in 1768 and subsequently removed to Rupert, Vt. He was a captain among the Green Mountain Boys before the Revolution; led forty men against the "court party" after the Westminster massacre, and helped to convey the prisoners to the Northampton jail. He was a captain in the Ticonderoga expedition and assisted Seth Warner in the capture of Crown Point. He was one of the eight men outlawed by New York in 1774, and was captain in Colonel Elmore's regiment until July 29, 1776, when congress promoted him to the rank of major. He commanded Fort Dayton, Tryon county, N.Y., and served in the campaign of 1777, probably on Gates's staff, as he bore dispatches from that officer to the general committee of safety. In 1778 he was sent to Canada to gain a knowledge of the military situation and narrowly escaped with his life through the hospitality and faithful ministrations of a woman at whose house he sought asylum when closely pursued by the enemy. He commanded Fort Schuyler in 1778 and in 1780 was promoted lieutenant-colonel. At the end of the war he was greatly involved in debt and his wife and children were for some time sheltered in the garret of a wretched tavern. Later years brought him prosperity and enabled him to reward the kind woman who had befriended him. He resided at Ticonderoga and in Washington county, N.Y. He died at Sandy Hill, N.Y., July 3, 1812.

COCHRANE, Aaron Van Schaick, representative, was born in Cossackie, N.Y., March 14, 1858; son of Francis and Barbara (Van Schaick) Cochrane. He was prepared for college at the Hudson river institute, Claverack, N.Y., and was graduated from Yale in 1879. He was admitted to the bar in 1881 and practised in Hudson, N.Y. He was police-justice of Hudson, 1887-88; district attorney of Columbia county, N.Y., 1889-92; and a Republican representative from the 19th district of New York in the 55th and 56th congresses, 1897-1901.

COCHRANE, Clark Beaton, representative, was born in New Boston, N.H., May 31, 1815. He removed to Montgomery county, N.Y., and was graduated at Union college in 1841. He became a lawyer in Schenectady, N.Y., and was a member of the state assembly in 1844 and 1845. He left the Democratic party in 1848, supported Van Buren and Adams on the Free Soil ticket and in 1854 joined the Republican party. He was a representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857-61, and declined to serve after the close of the 36th congress, his health having become impaired. He removed to Albany, served as a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1864, which renominated Abraham Lincoln,

and was a member of the assembly in 1866. He died in Albany, N.Y., March 5, 1867.

COCHRANE, John, representative, was born in Palatine, Montgomery county, N.Y., Aug. 27, 1813; son of Walter D. and Cornelia W. (Smith) Cochran; and grandson of John and Gertrude (Schuyler) Cochran, and of Peter and Elizabeth (Livingston) Smith. His paternal grandfather was surgeon-general and military director of the hospitals during the Revolution; his paternal grandmother was the sister of Maj.-Gen. Philip Schuyler; his maternal grandfather was a well-known judge and the father of Gerrit Smith, abolitionist; and his maternal grandmother was a daughter of Col. James Livingston of Revolutionary fame. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1831, was admitted to the bar, and practised at Oswego, Schenectady, and in New York city. In 1853 he was appointed surveyor of the port of New York by President Pierce.



John Cochrane

He was a representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857-61, serving in the latter as chairman of the committee of commerce. In 1860 he was appointed by President Buchanan a member of the board of visitors to West Point, and on June 11, 1861, he was commissioned by Secretary Cameron to recruit and command a regiment of volunteers to serve during the war, leaving New York for Washington with the regiment Aug. 27, 1861. On November 21 he was commissioned colonel of the 1st U.S. chasseurs, with rank from June 11, and on July 19, 1862, was made brigadier-general of volunteers. He served in General Couch's division of the army of the Potomac in the battles of Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Williamsport and Fredericksburg, and on Feb. 25, 1863, resigned on account of physical disability. In 1864 he was nominated at Cleveland, Ohio, by the Independent Republican national convention as vice-president of the United States with Gen. John C. Frémont for President. He was attorney-general of New York, 1863-65; president of the common council of New York city, 1872; chairman of the New York delegation to the Liberal Republican national convention at Cincinnati in May, 1872, where he was chiefly instrumental in the nomination of Horace Greeley; was chairman of the memorial committee, G.A.R., for Decoration day, 1875; was grand marshal of Decoration day procession, 1879; was

a member of the common council of New York city, 1883, and chairman of a committee of that body and of the New York chamber of commerce and of the New York historical society, to arrange to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British, Nov. 25, 1783, and was grand marshal of the day. In 1889 he declined the united mission to Uruguay and Paraguay, tendered by President Grant, and the same year was second in command in the centennial celebration of the inauguration of General Washington as President. As an orator General Cochrane made memorable speeches. in 1858, on transferring to the custody of Virginia the remains of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States; at the great mass meeting in Union square in 1861, at the Astor House, New York, on the occasion of a serenade to Secretary of War Cameron, Nov. 4, 1861, in which he was the first to advocate arming the slaves as a military necessity; and in camp near Washington, when visited by Secretary Cameron, Nov. 13, 1861, in which he repeated his demands to arm the slaves, and which called forth orders from the Confederate commanders not to take Colonel Cochrane prisoner, but to shoot him in battle. He was elected a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in 1857 and in 1897 was made president of the New York state society. He was a member of the New York chamber of commerce; of the St. Nicholas society; of the New York historical society; a sachem of the Tammany society; chairman of Tammany Hall general committee; a member of the Military order in the state of New York of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and president of the New York state commandery; a member of the Army of the Potomac; of the Sons of the Revolution; and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He died in New York city, Feb. 7, 1898.

COCK, Thomas, physician, was born in Glen Cove, N.Y., in 1782. He removed to New York city and entered the office of Valentine Seaman, M.D., as a student and was subsequently admitted into partnership with that physician. He was graduated M.D. from Columbia college in 1805, was professor of anatomy and physiology in Queen's (afterward Rutgers) college, 1812-26; visiting physician to the New York hospital, 1819-34, and consulting physician from 1834; was elected a fellow of the College of physicians and surgeons in 1820; was vice-president of that institution, 1827-55, and president, 1855-58; and president of the New York academy of medicine in 1852. He rendered faithful and efficient service during the epidemics of yellow fever in 1822 and cholera in 1832, in acknowledgment of which the municipal government presented him with a silver service. He was vice-president of

the American bible society at the time of his death. He died in New York city, June 14, 1869.

COCKE, John, representative, was born in Washington county, Va., in 1772; son of Gen. William and Sarah (Maclin) Cocke; grandson of Abraham Cocke and great³ grandson of Richard Cocke, who came to Virginia prior to 1632 and settled on the James river in Henrico county. He removed to Tennessee with his father who became a United States senator, and he was there admitted to the bar in 1793. In 1796 he was elected a member of the first state legislature, and was continuously re-elected, serving for many years as speaker of the lower house. Subsequently he was elected state senator. He was a representative from Tennessee in the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th congresses, 1819-27. He was prominent in the Florida and Creek wars; was a major-general in the U.S. army, and had a fierce controversy with Gen. Andrew Jackson, who was his superior in command and who had him cashiered. Parton, in his "Life of Andrew Jackson," blames Jackson and states that General Cocke was completely vindicated on the trial. He founded a school for deaf mutes at Knoxville, Tenn. He died in Rutledge, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1854.

COCKE, John Hartwell, soldier, was born in Surry county, Va., Sept. 19, 1780; son of John Hartwell and Elizabeth (Kennon) Cocke; and great⁴ grandson of Richard Cocke, who came to Virginia prior to 1632 and settled on the James river in Henrico county. He was graduated at William and Mary college in 1798. He removed from Surry county to his estate "Bremon," Fluvanna county, Va., in 1808. In the war of 1812 he commanded a brigade in Virginia and was distinguished as a soldier and a strict disciplinarian. He was one of the six members named by the executive of Virginia in 1816, to form the board of visitors which planned and founded the University of Virginia, and it is believed that he was never absent from any of its meetings in the period of forty years during which he continued a member. He was a liberal promoter of the Bible and Tract societies, and for many years a member of the A.B.C.F.M. He was married Dec. 25, 1802, to Anne Blaws, daughter of Dr. Philip Barraud of Norfolk, Va. He died at "Bremon," Fluvanna county, Va., June 24, 1866.

COCKE, Philip St. George, soldier, was born in Fluvanna county, Va., April 17, 1809; son of Gen. John Hartwell and Anne Blaws (Barraud) Cocke; grandson of John Hartwell Cocke; and grandson five degrees removed of Richard Cocke, who was a member of the house of burgesses in 1632 and progenitor of the main line of the Cocke family of Virginia. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy, West Point, N.Y., in 1832, and served at Huntsville, Ala., as lieutenant in

the 2d artillery, 1832-33. He was promoted adjutant and resigned April 1, 1834. He was extensively engaged in planting, having large interests both in Virginia and Mississippi; and from 1853 till 1856 was president of the Virginia state agricultural society. In the civil war he



... RESIDENCE OF
GEN'L PHILIP ST. GEORGE COCKE ...

commanded the fifth brigade, Virginia volunteers, of the Confederate army at Manassas, and before the end of 1861 was obliged to leave the army by reason of physical disability and nervous prostration. He was married to Sally Elizabeth Courtney Bowdoin, June 4, 1834. He died at "Belmead," Powhatan county, Va., Dec. 26, 1861.

COCKE, William, senator, was born in Virginia in 1747; son of Abraham Cocke; grandson of Stephen Cocke; great-grandson of Thomas Cocke; and great²grandson of Richard Cocke, who came to Virginia prior to 1632 and was a member of the house of burgesses from Henrico county in that year. In company with Daniel Boone he explored the territory afterward known as East Tennessee and Western Kentucky. In 1776 (see Ramsey's History of Tennessee), with four companies of Virginians, he had a fierce battle with the Indians at Cocke's Fort, Tenn., in which the Indians received a crushing defeat. In 1796 he was elected by the legislature of Tennessee one of the first U.S. senators from that state. He drew the short term commencing Dec. 5, 1796, and served till the close of the first session of the 5th congress, July 10, 1797, when he was succeeded by Andrew Jackson. He had previously been very prominent in the convention which framed the first constitution of Tennessee. He was again elected to the U.S. senate in 1799, serving until March 4, 1805, when he was appointed judge of the first circuit. Removing to Mississippi he was elected to the state legislature, and in 1814 President Madison appointed him agent for the Chickasaw nation. He fought in two wars, served in the legislatures of four states (Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi) and in the senate of the United States. He was founder of the University of Tennessee, a trustee of Greenville college, and an incorporator of Washington college. He died in Columbus, Miss., in the eighty-first year of his age and was

buried there under a tombstone erected to his memory by the state of Mississippi. The date of his death is Aug. 22, 1828.

COCKER, Benjamin Franklin, educator, was born in England in 1821. He immigrated to Canada and thence to the United States, settled in Detroit, Mich., in 1857, joined the Detroit conference of the M.E. church, and was a circuit preacher 1857-69. He was professor of mental and moral philosophy in the University of Michigan in 1869-81; and of psychology, speculative philosophy and the philosophy of religion, 1881-83. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Wesleyan university in 1864, that of D.D. from Indiana Asbury university in 1868, and that of LL.D. from Victoria university, Canada, in 1876. He is the author of *Christianity and Greek Philosophy*; *Theistic Conception of the World*; and *Students' Handbook of Philosophy*. He died at Ann Arbor, Mich., April 8, 1883.

COCKERILL, John A., journalist, was born in Adams county, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1845. He was employed in his boyhood in a newspaper office in West Union, Ohio, as compositor and assistant editor. In July, 1861, he enlisted as musician in the 24th Ohio volunteers, serving in western Virginia and with the army of the Ohio until mustered out in 1863. In 1865 he purchased and personally conducted the *True Telegraph*, Hamilton, Ohio. In 1868 he was editor of the *Dayton Daily Ledger* and was later on the editorial staff of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, becoming in 1872 managing editor. In 1877 he went to Europe as war correspondent and was with the Turkish army in the Russo-Turkish war. In 1878 he returned to the United States and assisted in the establishment of the *Washington Post*, removing to St. Louis in 1879 to assume editorial management of the *Evening Post-Despatch*. In 1883 he removed to New York to become associate editor of the *World*. With his advent the circulation of that journal began to increase and during his connection with the paper it reached a degree of prosperity never before witnessed in American journalism. He was successively associate, managing and chief editor, resigning in May, 1891, to become editor of the New York *Advertiser*. In 1894 he relinquished the editorial chair and visited Japan as special correspondent of the New York *Herald*, during the Chino-Japanese war 1894-95. The emperor of Japan decorated him with the third order of the sacred treasure, a distinction seldom conferred upon foreigners. He died suddenly while on his way home, at Cairo, Egypt, April 11, 1896.

COCKRAN, William Bourke, representative, was born in county Sligo, Ireland, Feb. 23, 1854; son of Martin and Harriet (Knight) Cockran. He was sent to France in 1863 and received his edu-

cation in the best schools of that country. In 1871 he immigrated to the United States, where he engaged for a few weeks as a clerk in the store of A. T. Stewart, and subsequently in teaching. While residing in Westchester, N.Y., he was admitted to the bar in 1876 and opened an office in Mount Vernon, N.Y. His success in defending a murderer brought him into public notice and he transferred his office to New York city.



W. Bourke Cockran

In 1881 he was a delegate to the Syracuse Democratic state convention, where he made his reputation as a political orator. He was introduced to the national democracy at Chicago in 1884 as the spokesman of Tammany Hall, opposed to the nomination of Mr. Cleveland and determined to break the unit rule. He spoke in the face of defeat and his eloquence quelled for a time a strong opposition, but his purpose failed although he gained national reputation as an orator. In 1886 he was elected a representative from New York city in the 50th congress. He declined re-election, but in 1890 he was nominated for the 52d congress, against his wishes, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. During the session of the 52d congress he introduced the "act to encourage American shipping" and secured its passage through the house. The measure subsequently passed the senate without amendment and was approved by President Harrison. Under its provisions the steamers *City of New York* and *City of Paris* were admitted to American registry on condition that the owners agreed to build two ships of equal tonnage in American shipyards. This led to the building of the steamers *St. Paul* and *St. Louis*, which, with the *City of Paris* and *City of New York*, under their new names *Harvard* and *Yale*, bore conspicuous parts in the naval operations of the war with Spain in 1898. In 1892 he again took up the cause of Tammany Hall at the Democratic national convention and his speech, while as powerful as that of 1884, was more polished and diplomatic, although it failed to carry the convention in spite of his prediction that Mr. Cleveland's nomination would result in the loss to the party of the Empire State. In the autumn of that year he was elected to the 53d congress, his majority exceeding the total vote cast for his opponent, Gen. Daniel Butterfield. His best remembered speeches

in the house were those in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law of 1890; in support of the original Wilson tariff bill opposing the income tax amendment to that measure, and against Mr. Carlisle's currency bill. His more prominent law cases were his defence of Jacob Sharp which he carried to the court of appeals in the face of popular clamor and the prejudice of the courts, and the Kemmler case where he opposed the enforcement of the law providing for the execution by electricity of criminals condemned to death, on the ground that it violated the constitutional provision prohibiting the infliction of cruel and unusual punishments. In 1896 he championed the cause of the single gold standard, opposed Tammany Hall with which he had been formerly identified; supported the candidacy of William McKinley, and declined to follow President Cleveland and other Democrats opposed to the platform of the Democratic party adopted at Chicago, July 9, 1896, in the movement for the nomination of independent Democratic candidates.

COCKRELL, Francis Marion, senator, was born in Johnson county, Mo., Oct. 1, 1834; son of Joseph and Nancy Cockrell, and grandson of the Rev. Simon Cockrell. He was graduated from Chapel Hill college, Lafayette county, Mo., in 1853, was admitted to the bar in 1855, and settled to practice in Warrensburg. He served in the Confederate army, rising from the rank of captain to that of brigade commander. Cockrell's brigade was known throughout the southwest and its commander won a high reputation as a soldier. At the close of the war he returned to his law practice and in 1874 was a candidate before the Democratic state convention for the nomination for governor and was defeated by Charles H. Hardin by one sixth of one vote. In 1875 he was elected as U.S. senator to succeed Carl Schurz, taking his seat at the opening of the special session of the senate on March 4, 1875. He was re-elected four times, his fifth senatorial term expiring March 3, 1905. He served on the committees on appropriations, Indian depredations, military affairs, and as chairman of the committees on appropriations, claims and engrossed bills.



F. M. Cockrell

COCKRELL, Jeremiah Vardaman, representative, was born in Johnson county, Mo., May 7,

1832; son of Joseph and Nancy Cockrell, and grandson of Simon Cockrell. He was educated at the common school and at Chapel Hill college, left school to follow the gold seekers to California in 1849, and returned to Missouri in 1853 where he engaged in farming. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army and served through the war. After the surrender he removed to Texas, settling in Grayson county, where he was engaged in farming, studied and practised law, and was elected county judge. In 1882 he removed to Jones county where he was appointed by Governor Ireland district judge in 1885. He was elected to the same office in 1886 and re-elected in 1890. He was a representative in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893-97, and at the expiration of the latter congress he retired from public life.

COCKRILL, Stirling Robertson, jurist, was born in Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 26, 1847. His ancestors in America were of the Harding, Robertson and Cockrill families of Virginia, and in England and Scotland in a direct line from Robert Bruce, through Sir Thomas Moore, to Brevard Moore, the common ancestor of Judge Cockrill's mother and of Gen. Robert E. Lee. He attended school in Nashville till 1863, when, with the non-combatant members of the family, he was sent south by the Federal army. He attended a military school at Marietta, Ga., and in 1864 joined the Confederate army and fought in the defence of Atlanta, Ga., and with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army in the Carolinas up to the time of the surrender. He was graduated at Washington and Lee university, A.B., in 1869, and at the Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., LL.B., in 1870. He settled in the practice of law at Little Rock, Ark., and in 1872 was married to Mary Ashley Freeman, granddaughter of the Rt. Rev. George W. Freeman, P.E. bishop of Arkansas, and of Senator Chester Ashley. He became a law partner with A. H. Garland, and in 1884 was elected to the office of chief justice of the supreme court of Arkansas, made vacant by the death of Chief Justice English.

CODDING, James H., representative, was born in Pike township, Bradford county, Pa., July 8, 1849. He removed with his parents to Towanda in 1854; was educated at Susquehanna collegiate institute and in 1868 engaged in the hardware business. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1878 and practised in Towanda. He was a Republican representative from the 15th district of Pennsylvania in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895-99, retiring at the close of the latter congress.

CODDINGTON, Wellesley Perry, educator, was born in Sing Sing, N.Y., Oct. 23, 1840; son of David Cook and Hannah (Perry) Coddington;

grandson of Millard and Phœbe (Cook) Coddington and great-grandson of Jotham and Mary (Millard) Coddington. His first American ancestor, John Coddington of Woodbridge, N.J., was born about 1655 and bought land in Woodbridge in 1683. Wellesley was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1860 and the same year taught in the Troy conference seminary, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., removing in 1862 to the Amenia seminary, Dutchess county, N.Y., where he was a teacher of ancient languages and in 1863 was acting principal of that institution. In 1864 he became teacher of Greek in Cazenovia seminary, N.Y.; was transferred to the Oneida conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1865, and was appointed professor of modern languages in Genesee college. In 1868 he was transferred to the chair of Latin and Greek, holding the same until 1871, when the college was removed to Syracuse, N.Y., and took the name of the Syracuse university. He continued in the same chair until 1891, having added to his duties the chair of ethics and Christian evidence. In 1891 he was promoted to the chair of philosophy and pedagogy. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Hamilton college in 1881.

CODDINGTON, William, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1601. He was appointed an assistant to Governor Vane of the Massachusetts Colony and arrived in Salem, June 12, 1630. Besides his official duties as a member of the court of assistants he was a trader in Boston and the owner of a property at Braintree. In the election of 1637 his name was dropped from the roll of magistrates and the next day, with the defeated governor, he was chosen deputy to the court from Boston. He defended Mrs. Hutchinson and opposed the banishment of Wheelwright, but as he could not overcome the Winthrop persecutions, he, with John Clark, headed a party of eighteen, who departed on April 26, 1638, from Massachusetts, determined to settle on Long Island or further south. Persuaded by Roger Williams, they selected Aquidneck island where they signed an agreement to be "judged and guided by the absolute laws of Christ." Coddington was made judge with three elders as council. In 1640 the people voted to abolish the titles of judge and elder and substitute those of governor with a deputy and four assistants. He was the governor of Portsmouth and Newport, 1640-47, until the island was incorporated with the Providence Plantations when he was assistant, from Newport, to President Coggeshall. In 1648 he was elected president but in consequence of the disturbances in the colony he withdrew from the Plantations in May, 1649. Failing in an effort to unite Rhode Island with the confederacy of

the united colonies he went to England in 1649, where after two years he obtained a commission to govern the islands of Rhode Island and Conanicut during his life. In October, 1652, Roger Williams and John Clark secured a revocation of the commission, but Coddington refused to give up the records and did not submit until 1655, when he united with the Quakers. In 1674 he was chosen governor of the colony and was re-elected in 1675 and again in 1678. He published *Demonstration of True Love unto the Rulers of Massachusetts, by one who was in authority with them* (1674). See *William Coddington in Rhode Island Colonial Affairs* (1878). He died in Newport, R. I., Nov. 1, 1678.

CODMAN, John, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 3, 1782; son of John and Margaret (Russell) Codman. His ancestors of the same name were Bostonians from the early history of the city. His father was a merchant and served in the state senate. The son was graduated at Harvard in 1802 and studied theology at Cambridge, Mass., and at Edinburgh, Scotland. He preached in London in 1807-08, and then returned to the United States to assume the pastorate of the second church at Dorchester, Mass., where he spent the rest of his life. His views were extremely orthodox and his maintenance of them nearly cost him his church. He was at one time forcibly prevented from entering his pulpit and his opponents left and organized a new church. He visited England and Wales as a delegate to the Congregational union in 1834-35. He inherited a fortune of \$100,000 and gave to Princeton theological seminary a generous sum and to Andover his library of several thousand volumes. He was a member of the Massachusetts historical society. He received the honorary degree of A.B. from Yale in 1802, that of A.M. from Brown in 1814, and that of S.T.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1822 and from Harvard in 1840. He published *Sermons and Addresses* (1834), and *A Visit to England* (1836). See his memoir by Dr. William Allen, with six select sermons (1853). He died in Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 23, 1847.

CODMAN, John, author, was born in Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 16, 1814; son of the Rev. John and Mary (Wheelwright) Codman, and grandson of John Codman, merchant. He entered Amherst with the class of 1834, but left the college in his junior year to ship before the mast. He became a captain in the merchant service and visited all the principal ports of the world. Upon retiring from the service he travelled extensively inland in both hemispheres, became an active advocate of free ships and free trade, and was acknowledged an expert authority on maritime subjects. He wrote *Sailors' Life and Sailors'*

Yarns (1846); *Ten Months in Brazil* (1872); *The Mormon Country* (1876); *The Round Trip* (1881); *Winter Sketches* (1888); *An American Transport in the Crimean War* (1896). He died at the home of his daughter in Boston, Mass., April 6, 1900.

CODY, William Frederick, scout, was born in Scott county, Iowa, Feb. 26, 1845. His father, Isaac Cody, an early pioneer, was one of the founders of the city of Leavenworth, Kan., and a representative in the first Lecompton legislature. As a free state advocate he was uncompromising, and unable to maintain the unequal contest with political foes, he was finally obliged to flee from his home, and died from exposure in March, 1857. Young Cody, but twelve years old, found employment with army contractors engaged in carrying stores to the various posts on the frontier, and here he gained his first experience as an Indian fighter. He continued this wild life until called to the deathbed of his mother, who kept the "Valley Grove House," in Salt Creek Valley. She

died in the summer of 1861, after which he joined the 7th Kansas cavalry as an Indian scout, serving with the regiment until the close of the civil war. He afterward engaged in procuring supplies for railroad contractors and became notorious as a buffalo hunter, killing 4280 buffaloes in eighteen months, and thus gaining his sobriquet "Buffalo Bill." In 1868 he was appointed by General Sheridan chief of scouts for the department of the Missouri and the Platte. He was guide to the 5th U.S. cavalry in their campaign against the Sioux and Cheyennes, served with the Canadian river expedition of 1868-69, and continued in the army until 1872, when he resigned and was elected a member of the Nebraska legislature from the 26th district. At the end of his term he directed the hunting party of Alexis, grand duke of Russia, and so conducted the expedition as to avoid accident and return it loaded with game. He then appeared on the stage in Chicago and elsewhere in the character of a western scout and Indian hunter and was eminently successful. The Sioux war of 1876 determined him to leave the mimic stage, and he joined the 5th U.S. cavalry. In the Indian creek fight he killed Yellow Hand, the Cheyenne chief, in a hand-to-hand combat. At



the close of the Indian troubles he organized the Wild West show and first exhibited in Omaha, Neb., May 17, 1883. In 1887, after visiting every principal town in the United States, he took the show to England and played in connection with the American exhibition company. He was patronized by the royal family, including the queen. He then played with success in France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Germany and Belgium. He subsequently made a second tour of Europe, meeting with equal success. His European tours enabled him to add to his attractions and his wild riders included representatives from all the semi-barbarous tribes of the old world.

COE, David Benton, secretary, was born in Granville, Mass., Aug. 16, 1814; son of Oliver and Ahinoam (Hayes) Coe, and descended on his father's side from Robert Coe, who came from Suffolk, England, to Boston, Mass., in 1634, and a descendant of Alexander Phœnix, who came to New York from Holland in 1643. He attended school at Westfield and Monson and was graduated at Yale in 1837 and from the theological seminary in 1840, remaining at Yale as tutor, 1839-40. Ordained to the ministry, he preached at Milford, Conn., 1840-44, and in the Allen street Presbyterian church, New York city, 1844-49. He served as district secretary of the A.B.C.F.M., New York, 1849-51, and as corresponding secretary of the American home missionary society, 1851-82, and honorary secretary, 1882-95. He was a trustee of Robert college, Constantinople. He was married Jan. 6, 1841, to Rebecca, daughter of the Rev. Alexander and Elizabeth (Tappan) Phœnix of New Haven, Conn. Their son, Edward Benton Coe, became a celebrated clergyman in New York city. Middlebury college conferred upon Dr. Coe the honorary degree of D.D. in 1857. He published *Record of the Coe Family* (1856); *Origin and Work of the A.H.M.S.* (1881); *Results of Home Missions* (1887), and numerous official reports. He died in Bloomfield, N. J., Feb. 13, 1895.

COE, Edward Benton, clergyman, was born in Milford, Conn., June 11, 1842; son of the Rev. David Benton and Rebecca (Phœnix) Coe. He was prepared for college in a private school in New York city and was graduated at Yale in 1862. He studied at Union theological seminary, 1862-63, was a private tutor, 1863-64, and studied in France and Germany, 1864-67. In 1864 he accepted the newly established Street professorship of modern languages in Yale college, and held the chair until 1879. He was licensed to preach by the Manhattan Congregational association in 1877, and on Oct. 2, 1879, was ordained by the Classis of New York (Reformed church in America) and installed pastor of the (Collegiate)

Reformed Protestant Dutch church on the corner of 5th Avenue and 48th street, New York city. He became senior minister of the Collegiate churches, Feb. 3, 1896. He was elected a trustee of Rutgers college in 1887; of Robert college at Constantinople in 1894; of Leake and Watts orphan house in 1896; of Columbia university in 1896, and manager of the Presbyterian hospital in 1896. On June 11, 1874, he was married to Mary Jenks, daughter of the Rev. Richard S. and Mary (Elwell) Storrs. He received from Yale the degree of S.T.D. in 1885, and from Rutgers that of D.D. in 1881, and that of LL.D. in 1893. His published writings consist chiefly of sermons and addresses, and include: *The Dignity of Human Nature* (1882); *Church Unity* (1891); *Washington, the Man* (1893); *Discourse Commemorative of the Rev. Talbot Wilson Chambers, S.T.D., LL.D.* (1896); *The Church and the Popular Discontent* (1896).

COFFEEN, Henry Asa, representative, was born in Gallia county, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1841, son of Alvah P. and Olive E. (Martin) Coffeen, grandson of John and Diadaura (Richardson) Coffeen and a descendant of John and Susana (Goldsmith) Coffeen, whose descendant, Henry H. Coffeen, was the first settler on the present site of Watertown, N.Y. Susana Goldsmith was a sister of Oliver Goldsmith, the poet. While an infant he was taken by his parents to western Indiana, and in 1853 the family removed to Champaign county, Ill. He was graduated from Abingdon (afterward consolidated with Eureka) college, Ill., with the degree of B.S. in 1864 and for the seven years following devoted himself to teaching, holding the chair of natural sciences in Hiram college, Ohio, from 1866 to 1868. He removed to Sheridan, Wyo., and in 1889 was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of that state. In 1892 he was elected as a Democrat the representative from Wyoming in the 53d congress.

COFFIN, Charles, educator, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 15, 1775; son of Dr. Charles and Hepzibah (Carnes) Coffin; grandson of Col. Joseph and Margaret (Morse) Coffin, and of John Carnes; great-grandson of the Hon. Nathaniel and Sarah (Brocklebank) Dole Coffin; and great² grandson of Tristram Coffin, who was born at Brixton, Devonshire, England, about 1632, immigrated to New England with his parents, Tristram and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin, in 1642, and settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1648, where, in 1653, he was married to Judith, daughter of Edmund Greenleaf and widow of Henry Somerby. Charles was graduated at Harvard in 1793 and began to study medicine, but abandoned that profession for the ministry. In May, 1800, he went to Greenville, Tenn., and taught in the Greenville

college for one year, when he returned to New England and collected funds and books for the institution. He was married, Oct. 19, 1802, to Susanna Woodbridge, daughter of James Ayer of New Milford, N.H. He was vice-president of Greenville college, 1803-10; president, 1810-27; and third president of East Tennessee college (University of Tennessee), 1827-32. He received the degree of D.D. from Williams college in 1808. He died at Greenville, Tenn., June 3, 1853.

COFFIN, Charles Carleton, author, was born in Boscawen, N.H., July 26, 1823; son of Thomas and Hannah (Kilburn), grandson of Peter and Rebecca (Hazeltine), great-grandson of John and Judith (Greenleaf), great² grandson of Nathaniel and Sarah (Brocklebank) Dole and great³ grandson of Tristram Coffin, Jr., who



Charles Carleton Coffin

settled in Salisbury, Mass., in 1642, when ten years old, with his father Tristram of Brixton, England. Charles was brought up on his father's farm, attended the district school, and had one winter's instruction in the village academy. He learned surveying and found employment with the surveying parties laying out the first railroads in New Hampshire. In 1849 he put up a telegraph line connecting the Cambridge observatory with the telegraph lines in Boston to secure uniform time for despatching the trains. He also had charge of the construction of the telegraph fire alarm in Boston. In 1854 he was employed as a writer on the *Boston Journal* and was assistant editor of the *Boston Atlas*. He made a tour of the United States in the interest of the *Journal* in 1858 and his letters attracted much attention. In 1861 he became the war correspondent, and his letters signed "Carleton" were vivid descriptions of passing events at the front. In 1866 he went to Europe and reported the Austro-Prussian war, returning home through Greece, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, India, China and Japan, crossing to San Francisco and overland to Boston. His letters to the *Journal* kept its readers in touch with the whole world. He lectured extensively in the United States after 1868 and represented Boston in the state legislature for two terms, 1884-85, and in the senate in 1890. His early association with veteran Revolutionary heroes and his subsequent experience as an army correspondent, furnished him an

immense fund from which to draw in writing his books for boys. On Feb. 18, 1846, he was married to Sallie, daughter of John Farmer of Boscawen, N.H., and Mr. and Mrs. Coffin celebrated their golden wedding in 1896. He was a member of the New England historic genealogical society, to the library of which he gave many valuable manuscripts relating to the civil war and also the key of the slave pen at Richmond, Va. He was also a member of the American geographical society and of the American association for the advancement of science. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Amherst in 1870. Among his books are *The Great Commercial Prize* (1858); *Days and Nights on the Battlefield* (1864); *Following the Flag and Winning His Way* (1865); *Four Years of Fighting* (1866); *Our New Way Round the World* (1869); *The Seat of Empire* (1870); *Caleb Krinkle* (1875); *Story of Liberty* (1878); *Boys of '76* (1879); *Old Times in the Colonies* (1880); *Life of Garfield* (1880); *Building the Nation* (1883); *Drum Beat of the Nation* (1887); *Marching to Victory* (1888); *Freedoms Triumphant* (1891); *Life of Lincoln* (1892); *Daughters of the Revolution, 1769-1776* (1895); and *Dan of Millbrook* (1896). He died in Brookline, Mass., March 2, 1896.

COFFIN, Charles Edward, representative, was born in Boston, Mass., July 18, 1841; son of William Edward and Margaretta (Cotton) Coffin; great-grandson of Dr. William Coffin; great² grandson of Peter Coffin, and great³ grandson of Tristram Coffin, Jr. He was educated at the Boston grammar and high schools and at the Chauncey Hall school. He removed to Maryland in 1863 locating at Muirkirk, where he purchased a large tract of land and developed the iron mines thereon. He secured the iron works near by, erected in 1847 by the Ellicotts, and soon built up a profitable business at "Muirkirk Furnace." In 1884 he was elected a member of the house of delegates of Maryland as a Republican, and served in the state senate, 1890-94. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1892 and in 1894 was elected a representative from the 5th Maryland district to the 53d congress to fill the unexpired term of Representative Compton, resigned, and at the same time was elected to the 54th congress where he served on the committee on manufactures.

COFFIN, James Henry, meteorologist, was born in Williamsburg, Mass., Sept. 6, 1806; son of Matthew and Betsey (Allen) Coffin, and fifth in the line of descent from Tristram Coffin, Jr., who came to America from Devonshire, England, in 1642. He was graduated at Amherst in 1828, and in 1829 he opened at Greenfield, Mass., a private school for boys. In 1830 he added a manual labor department, the first school of the kind

in the United States. In 1832 it was chartered under the name of the "Fellenberg manual labour institution," which he conducted successfully until 1837, when he became principal of the academy at Ogdensburg, N.Y., and devoted his leisure to the study of astronomy and meteorology.



James H. Coffin.

In 1840 he went to Williams college as tutor and there he erected an observatory on Saddle mountain where he maintained, 4000 feet above sea level, a self-registering anemometer of his own invention. By means of this clockwork continuous observations were taken even during the three winter months when the ascent of the peak was impracticable. In 1872 he constructed for the Argentina astronomical observatory at Córdoba, a duplicate of this instrument with improvements. He was principal of the Norwalk, Conn., academy, 1843-46, and held the chair of mathematics and astronomy in Lafayette college, 1846-73, serving the college as vice-president, 1849-53. He was married Dec. 5, 1833, to Aurelia Medici, daughter of the Rev. Ebenezer Jennings, of Dalton, Mass., and had two daughters and one son. His youngest daughter became the wife of the Rev. John C. Clyde, D.D. His son Selden Jennings Coffin, succeeded to his chair at Lafayette. Amherst conferred upon him the degree of M.A. in 1831, and Rutgers college that of LL.D. in 1859. He contributed frequently to scientific literature, was a member of National academy of sciences, and edited for the Smithsonian institution two large quarto volumes, giving the results of meteorological observations for 1854-59, besides various other publications of the institution. He published text books on *Book-keeping* (1835); on *Analytical Geometry* (1849); on *Conic Sections* (1850); *Solar and Lunar Eclipses* (1845); and left incomplete *The Winds of the Globe* (1876). His life was written by John C. Clyde (1882). He died at Easton, Pa., Feb. 6, 1873.

COFFIN, John Huntington Crane, mathematician, was born in Wiscasset, Maine, Sept. 14, 1815; son of Nathaniel and Mary (Porter) Coffin; grandson of James and Martha (McLellan) Coffin and of Dr. Aaron Porter; great-grandson of Dr. Edmund and Shuah (Bartlet) Coffin; great² grandson of Nathaniel and Sarah (Brocklebank) Dole Coffin; and great³ grandson of Tristram Coffin, Jr., who came to America in 1642. He was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1834 and in 1836

was appointed professor of mathematics in the U.S. navy, serving on various ships and on surveys until 1843, when he was detailed to the U.S. naval observatory, Washington, D.C. He was married in 1845 to Louisa Harrison of Washington. After 1853 he had charge of the department of mathematics and subsequently of astronomy and navigation at the U.S. naval academy. He removed to Cambridge, Mass., in 1865, where he was superintendent of the *American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac*, 1866-77 and its editor, 1869-81. In 1876 its office of publication was removed from Cambridge, Mass., to Washington, D.C. In 1877 he was retired from the navy. The American academy of arts and sciences, Boston, the American philosophical society, Philadelphia, and the National academy of sciences, included him as an active member. He received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1884. He contributed to the volumes of the U.S. naval observatory (1845-49), and prepared for the U.S. naval academy *The Compass* (1863); and *Navigation and Nautical Astronomy* (1868). He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 8, 1890.

COFFIN, Levi, abolitionist, was born near New Gardon, N.C., Oct. 28, 1798; son of Levi and Prudence (Williams), grandson of William and Priscilla (Paddock), great grandson of Samuel and Miriam (Gardner), great² grandson of John and Deborah (Austin), and great³ grandson of Tristram Coffin. His parents were Quakers. At the age of fifteen he helped slaves to escape and organized a Sabbath school for negroes, and a day school in 1822. In 1826 he removed to Wayne county, Ind., where he became a successful merchant and manufacturer. He continued his work in behalf of escaping slaves and his place was a recognized depot for the "underground railroad," an organized method of escape from slavery at the time effectively maintained in Ohio and Indiana, and of which he is said to have been president. In April, 1847, he removed to Cincinnati, where he conducted a store, dealing in goods of free-labor manufacture only. In 1863 he helped to organize the Freedmen's bureau and went to Europe as agent for the Western freedmen's aid commission, holding meetings and collecting a considerable fund. He visited Europe a second time in 1867. See "Reminiscences of Levi Coffin, the Reputed President of the Underground Railroad" (1876). He died in Avondale, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1877.

COFFIN, Owen Tristram, lawyer, was born in Washington, Dutchess county, N.Y., July 17, 1815; son of Robert and Magdalena (Bentley) Coffin; grandson of Abishai and Sarah (Long) Coffin, and of Tabor and Elizabeth (Vanderburgh) Bentley; and a descendant in the sixth generation of Tristram Coffin who emigrated from

Devonshire, England, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and settled on Nantucket Island, of which he became owner of one tenth and was chief magistrate. Owen's preparatory education was acquired at a Friends' boarding school, at Sharon, Conn., academy, and at Kinderhook academy. He was graduated at Union college in 1837 and was admitted to the bar in 1840, practising at Carmel, N.Y., 1840-45; at Poughkeepsie, 1845-51; and at Peekskill from 1851. In 1857 he was made trustee of the Peekskill military academy and in 1859 was chosen president of the board of trustees. He was elected surrogate of Westchester county, N.Y., in 1870, and served from Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1895. He was married, June 15, 1842, to Belinda Emott Maison, who died in 1856. His second wife was Harriet Cooley, daughter of Samuel Bancroft Barlow, M.D., of New York city. Their son Samuel Barlow Coffin, was graduated from Union college in 1885, was admitted to the bar in 1888, and practised in Hudson, N.Y. Union college conferred upon Surrogate Coffin the degree of LL.D. in 1889. Many of his opinions were published in Redfield's and Demarest's surrogate court reports.

COFFIN, Owen Vincent, governor of Connecticut, was born in Union Vale, Dutchess county, N.Y., June 20, 1836; son of Alexander Hamilton and Jane (Vincent) Coffin; grandson of Robert and Magdalena (Bentley) Coffin, and of German

and Mary (Fowler) Vincent; and a lineal descendant on his father's side of Tristram Coffin, governor of Nantucket, and of James Vandeburgh, a colonel in the American army and a friend of Washington. On his mother's side he descended from Capt. Israel Vale, who participated as captain in the battle of White Plains and



other battles of the Revolution. He was educated in the common schools, at Cortland academy, Homer, and at the seminary at Charlotteville, N.Y. He taught a district school with success for a while, but gave it up for mercantile business in New York city, residing in Brooklyn, N.Y. He was a member of the U.S. Christian commission and president of the Brooklyn Y.M.C.A., 1862-64. In 1864 he removed to Middletown, Conn., where he was an active executive officer of the Farmers' and Mechanics' savings bank, 1864-78. His health then became impaired

and he did not re-enter active business life till 1884, when he accepted the presidency of the Middlesex mutual fire assurance company. He was made president of the Middlesex county agricultural society in 1875, director and vice-president of the First national bank of Middletown; a director, secretary and treasurer of the Air Line railroad company, and president of the Y.M.C.A. He was mayor of Middletown, 1872-73; state senator, 1887-88 and 1889-90; and governor of Connecticut, 1895-97, having been elected on the Republican ticket by the largest majority and plurality given to a candidate for that office in the state up to that time. He was married June 24, 1858, to Ellen Elizabeth Coe. Their son, Seward Vincent, was graduated from Wesleyan university in 1889, and married Della M. Brown in 1891, and their grandson, Vincent Brown Coffin, born in 1897, was in the tenth generation in direct line bearing the family name, in America. Governor Coffin received the degree of LL.D. from Wesleyan university in 1896.

COFFIN, Peter, jurist, was born in Devonshire, England, in 1630; son of Tristram Coffin (born 1609, died 1681), the ancestor of all in the United States bearing the name of Coffin. [See life of Tristram Coffin (1881) by Allen Coffin.] Peter removed to Dover, N.H., about 1650, and there became a successful merchant. He was deputy to the general court in Boston in 1672, 1673 and 1679. In 1689, when Dover was destroyed by the Indians, he and his family were captured but escaped and the next year removed to Exeter. He was chief justice of the superior court, 1697-98, and associate justice, 1699-1712. He was married to Abigail, daughter of Edward Starbuck. He died in Exeter, N.H., March 21, 1715.

COFFIN, Robert Allen, educator, was born in Williamsburg, Mass., Aug. 23, 1801; son of Matthew and Betsey (Allen) Coffin, and brother of James Henry Coffin. He was graduated at Amherst in 1825 and successfully conducted academies at New Ipswich, N.H., Warren, R.I., and New Bedford, Mass. He then settled in Conway, Mass., where he conducted a commercial school, and was an accountant. He was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, 1856-57. Amherst gave him the degree of M.A. in 1844. He published *Compendium of Natural Philosophy* (1844); and *History of Conway* (1867). He died in Conway, Mass., Sept. 4, 1878.

COFFIN, Robert Barry, author, was born in Hudson, N.Y., July 21, 1826; grandson of Alexander Coffin, one of the original proprietors of Hudson, N.Y., and seventh in descent from Tristram Coffin, colonist, proprietor of Nantucket. Robert was educated at Poughkeepsie collegiate institute, became a book-keeper in a

New York importing house and in 1852 opened a bookstore in Elmira, N. Y. He succeeded Thomas B. Aldrich as associate editor of the *Home Journal*, was art critic of the *Evening Post*, edited *The Table*, devoted to gastronomy, and contributed on that subject to the *Caterer*, Philadelphia. He contributed to periodicals under the pen name "Barry Gray." His published works include *My Married Life at Hillside* (1865); *Out of Town* (1866); *Cakes and Ale at Woodbine* (1868); *Castles in the Air, and other Phantasies* (1871); and *The Home of Cooper* (1872). He died at Fordham, N. Y., June 10, 1886.

COFFIN, Roland Folger, journalist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 8, 1826. He spent his youth at Nantucket, Mass., and became a sailor. He was captain of the ship *Senator*, 1850-60, and in the latter year joined the U. S. navy as acting master, serving in the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1861-63. In 1869 he published *An Old Sailor's Yarns*. He became a reporter of marine news and yachting and was a contributor to the daily New York journals. He published *Straws* (1859); *The America's Cup: How it was Won by the Yacht America in 1851 and has Since been Defended* (1885); *History of American Yachting* (1886). He died on Shelter island, Suffolk county, N. Y., July 17, 1888.

COFFIN, Selden Jennings, educator, was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1838; son of James Henry and Aurelia Medici (Jennings) Coffin; grandson of Matthew Coffin, banker, of Northampton, Mass., and of the Rev. Ebenezer Jennings, of Dalton, Mass., and a descendant of Tristram Coffin. He was graduated at Lafayette college, where his father was professor of mathematics and astronomy, in the class of 1858, and at the theological seminary, Princeton, N. J., in 1864. He then accepted a tutorship in Lafayette college, was made adjunct professor of mathematics and at the death of his father in 1873 succeeded to his chair. In 1874 he was ordained by the presbytery of Lehigh. He was elected a member of the American association for the advancement of science in 1874, and served on important committees. Besides contributing to scientific journals articles on meteorology he completed *The Winds of the Globe* (1875), written by his father; revised *Olmsted's Astronomy* (1882); and published *Lafayette College: Its History, Its Men and Their Record* (1879).

COFFIN, William Anderson, painter and critic, was born at Allegheny City, Pa., Jan. 31, 1855; son of James Gardiner and Isabel Catherine (Anderson), grandson of Nathan Emery and Eunice (Coffin), great-grandson of Eliphalet and Lydia (Emery), great² grandson of John and Hannah (Cheney), great³ grandson of Stephen and Sarah

(Atkinson), great⁴ grandson of Tristram, Sr., and Judith (Greenleaf), and great⁵ grandson of Tristram and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin, who came from Devonshire, England, to Massachusetts in 1642. He was graduated at Yale in 1874 and studied drawing under Prof. John F. Weir, in his senior year. He went to Paris in October, 1877, and became a pupil of Léon Bonnat. His first pictures were exhibited at the Paris salon in 1879, 1880, 1882. Returning to the United States in 1882 he settled in New York and exhibited regularly in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities. He was elected a member of the Society of American artists, New York; an associate of the National academy of design, and a member of the Architectural league and the Salmagundi club. He received the second Hallgarten prize for "Moonlight in Harvest," at the National academy of design in 1886, also a bronze medal at Paris universal exposition in 1889. He also received the Webb prize for landscape at the exhibition of the Society of American artists in 1891, for "The Rain." This picture is in the permanent collection of the Metropolitan museum of art, New York. In 1898 he was awarded the gold medal of the Philadelphia (Pa.) art club. He was art critic of the New York *Evening Post* and *The Nation*, 1886-91, and subsequently of the New York *Sun*, and contributed numerous articles on art topics to the magazines. Among his works are: *Une Auberge en Bretagne* (1879); *Une Academie de Peinture Moderne* (1879); *Joueur de Mandoline* (1880); *Le Père Jean* (1880); *The Close of Day* (1883); *Moonlight in Harvest* (1886); *Early Moonrise* (1888); *The September Breeze* (1889); *A Pennsylvania Farm, after the Thunder Shower* (1890); *Evening* (1892); *Dawn* (1893); *A Starlight Night* (1894); *The Red Barn* (1894); *Winter in Pennsylvania* and *Sunrise in January* (1896); *At Break of Day* (1897), and *Spring Time and September* (1898).



COFFROTH, Alexander Hamilton, representative, was born in Somerset, Pa., May 18, 1828; son of John and Mary M. (Besore) Coffroth, and grandson of John Coffroth, a Revolutionary soldier. His father was of Teutonic origin and a native of Hagerstown, Md., and his mother was born in Franklin county, Pa. They removed to

Somerset county in 1808, and there the son was educated, attending the public schools and Somerset academy. After teaching school for a few years he studied law under the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He



was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, Charleston, S.C., in 1860, and in 1862 he was elected a representative in the 38th congress, was re-elected to the 39th congress, serving 1863-67, and in 1866 declined a renomination. In 1867 President Johnson appointed him an assessor of internal revenue.

He resumed his law practice in Somerset and was a representative in the 46th congress, 1879-81. He was a delegate to several Democratic conventions, and in 1886 was elected president of the Somerset county bar association. He was married in 1854 to Nora, daughter of Jacob Kimmell, Esq., of Berlin, Pa., and their son, A. Bruce Coffroth, became a prominent lawyer in Lincoln, Nebraska.

COGGESHALL, John, first president of Rhode Island, was born in England about 1581. He came to Boston, Mass., with his wife Mary and three children, John, Joshua and Ann, landing Sept. 16, 1632. He was descended from Thomas de Coggeshall, the owner of vast estates in Essex and Suffolk, 1135-1154. John Coggeshall entered his name and that of his wife on the original records of the church of Roxbury, of which John Eliot was pastor, and was admitted as a freeman Nov. 6, 1632. In 1634 he removed to Boston and became a merchant, and the same year was one of the board of selectmen and a deacon in the Boston church. His name also heads the list of deputies to the first general court of Massachusetts from Boston, May 14, 1634, and he served, with three interruptions, until Nov. 2, 1637. He was banished from the court and from Massachusetts for defending Ann Hutchinson and settled with William Coddington, John Clarke, the Hutchinsons and others on the island of Aquidneck by advice of Roger Williams. They laid out the town of Portsmouth and when they outgrew the place, founded the town of Newport. On the return of Roger Williams from England with a charter, they organized a government in September, 1644. John Coggeshall was elected president, and Roger Williams assistant for Providence, William Coddington for Newport, and Randall Holden for Warwick.

John Coggeshall, president of Rhode Island, died while in office at Newport, R.I., Nov. 27, 1647.

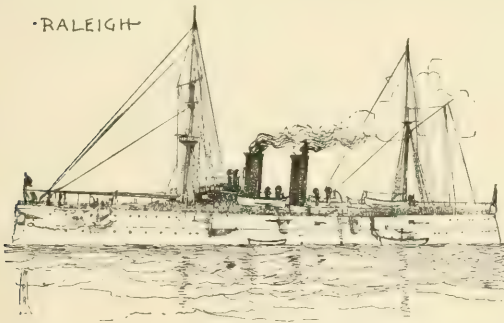
COGGESHALL, John, deputy governor of Rhode Island, was born in England in 1618; son of John and Mary Coggeshall. His father was first president of Rhode Island. The son was well educated and had unusual social advantages. Upon the death of his father in 1647 he succeeded to his estates. He was commissioner of Newport upon the reorganization of the government in 1654 and held the office until Nov. 24, 1663. He was an original grantee of the royal charter under which he was elected, May 4, 1664, assistant governor, and was five times re-elected. He was treasurer of the colony, 1664-66, and 1683-86, and deputy of Newport, 1665, 1668 and 1669. In 1665 he was appointed to receive the king's commissioners, Carr, Cartwright and Maverick, and in 1665 was made a justice of the peace by these commissioners. In 1673 he was elected deputy governor but refused to serve. In 1676 he was elected an assistant and was also chosen recorder. He secured peaceable possession of the entire western portion of Rhode Island from Connecticut. In 1683 and again in 1684 he was deputy for Newport and was also elected assistant. He was chosen major-general of the forces of the island in 1684 and in 1685 was again assistant. In 1686 he was elected deputy governor with Walter Clarke as governor. He was appointed upon the usurpation of Governor Andros, Dec. 30, 1636, one of his council at Boston, and upon the fall of Andros and the arrival of the news of the accession of William and Mary, Governor Clarke declined to take authority and Coggeshall assumed the reins of government and safely carried it through until Governor Ball was elected, Coggeshall continuing as deputy governor. In 1690 he declined the governorship to which he was elected and in 1701 he was again deputy for Newport. He died in Newport, R.I., Oct. 1, 1708.

COGGESHALL, Joshua, founder of the Quakers in Rhode Island, was born in England, Dec. 22, 1631; son of John and Mary Coggeshall. He came to Boston, Mass., with his parents in 1632. He became possessed of a large farm on the west road, Newport, R.I., was married to Joan West and had seven children: Mary, Joshua, John, Josiah, Daniel, Humilis and Caleb, and their descendants in 1890 were estimated to number 5000. He was a deputy in 1664 and assistant, 1672-76. He was a member of the committee of safety, during the time of King Philip's war. He helped to found Quakerism in the colony and stood as an advocate of religious liberty. In 1660 when out of the bounds of his territory he was seized, his horse taken from him and sold, and he placed in Plymouth jail. He witnessed the persecution of his coreligionists William Robin-

son, Marmaduke Stephenson, Mary Dyre and Daniel Guild. The Friends held their meetings in his house. He died in Newport, R.I., March 1, 1689.

COGGESHALL, William Turner, author, was born in Lewiston, Pa., Sept. 6, 1824. He was connected with the *Cincinnati Gazette* from 1841 to 1856, when he became state librarian. He resigned in 1862 to accept an appointment on Governor Dennison's staff, where he held the rank of colonel and did important secret service duty in Virginia until forced to resign by serious illness, caused by exposure. He was owner of the *Republic*, Springfield, Ohio, 1862-65, and afterward had editorial charge of the *Ohio State Journal*. He was a member of Governor Cox's staff, and in May, 1866, was appointed by President Johnson U.S. minister to Ecuador, S.A. He published *Signs of the Times* (1851); *Easy Warren and His Contemporaries* (1854); *The Genius of the West* (1854-56); *Poets and Poetry of the West* (1860); *Stories of Frontier Adventure* (1863); and *The Journeys of A. Lincoln as President-elect and as President Martyred* (1865). He died in Quito, Ecuador, S.A., Aug. 2, 1867.

COGHLAN, Joseph Bullock, naval officer, was born in Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 9, 1844; son of Cornelius and Lavinia (Fouke) Coghlan; grandson of Cornelius Coghlan of Baltimore, Md.; and a descendant of the Coghlan of Kings county, Ireland. He was graduated from the United States naval academy in 1863 and on May 28 of

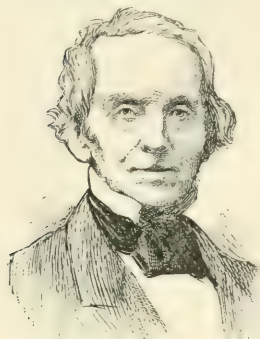


that year was made ensign and attached to the steam sloop *Sacramento*. He was promoted master Nov. 10, 1865, and was stationed on the *Brooklyn*, at that time the flagship of the Brazil squadron, 1865-67. He was commissioned lieutenant Nov. 10, 1866; lieutenant commander, March 12, 1868, and commander Feb. 4, 1882. He was in command of the *Adams*, 1883-86; at the Mare island navy yard, 1886-88; and commanded the *Mohican*, 1888-90. In January, 1891, he was made inspector of ordnance at the League island navy yard; was appointed lighthouse inspector in February, 1894; and was commissioned captain Nov. 18, 1896. He was assigned to the com-

mand of the *Raleigh*, March 28, 1897, and on the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he participated under Commodore Dewey in the engagement with the Spanish fleet off Manila, May 1, 1898. He captured and destroyed batteries at the entrance to Manila Bay, May 2 and 3; captured Isla Grande in Subig bay, July 7, and took part in the bombardment of Malate Fort and Spanish trenches and the capture of Manila Aug. 13, 1898. He was ordered home with the *Raleigh* and reached New York, April 16, 1899, where he received a gala reception from the officials of the navy department and from the civil officials of the city and state.

COGSWELL, Jonathan, philanthropist, was born in Rowley, Mass., Sept. 3, 1782; son of Dr. Nathaniel Cogswell and a direct descendant of John Cogswell of Bristol, England, who settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1635. Jonathan was graduated at Harvard, A.B. in 1806, A.M., 1809; pursued his theological studies with a tutor at Bowdoin 1807-09, and completed his course at Andover theological seminary in 1810. He was settled over the Congregational church, Saco, Maine, 1810-28, when he resigned, having saved about \$1000 which he intended to use in securing a home, his health preventing his further pastoral work. An eloquent appeal made in his church for aid for foreign missions, determined him to contribute his savings to the cause, and the next year he took charge of the New Britain church, Berlin, Conn., where he ministered for five years. The death of his brother Nathan in 1832 gave to his family a large estate and he was made trustee for the heirs. In 1834 he was made professor of ecclesiastical history in the theological institute, East Windsor, Conn. To this institution he gave his services for ten years, large sums of money, and the most of his large library. In 1844 he removed to New Brunswick, N.J., where he joined Dr. Janeway and Mr. Ford in building the second Presbyterian church and parsonage, personally bearing a large portion of the expense. He was an early member of the New York historical society, a life director of the American Bible society, a life member of the American tract society, and a liberal contributor to these and other charitable organizations. He founded scholarships in the College of New Jersey and in Rutgers college. He received the degree of A.M. from Bowdoin in 1815, and that of D.D. from the University of the city of New York in 1836. He published sermons; a treatise on the necessity of capital punishment; *Hebrew Theocracy* (1848); *Calvary and Sinai* (1852); *Godliness a Great Mystery* (1857); and *The Appropriate Work of the Holy Spirit* (1859). See *The Cogswells in America* (1884), by E. O. Jameson. He died in New Brunswick, N.J., Aug. 1, 1864.

COGSWELL, Joseph Green, librarian, was born in Ipswich, Mass., Sept. 27, 1786; son of Francis and Anstice (Manning) Cogswell, and a descendant of John Cogswell, who immigrated to America from England in 1635. He was fitted for college at Phillips Exeter academy, and was



Joe E. Cogswell

graduated at Harvard in 1806 receiving his A.B. degree in 1807 and an honorary A.B. from Yale the same year. He made a voyage to India as supercargo and then practised law in Belfast, Maine. He was tutor in Harvard 1814-15, studied at the University of Göttingen, 1816-17, and investigated educational methods and bibli-

ography in the European capitals, 1818-19. He was professor of mineralogy and geology and college librarian at Harvard, 1821-23, and during his professorship he greatly enriched the college with gifts of rare mineral and botanical specimens. In 1823 with George Bancroft he established Round Hill school, at Northampton, Mass., and continued with the school until 1836, when he took charge of a like institution in Raleigh, N.C., but soon left the south to assume the editorship of the *New York Review*, which he conducted until 1842, when its publication ceased. In New York he made the acquaintance of John Jacob Astor and with Washington Irving and Fitz Green Halleck, arranged the plan of the Astor library, being appointed a trustee of the library fund. Washington Irving secured for him the appointment of secretary of legation to Madrid, Spain, in 1842 but Mr. Astor prevented his acceptance by appointing him superintendent of the proposed library and he went abroad after Mr. Astor's death in 1848 and selected a large number of the books for its shelves. He prepared an alphabetical and analytical catalogue of the books in the library which was published in eight large volumes, and he gave to the library his own valuable series of bibliographical works. He retired from the superintendency in 1861 on account of his advanced age, and in 1864 took up his residence in Cambridge, Mass., resigning his office as trustee of the library. He left, of his moderate fortune, \$4000 to a school in Ipswich, and was buried there, his Round Hill pupils erecting over his grave a handsome monument. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1814; that of Ph.D. from Göttingen in 1819; and that of LL.D. from Trinity College (Conn.) in 1842 and

from Harvard in 1863. He was a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences of Boston. See "Life of Joseph Green Cogswell, as Sketched in His Letters," a memorial volume, by Anna E. Ticknor (1874). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 26, 1871.

COGSWELL, Mason Fitch, physician, was born in Canterbury Conn., Sept. 28, 1761. He was the adopted son of Samuel Huntington, president of the Continental congress, and was graduated at Yale in 1780 as valedictorian, the youngest member of his class. He gained his medical training under the direction of his brother, Dr. James Cogswell, at the Soldiers' hospital in New York city. He successfully removed a cataract from the eye and tied the carotid artery in 1803, the earliest date recorded in the United States for the accomplishment of either operation. He was married to Mary Austin Ledyard and settled in New Haven. Their daughter, Alice, was rendered deaf and dumb through the effect of a severe illness, and this affliction, and the father's efforts to instruct the child, led him to establish in New Haven in 1820 the first asylum for the care and education of the deaf and dumb in America. He also founded the retreat for the insane in Hartford. He presided over the Connecticut medical society for ten years. He died in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 10, 1830.

COGSWELL, Parsons Brainard, journalist, was born at Henniker, N.H., Jan. 22, 1828. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1847 removed to Concord, N.H., where he entered the office of the *Independent Democrat* to learn the printing business. Later he changed to the *New Hampshire Patriot*, with which paper he remained until 1852. In 1864 he founded and became editor of the *Daily Monitor*. He was prominent in affairs of local importance, and was a member of the Concord board of education for thirty-six years. In 1872 and 1873 he was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature, and was public printer, 1881-85. He served two terms as mayor of the city, and was president of the State historical society. In 1888 President Harrison appointed him U.S. immigrant inspector. Dartmouth college conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1885. He is the author of *Glints from over the Water* (1880). He died in Concord, N.H., Oct. 28, 1895.

COGSWELL, William, educator, was born in Atkinson, N.H., June 5, 1787. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1811. He was a teacher for two years, then studied theology and was ordained in 1815 and installed as pastor of the South church, Dedham, Mass. He resigned his pastorate in 1829 to become general agent of the American education society, and from 1832 to 1842 was its secretary and director. He was a trustee of

Andover theological seminary, 1837-45. He occupied the chair of history and national education in Dartmouth, 1841-44, and was president and professor of Christian theology in the Gilmanton theological seminary, 1844-50. He received the degree of A.M. from Brown in 1844 and from Harvard in 1816, and that of D.D. from Williams in 1833. He edited the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, the *New Hampshire Repository*, and the *American Quarterly Register*. He published sermons, and *Manual of Theology and Devotion*; *Assistant to Family Religion*; *Christian Philanthropist*; *Theological Class Book*; *Harbinger of the Millenium*; *Letters to Young Men*; and various *Reports*. He died at Gilmanton, N.H., April 18, 1850.

COGSWELL, William, representative, was born in Bradford, Mass., Aug. 23, 1838; son of George and Abigail (Parker) Cogswell. He was fitted for college at Kimball Union and Phillips (Andover) academies, and entered Dartmouth college in 1855, but did not complete the course, preferring, after the example of an older brother, to get a glimpse of the world as a sailor. Returning from sea, he was graduated at Harvard law school and admitted to the bar in 1860. On the breaking out of the civil war he raised the first company of volunteers that went to the front from Massachusetts. He served throughout



the conflict, rising from a captaincy to the rank of brevet brigadier-general. He took part in many of the battles of the Army of the Potomac and under Generals Thomas and Sherman in the west, commanded the city of Atlanta in 1864, and participated in the famous march to the sea. At the close of the war he returned to the practice of his profession and in 1870 was chosen as commander of the G.A.R. department of Massachusetts. He was also a member of the Loyal Legion. He was mayor of the city of Salem during the years 1867, 1868, 1869, 1873 and 1874. He served in the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1870, 1871, 1881 and 1883. He was a member of the state senate, 1885-86; and was a representative in the 50th and four succeeding congresses, 1887-95. In the 50th congress he was a member of the committee on rivers and harbors; in the 51st of the committee on appropriations, and in the 52d and 53d of the same

committee, together with that of District of Columbia, and in the 52d on the Columbian exposition. He received the degree of A.M. from Dartmouth in 1878. He died in Washington, D.C., May 22, 1895.

COHN, Adolphe, educator, was born in Paris, France, May 29, 1851; son of Albert and Mathilde (Lowengard) Cohn; grandson of Sampson and Dina (Trebich) Cohn and of Rudolph and Rosalia (Hendlé) Lowengard; and a descendant of the Cohn family of Alsace. He was prepared for the university at the Lycée Bonaparte, Paris, and was graduated from the University of Paris, A.B., 1898, and LL.B., 1874. After serving in the French army from August, 1870, to February, 1871, he returned to his studies. He attended the École nationale des chartes, Paris, graduating as Archiviste Paleographe, 1874; and the École Pratique des Hautes Études, section des sciences Historiques et Philologiques. He removed to the United States in May, 1875, and became a private tutor. He was tutor in French at Columbia college in 1882 and was advanced to the position of instructor in the same year. In 1884 he became instructor in French at Harvard and was made assistant professor in 1885. He resigned in 1891 to accept the chair of romance languages and literatures in Columbia university. He was married April 6, 1887, to Marion Loys Wright. He was elected a member of the Colonial club, Cambridge, in 1889, and of the Reform club, New York, in 1891. Besides contributions to *La République Française*, *Le Temps*, *Le Messager Franco-Américain*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Bookman*, the *Outlook* and other leading periodicals, he published *Voltaire's Prose* (1898); *Extracts from Gil Blas* (1899).

COIT, Henry Augustus, educator, was born in Wilmington, Del., Jan. 20, 1830; son of the Rev. Joseph Howland and Harriet Jane (Hard) Coit; grandson of Levi and Lydia (Howland), great-grandson of William and Sarah (Lathrop), great² grandson of Col. Samuel and Sarah (Spalding), great³ grandson of the Rev. Joseph and Experience (Wheeler), great⁴ grandson of Deacon Joseph and Martha (Harris), and great⁵ grandson of John and Mary (Jenners) Coit, who came from Wales about 1634 and settled in Gloucester, Mass. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1847, completed his freshman year, and then spent a winter in the south for his health. Returning north, he accepted the position of assistant professor of the ancient languages at the College of St. James, Md., where he remained until 1851, and then assumed charge of a parish school in Lancaster, Pa., under the direction of Bishop Bowman. While at Lancaster he was ordained deacon, and his ordination to the priesthood followed one year later in Plattsburg, N.Y.,

near which place he was then serving as missionary. He was made rector of St. Paul's school, Concord, N.H., on its foundation in 1856, and during the rest of his life was identified with that institution. In 1867 he declined the presidency of Trinity college, and that of Hobart. He was married March 27, 1856, to Mary Bowman, daughter of Charles Wheeler of Philadelphia and niece of Bishop Bowman. He was a delegate to the General convention of his church for many years and a trustee of Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., 1881-95. He received the degree of A.M. from the College of St. James in 1852; that of D.D. from Trinity in 1863, and from Columbia in 1887; and that of LL.D. from Yale in 1891. He died in Concord, N.H., Feb. 5, 1895.

COIT, James Milnor, educator, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 31, 1845; son of Joseph Howland and Harriet Jane (Hard) Coit, and brother of Henry Augustus Coit. He was educated at St. Paul's school, Concord, N.H., where his brother, Henry Augustus, was rector, and was graduated at Hobart college, Geneva, N.Y., in 1865. He went to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1865, where he engaged in business and became in 1874 general manager of the Cleveland tube works. He returned to Concord in 1876 and was chosen professor of chemistry and natural sciences at St. Paul's school. He was elected a member of the American association for the advancement of science, the American chemical society, the Society of the sons of the Revolution, and the Society of colonial wars. Dartmouth conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph.D. in 1881. He published *A Short Manual of Qualitative Analysis* (1883); *The Elements of Chemical Arithmetic* (1886); *History of the X-Rays and their Application to Medical and Surgical Diagnosis* (1896).

COIT, Joseph Howland, educator, was born in Wilmington, Del., Sept. 11, 1831; son of Joseph Howland and Harriet Jane (Hard) Coit, and a brother of Henry Augustus Coit. He was graduated at the College of St. James, Md., in 1852, and was professor of mathematics and natural sciences in that institution up to its close in 1865. He then transferred his services to St. Paul's school, Concord, N.H., as vice-rector, succeeding to the rectorship in 1895 on the death of his brother, Henry Augustus. Hobart college gave him the degree of S.T.D. in 1887, and Dartmouth gave him that of LL.D. in 1897. He assisted in editing a *Life of Bishop Kerfoot*; and wrote *Memoirs of St. Paul's School*.

COIT, Joshua, representative, was born in New London, Conn., Oct. 7, 1758; son of Joseph and Lydia (Lathrop) Coit; grandson of John and Mehetable (Chandler) Coit; great-grandson of Deacon Joseph and Martha (Harris) Coit; and

great² grandson of John and Mary (Jenners) Coit, who came from Wales about 1634 and settled in Gloucester, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard in 1776 and settled in New London as a lawyer in 1779. He represented his town in the state legislature for a number of years and the state of Connecticut in the 3d, 4th and 5th congresses, 1793-98. Harvard conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1784. He died of yellow fever, in New London, Conn., Sept. 5, 1798.

COIT, Judson Boardman, educator, was born at Central Square, N.Y., June 5, 1849; son of James Jefferson and Miriam (Owen), grandson of James and Anna (Lovett), great-grandson of Samuel and Mercy (Clark), great² grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Spalding), great³ grandson of Joseph (or Isaac) and Experience (Wheeler), great⁴ grandson of Deacon Joseph and Martha (Harris), and great⁵ grandson of John and Mary (Jenners) Coit, who came from Wales about 1634 and settled in Gloucester, Mass. He was graduated at Syracuse university in 1875 and engaged as teacher of higher mathematics in Dickinson seminary, Williamsport, Pa., 1875-79. He then went to Michigan, where he was student assistant in the Ann Arbor observatory. In 1880 he became teacher of higher mathematics in the Central high school, Cleveland, Ohio, and had charge of L. E. Holden's private observatory. In September, 1882, he became assistant professor of mathematics and astronomy in Boston university, was given the chair in 1884, and in 1890 became also director of the observatory. Syracuse university gave him the degree of A.M. in 1878, and that of Ph.D. in 1881 on examination in mathematics. He is the author of numerous articles in astronomical journals.

COIT, Olin Burr, clergyman and author, was born in Hoboken, N.J., March 24, 1855; son of the Rev. Dr. C. S. and R. Melinda (Harrison) Coit. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, A.B. 1877, A.M. 1880, and at Drew theological seminary, B.D. in 1881. He was professor of Latin in Shaw university, Holly Springs, Miss., 1877-78; travelled with President Hurst in Europe and studied in Leipzig, Germany, in 1879. He preached at Dover, Del., 1880; in the Newark conference, 1881-93; and in the Northern New York conference, 1893-99. In 1899 he was pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, Potsdam, N.Y. He was married in 1882 to Emma, daughter of James Stitzer of Philadelphia, Pa. He was elected a trustee of Wesleyan university in 1898. Syracuse university conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1895. He is the author of *The Modern Corroborative Proofs of Bible History* (1884); *The Jew in History* (1887); *Saracenic Influences in Art and Literature* (1888); *Egyptian Burial of the Dead and Mummification* (1888).

COIT, Thomas Winthrop, educator, was born in New London, Conn., June 28, 1803; son of Dr. Thomas and Mary Wanton (Saltonstall), grandson of Dr. Thomas and Mary (Gardiner), great grandson of Thomas and Mary (Prentice), great² grandson of John and Mehetable (Chandler), great³ grandson of Deacon Joseph and Martha (Harris), and great⁴ grandson of John and Mary (Jenners) Coit. He was graduated at Yale in 1821, studied theology and became a Protestant Episcopal clergyman. He was rector of St. Peter's church, Salem, Mass., 1827-29; of Christ church, Cambridge, 1829-34; president and professor of moral philosophy, Transylvania university, 1834-37; rector of Trinity church, New Rochelle, N. Y., 1837-48, and of St. Paul's church, Troy, N. Y., 1848-72. He was professor of ecclesiastical history in Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., 1849-62, and in the Berkeley divinity school, Middletown, Conn., 1854-85. Yale conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1831; Columbia that of S. T. D. in 1834; and Trinity that of LL. D. in 1853. He gave his library to the Berkeley divinity school. He published *Remarks on Norton's Statement of Reasons* (1832); *Paragraph Bible* (1834); *Townsend's Bible, Chronologically Arranged, with Notes* (2 vols. 1837-38); *Puritanism, or a Churchman's Defence against its Aspersions, by an Appeal to its Own History* (1844); *Early Christianity* (1859); and *Puritanism in New England and the Episcopal Church* (a monograph in Bishop Perry's *History of the American Episcopal Church*, 1885). He died in Middletown, Conn., June 21, 1885.

COKE, Richard, senator, was born at Williamsburgh, Va., March 13, 1829; son of John and Eliza (Haukins) Coke; grandson of John and Rebecca (Shields) Coke; and a descendant of John and Sarah (Hoge) Coke, who immigrated to Virginia



Richd. Coke

from England in 1724. He was graduated at William and Mary college in 1849 with honors, was admitted to the bar in 1850, and removed to Waco, Tex., where he became prominent in his profession. At the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private and at the close of the war was mustered out as a captain. In 1865 he was appointed judge of the 19th judicial district of Texas and in 1866 was elected as a Democrat to the supreme bench of the state. In 1867 he was removed by

military order of General Sheridan as "an impediment to reconstruction." In 1873 he was elected governor of Texas by a majority of 50,000 and was re-elected in 1876 by a majority of 102,000. On Dec. 1, 1876, he resigned the governorship to take his seat in the U. S. senate to which he had been elected as successor to Morgan C. Hamilton, Republican, and he was re-elected in 1882 and again in 1888, the last two elections being the unanimous vote of both parties in the legislature. He declined re-election in 1894 and was succeeded by Horace Chilton. In the senate he served on the committees on commerce, judiciary, Revolutionary claims, and as chairman of the committee on fisheries. He was married in 1852 to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. James L. and Amanda (Evans) Horne. He died in Waco, Tex., May 14, 1897.

COLBURN, Jeremiah, antiquary, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 12, 1815; son of Calvin and Caroline Sibyl (Lakin) Colburn, and grandson of Nathan Colburn, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was engaged in mercantile business, as clerk and proprietor, 1830-52, and was appraiser in the Boston custom house, 1852-60, afterward devoting himself to literature incident to his various collections of coins, medals, autographs, paper tokens, books, portraits and engravings which were very valuable. He was married in 1846 to Eliza Ann, daughter of John Blackman of Dorchester. He was elected a member of the New England historic genealogical society in 1857; was a founder of the Prince society in 1858, of the Boston numismatic society in 1860 of which he was president 1865-91, and of the Boston antiquarian club in 1879, changed in 1881 to the Bostonian society. He supervised the publication of Wood's "New England Prospect"; edited the *American Journal of Numismatics* (1870-91); and compiled a *Bibliography of the Local History of Massachusetts*. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 30, 1891.

COLBURN, Warren, mathematician, was born in Dedham, Mass., March 1, 1793. He was a machinist by trade but was deeply interested in mathematics and made his own way to college, being graduated at Harvard in 1820. He taught school, 1820-23, and was afterward superintendent of a manufacturing company in Lowell. He delivered many popular lectures illustrated with the magic lantern; was superintendent of the public schools of Lowell, and for many years an examiner in mathematics at Harvard. In 1827 he was elected a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences. He published *First Lessons in Intellectual Arithmetic* (1821), which was widely used in the schools in America and the old world, being translated into the European and eastern tongues. He published a *Sequel* to his arithme-

tic in 1824, revised in 1833, and an *Algebra* in 1827. He died in Lowell, Mass., Sept. 13, 1833.

COLBURN, Zerah, educator, was born in Cabot, Vt., Sept. 1, 1804, son of Abia Colburn. As a boy he showed remarkable powers of computation, and his father refused him a college education proffered by President Wheelock of Dartmouth, and exhibited him through the United States and in England and France as a mathematical prodigy. While in England he performed mathematical calculations for Dr. Thomas Young, secretary of the board of longitude. He attended school in France where he devoted himself to acquiring a knowledge of the French language; and then studied at Westminster, England, for three years. His father died in 1824 and he returned to the United States, attended the University of Vermont and supported himself by teaching French. He became a Methodist minister and after preaching ten years accepted the chair of modern languages in Norwich university, Vermont. Upon reaching manhood he lost his faculty for mental computation. He published his memoirs in 1833. He died in Norwich, Vt., March 2, 1840.

COLBURN, Zerah, engineer, was born in Saratoga, N.Y., in 1832; a nephew of Zerah Colburn, the mathematical prodigy. He was a machinist in Lowell and Boston, Mass., and superintended locomotive works in Boston and at Paterson, N.J. At the latter place he invented valuable improvements in freight engines. He became connected with the *Railroad Journal*; and established the *Railroad Advocate* in 1854, of which he was editor and owner for one year. In 1855 he went to Europe where he examined machine and iron works, and reported his observations in the *Advocate*. In 1858 he published the result of his investigations on a second visit to Europe in company with Mr. Holley. In 1858 they resumed their researches in Europe and Mr. Colburn began to write for the London *Engineer* and was for several years its editor. He then established in Philadelphia an *American Engineer*, and after issuing a few numbers, resumed his connection with the London paper which he edited until 1866, when he established in London *Engineering*, a rival paper. He visited America in 1870 to rest from overwork, but became demented and died by his own hand in a country town in Massachusetts. He wrote valuable papers on the subjects of iron bridges and American locomotive and rolling stock, for which he received medals. He published *The Locomotive Engine* (1851), and wrote a supplement on *American Practice for Clark's Locomotive Engine* (1859). The date of his death is May 4, 1870.

COLBY, Anthony, governor of New Hampshire, was born in New London, N.H., Nov. 13,

1795; second son of Joseph and Ann (Heath) Colby; and of English ancestry. He was married in early manhood to Mary Everett. He became identified with the militia as major-general, with railroads as president, with manufactories as an owner, with the legislature as a member, and with the religious and educational advancement of the state. He was first elected a member of the state legislature in 1828 and was several times returned. He was governor of the state in 1846. He was a trustee of Dartmouth college, 1850-70, and received from that institution the honorary degree of A.M. in 1850. He was adjutant-general of the state during the civil war and was untiring in his devotion to the welfare of the New Hampshire troops in the field. Colby academy, New London, N.H., of which he was a principal benefactor, was named in his honor by the trustees. He died in the house in which he was born, at New London, N.H., July 20, 1875.

COLBY, Charles Galusha, editor, was born in Rochester, N.Y., in 1830. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1848. He gave special attention to the study of astronomy and geography, and was associated with Prof. William Cranch Bond of Harvard. At the college observatory he calculated the eclipses of July, 1851, and while at the observatory contributed an article to the New York *Independent* on telescopes. The results of his calculations of the July eclipses were published in *Harper's Magazine*. In 1852-53 he assisted in the preparation of "Fisher's Statistical Gazetteer of the United States," of the "American Statistical Annual" (1853), and in editing *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, continuing with the latter publication for some years. He removed to Boston in 1861 and was an editor of the *Commercial Bulletin* until 1864, when he returned to New York city. He did the descriptive and statistical work in Morse's *Geography of the World* and in his *Diamond Atlas*. He died in New York city, Oct. 30, 1866.

COLBY, Gardner, philanthropist, was born in Bowdoinham, Maine, Sept. 3, 1810; son of Josiah C. and Sarah (Davidson) Colby. His father died poor when Gardner was quite young, and his mother, to meet the wants of her children, removed to Charlestown, Mass. Gardner secured a fair education and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston in 1830. He was interested in various enterprises, including the china trade, real estate and manufacturing woolen goods. He gained a large fortune, principally through the sale of woollens during the civil war, and through the rapid rise in Boston "South Cove" lands. He was elected in 1870 president of the Wisconsin central railroad and built a line of 340 miles of railway, penetrating the forests of the state. During his lifetime, even when a clerk, he was

a systematic contributor from his earnings to philanthropic causes. Brown university, the Baptist missionary union, Waterville college and Newton theological institution were his most conspicuous beneficiaries, and Waterville college became Colby university in acknowledgment of

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his princely gifts at a time of desperate need. He was treasurer of Newton theological institution, 1844-68; president of the board of trustees, 1870-79; a trustee, 1843-79; and trustee of Colby university, 1865-79. His son, Henry Francis Colby, born in 1842, was graduated from Brown in 1862, became a Baptist clergyman, and was elected president of the board of trustees of Denison university in 1890. Gardner Colby died in Newton Centre, Mass., April 2, 1879.

COLBY, Harrison Gray Otis, naval officer, was born at New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 28, 1846; son of Harrison Gray Otis and Jane Standish (Parker) Colby; grandson of John Avery Parker, and a descendant in the eighth generation from Myles Standish. He was graduated at the U.S. naval academy in 1867, and while a cadet served on the U.S.S. *Dacotah*, 1864-65. He was ordered to the flagship *Piscataqua*, Admiral Rowan, Asiatic squadron, serving 1867-68; was promoted ensign Dec. 18, 1868, and master March 21, 1870. He was detailed to the yacht *America* as executive officer in 1870, when that vessel took part in the international races with the *Cambria*, and was for a short time in command of the *America*. He was at the Boston navy yard, 1870-71, and with the U.S.S. *Worcester* carried provisions sent by the citizens of Boston to the suffering French in 1871. He was promoted lieutenant March 21, 1871; served on North Atlantic and European squadrons, 1871-74; on torpedo duty, 1874; with Lieutenant Lull in charge of a party on the surveying expedition to Panama, 1874-75; on U.S.S. *Tennessee*, flagship of Admiral Reynolds, Asiatic squadron, 1875, and was sent home sick. He was naval attaché of the U.S. Centennial commission, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876; was stationed at the naval observatory, Washington, D.C., 1876-77; served on board the U.S.S. *Marion* and the U.S.S. *Trenton* as flag lieutenant to Admiral Le Roy, 1877; commanded the U.S. coast and geo-

detic survey schooner *Eagre*, 1880-82; was executive officer of the training ship *Saratoga*, 1882-85; assistant inspector of the 20th lighthouse district, 1885-89; executive officer of the U.S.S. *Yorktown*, and commanded that vessel for three months during the absence of the commanding officer, 1889-91. He organized the naval militia of the United States, 1891; was promoted lieutenant commander, Nov. 20, 1891; was assistant to the inspector of the 2d lighthouse district, 1891-95; commanded the U.S. coast and geodetic survey steamer *Blake*, 1895-96; hydrographic inspector, U.S. coast and geodetic survey of Washington, D.C., 1896-97; inspector, 2d lighthouse district, 1897-98; commander of the 2d division, coast defence system, May, 1898; promoted commander, April 27, 1898; commanded the U.S.S. *Hannibal* June 7, 1898; on gunboat and patrol duty at Porto Rico, 1898; detached from the *Hannibal* when that vessel went out of commission, Oct. 23, 1898, and became inspector of 2d lighthouse district. He was ordered to command the U.S.S. *Concord*, Asiatic squadron, at Manila, in March, 1899, but the order was revoked March 17, 1899, and he was ordered to the command of the U.S.S. *Marblehead* at Santiago, Cuba.

COLCOCK, William Ferguson, representative, was born at Beaufort, S.C., Nov. 4, 1804; son of Judge Charles Jones and Mary Woodward (Hutson) Colcock; grandson of John and Mellicent Jones) Colcock, and of Col. Thomas Hutson; and great-grandson of John Colcock, who came from England to America in the early colonial days and settled in South Carolina. His father was a judge for life in the circuit court, and president of the state bank; and his grandfather, John Colcock, was a lawyer, a member of the state assembly, and clerk of the council of safety during the Revolution. William was graduated with first honors at South Carolina college in 1823, was admitted to the bar, and represented Prince William's parish in the state legislature for several years, being speaker of the house. He was a representative from Beaufort district in the 31st and 32d congresses, 1849-53; was collector of the port of Charleston, 1853-61; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention held at Charleston, 1860, and was one of the leaders of secession in that body. He died at McPhersonville, S.C., June 13, 1889.

COLDEN, Cadwallader, philosopher, was born in Dunse, Scotland, Feb. 17, 1688; son of the Rev. Alexander Colden. He was graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1705, studied medicine and was a physician in Philadelphia, Pa., 1708-15. He then spent one year in London, England, where he met the leading literary and scientific men of the time. He was the first

surveyor-general of the colony of New York, and master in chancery, 1719-61, a member of the provisional council by appointment of Governor Burnet in 1720, president of the council and lieutenant-governor by appointment of Lord Halifax, 1761-76; and acting governor, Aug. 4, 1760-Oct. 26, 1761; June 28, 1763-Nov. 13, 1765; Sept. 12, 1769-Oct. 19, 1770; and April 7, 1774-June 28, 1775. He protected the stamped paper sent to the colonies for distribution, until after the mob threatened the destruction of his property and his life, when he turned the offensive article over to the custody of the common council of the city. He was a correspondent of the most distinguished scientists of the world and was an advanced student of botany, introducing the Linnæan system in America and presenting to Linnæus a description of nearly 400 American plants. He was also a correspondent of Benjamin Franklin, and in a letter to Franklin, written in October, 1743, he explained the art of stereotyping, invented by him and afterward adopted by Herban in Paris. He proposed many useful sanitary improvements in the city and was a founder of the American philosophical society. He published *History of the Five Nations depending on New York* (1727; enlarged, 1747; reprinted, 1866); *Cause of Gravitation* (1745); *Principles of Action in Matter* (enl. ed. of above, 1752). His valuable papers and MS. went to the New York historical society. He died at his home, "Spring Hill," Flushing, L.I., N.Y., Sept. 28, 1776.

COLDEN, Cadwallader David, representative, was born at "Spring Hill," Flushing, L.I., N.Y., April 4, 1769; son of David and Ann (Willett) Colden; and grandson of Governor Cadwallader and Alice (Christy) Colden. He received his early education in Jamaica, N.Y., and in 1784 accompanied his father to England, where he attended a classical school near London. He returned in 1785, studied law, and practised in New York city, 1791-93, and in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1793-96. He then returned to New York city and in 1798 was appointed district attorney. In 1803 he visited France for the benefit of his health. He was again appointed district attorney in 1810. In the war of 1812 he was colonel of a regiment of New York volunteers. He was elected to the state assembly in 1818, and in the same year succeeded Jacob Radcliff as mayor of the city. In 1820 he was a candidate for representative to the 17th congress, contesting the election with Peter Sharp, and was seated, serving from Dec. 12, 1821, to March 3, 1823. He was elected to the state senate, serving 1825-27. He seconded the efforts of DeWitt Clinton in behalf of internal improvements, was governor of the New York hospital, 1812-27, and was interested in public education and reformatory

methods. He was married April 8, 1793, to Maria, daughter of the Rt. Rev. Samuel Provost, D.D., first P.E. bishop of New York, and Maria, his wife, daughter of Benjamin Bousfield of Ireland. He wrote *Life of Robert Fulton* (1817); *Memoir of the Celebration of the Completion of the New York Canals* (1825); and *Vindication of the Steamboat Rights granted by the State of New York* (1819). He died in Jersey City, N.J., Feb. 7, 1834.

COLE, Azel Dow, educator, was born in Sterling, Conn., Dec. 1, 1818; son of Azel and Sarah (Dow) Cole. He was graduated at Brown university in 1838, and at the General theological seminary, New York city, in 1841. In 1842 he was ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal church; was rector of St. James's church, Woonsocket, R.I., 1841-45; of St. Luke's church, Kalamazoo, Mich., 1845-49; of St. Luke's church, Racine, Wis., 1849-50; and rector of St. Sylvanus's church, Nashotah, Wis., and president of Nashotah House, a theological seminary, 1850-85. He received the degree of D.D. from Norwich university in 1852 and from Brown university in 1883. He died at Nashotah, Wis., Oct. 15, 1885.

COLE, Cornelius, senator, was born at Lodi, Seneca county, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1822; son of David and Rachel (Townsend) Cole; and grandson of David Cole, senior, and of Elijah Townsend of Townsenville, N.Y. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1847, and at a general term of the supreme court held at Oswego in 1848, he was admitted to the bar. He migrated to California, overland, in 1849 and engaged in mining. He practised law in San Francisco, 1850-51, removing to Sacramento in the latter year. In 1856 he edited the daily and weekly *Times* in that city. He was elected district attorney for the city and county of Sacramento in 1858, and in 1860 was a member of the Republican national committee. He was a representative in the 38th congress, 1863-65; a delegate to the Union convention in Philadelphia in 1866, and U.S. senator from California, 1867-73, acting for some years as chairman of the committee on appropriations. In 1873 he resumed the practice of law in San Francisco, Cal. In 1881 he removed to his ranch at Colegrove, in Los Angeles county, a suburb of the city of Los Angeles, where he continued the practice of the law. He was very active and influential in political affairs prior to and during the civil war, and also during the reconstruction period.

COLE, George E., delegate to congress, was born in Trenton, N.Y., Dec. 23, 1826; son of Nathan and Laura (Hills) Cole; grandson of James and Mary (Talcott) Hills, and a descendant of the early settlers on the Connecticut plantations. He was educated at Hobart Hall institute,

removed to Iowa in 1849 and crossed the plains to California and thence to Oregon in 1850. He settled in what was subsequently Corvallis, Ore., and served in the territorial legislature, 1851-53. He was married in 1853 to Mary, daughter of W. L. Cardwell of Corvallis, Ore. He engaged in steamboating, 1854-55; was postmaster at Corvallis in 1858, and was clerk of the U.S. district court at Portland, Ore., 1859-60. In 1861 he removed to Washington Territory and engaged in trade, residing at Walla Walla. In 1862 he was in the storage and commission business at Lewiston, returning to his home in Walla Walla in the following year. In 1863 he was elected as a Union Democrat, a delegate from Washington Territory to the 38th congress. In November, 1866, he was appointed and commissioned governor of the territory and served till March 4, 1867, when he retired. He returned to Oregon and engaged in constructing the Oregon and California railroad. He was appointed postmaster of Portland, Ore., by President Grant in 1873, was reappointed by President Hayes in 1877 and declined reappointment from President Garfield in 1881. He was engaged in constructing the Northern Pacific railroad, 1881-82, and in 1883 purchased a section of railroad land near Cheney, Spokane county, Wash., where he made his home.

COLE, George Watson, librarian, was born in Warren, Conn., Sept. 6, 1850; son of Munson and Antoinette Fidelia (Taylor), grandson of Hezekiah and Jerusha (Beers), great-grandson of Jonathan and Lois (Squires) and great² grandson



Geo Watson Cole.

of John Cole, supposed to have emigrated from Scotland and settled in New Milford, Conn., prior to 1745. He received his early education at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He gave up the practice of law in 1885 to enter library work. He was graduated at the library school of Columbia college in

1888; was cataloguer of the public library, Fitchburg, Mass., 1885-86; librarian of the Pratt institute free library, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1886-87; assistant in the Newberry library, Chicago, Ill., 1888-90; and librarian of the Free public library, Jersey City, N.J., 1891-95, when he resigned to devote himself to bibliographical work. He served as a member of the committee on library

schools, of the American library association, 1892-93; as treasurer of the association, 1893-95; as vice-president and president of the New Jersey state library association, 1891-95; secretary of the New York (city) library club, 1892-93; and as president of the last named, 1893-94. He was elected a life member of the American library association, a member of the Bibliographical society of London, England, and an associate member of the Institut international de bibliographie, Brussels.

COLE, Joseph Foxcroft, painter, was born at Jay, Maine, Nov. 9, 1837. In his seventh year he was taken by his parents to Boston and was educated in the schools of that city. After leaving school he entered a lithographing establishment where he remained until 1860, starting in that year for Paris. There he studied art for three years in the government schools, and after a year in Italy he returned to Boston, opened a studio and won success as a landscape painter. On June 1, 1865, he was married to Irma De Pelgrom, a native of Neville, Belgium, and the same year returned to Paris and became a pupil of Charles Émile Jacque. He exhibited in Paris in the salon of 1866, and again in 1867, and also in the International exposition of that year. He returned to Boston and in 1872 revisited France, remaining there five years and exhibiting at the Salons of 1873, 1874 and 1875. He also exhibited frequently at the Royal academy in London. He was elected a member of the Society of American artists in 1880. His principal works include *Willow Brook*; *The Weakest goes to the Wall*; *A Pastoral Scene in Normandy* (1875); *A Norman Farm* (1877); *Cows Ruminating*; *Coast Scene in Normandy*, and many paintings of New England scenery. He died in Boston, Mass., May 2, 1892.

COLE, Orsamus, jurist, was born in Cazenovia, N.Y., Aug. 23, 1819; son of Hymeneus and Sarah (Salisbury) Cole, and grandson of Aaron and Phebe (Pierce) Cole. He was graduated from Union college in 1843. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, and removed to Potosi, Wis., in 1845. He was a member of the convention which met at Madison in 1847 to frame the state constitution, and represented his district in the 31st U.S. congress, 1849-51. From June 1, 1855, to Nov. 11, 1880, he was associate justice of the Wisconsin supreme court, succeeding to the chief justiceship on the latter date and holding the office until January, 1892, when he was succeeded by William P. Lyon. He was professor of law in the University of Wisconsin, 1868-78, and received from that institution the degree of LL.D. in 1869.

COLE, Thomas, painter, was born at Bolton-le-Moor, Lancashire, England, Feb. 1, 1801; son

of James and Mary Cole. He was educated in the common schools and entered a print works at Chorley as an engraver of simple designs for calico. In 1819 he sailed with his family to America and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he obtained employment as a wood engraver for a publisher of school books. He afterward went to Steubenville, Ohio, where he acquired some facility in painting portraits, and was, after the custom of the time, an itinerant portrait painter. In 1825 he settled in New York city, where his landscapes gained for him public notice. He was one of the founders of the National academy of design and had a picture at its first exhibition in 1826. He spent the years 1829-31 in England in the study of art. He then visited Paris, Marseilles, Florence and Rome, returning in November, 1832, to New York. He made several subsequent trips abroad and exhibited at the Royal academy in 1830. In 1836 he was married to Maria Bartow. Among his more famous paintings are a series of five landscapes entitled, *The Course of Empire*, first conceived in 1833 and completed in 1836: the first picture representing a wilderness at sunrise; the second the pastoral, or partially cultivated state, the day further advanced; the third, noonday in a great and beautiful city; the fourth, a battle, and the burning of the city; and the fifth the ruined and depopulated city at sunset. These were purchased by the New York historical society. His other pictures include *The Garden of Eden* and *The Expulsion from Eden* (1828); *Titian's Goblet* (1833); *The Voyage of Life*, in four pictures, representing Childhood, Youth, Manhood and Old Age (1840); *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso* (1844); *The Cross and the World*, and *The Trial of Faith* (1847-48); and many paintings of American scenery. See *Life and Works of Thomas Cole, N.A.*, by the Rev. Louis H. Noble. He died near Catskill, N.Y., Feb. 11, 1848.

COLEMAN, Ann Mary Butler (Crittenden), author, was born in Russellville, Ky., May 5, 1813; daughter of John Jordan and Sallie O. (Lee) Crittenden; granddaughter of John Crittenden and of John Lee, both distinguished Revolutionary soldiers, and through her father a direct descendant of Thomas Jefferson. She was married in 1830 to Chapman Coleman, U.S. marshal for Kentucky under President John Quincy Adams. Upon the death of her husband and the subsequent marriage of her eldest daughter she took her younger children to Europe, where she devoted herself to travel and the study of European literature and the languages. On her return to America she engaged in literary work and translated from the German and French for American publishers. She published in 1864 *Life and Letters of John J. Crittenden*, accepted as

the authorized life of the statesman. She died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 13, 1891.

COLEMAN, Charles, Caryll, painter, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., in 1840. He was educated in the public schools of Buffalo and in 1859 went to Europe, where for two years he studied in France and Italy. In 1861 he returned to the United States and served out a three years' enlistment in the Union army. He returned to Europe in 1866 and opened a studio in Rome. He was elected a member of the London art club, and in 1881 associate of the National academy of design, New York city. His more important pictures include *Interior of Chapel adjoining Sala del Cumbria at Perugia*; *The Bronze Horse of St. Mark's, Venice* (1877); *The Troubadour*, *The Young Monk*, and *Nuremberg Towers*, exhibited at Philadelphia at the Centennial in 1876; *Decorative Panel* at the Paris Exposition of 1878; *Venice, Ancient and Modern* (1880); *Remote Quarter of Paris in 1878* (1881); *Capri Interior*, *Capri Reapers* and *Head of Capri Girl* (1886).

COLEMAN, Hamilton Dudley, representative, was born in New Orleans, La., May 12, 1845; son of Willis Pearson and Ann Elizabeth (Head) Coleman; grandson of Leonard and Eunice (Pierson) Koolman and of Edmund Linguin and Charlotte Gordon (Puckett) Head; great-grandson of John and Ann (Johnson) Puckett and of Jacob Koolman, who immigrated to America about 1750 and settled in Philadelphia; and great² grandson of Willis and Nancey (Ford) Johnson of South Carolina. Willis Johnson was a soldier in Marion's army. Hamilton was educated in the New Orleans high school, leaving school in 1862, and served actively over three years in Virginia in the Washington artillery. After the surrender of Lee's army he returned to New Orleans where he engaged in the manufacture of corn mills and machinery. He was vice-president and president of the Brush electric light company, of the Mexican exchange in New Orleans and of the New Orleans chamber of commerce, and vice-president of the National board of trade. He was a charter member and the largest individual stockholder of the New Orleans world's exposition, 1884. He was a Republican representative from the 2d district of Louisiana in the 51st congress, 1889-91. He was married in 1870 to Jessica Prague, and they had three sons and one daughter.

COLEMAN, Leighton, second P. E. bishop of Delaware and 146th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1837; son of the Rev. John and Louisa Margaretta (Thomas) Coleman; and grandson of John and Elizabeth Coleman. His father was rector of Trinity church, Philadelphia, and editor

of the *Banner of the Cross*. The son was intended for a mercantile life and was educated to that end at the Episcopal academy, Philadelphia. He determined, however, to enter the church, and was graduated at the General theological seminary in 1861. He was ordained a deacon in 1860, and



Lighten Coleman

admitted to the priesthood May 15, 1861. In 1861 he was married to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Alexis Irenée du Pont of Wilmington, Del. His ministry was passed at St. Luke's, Bustleton, 1861-63; St. John's, Wilmington, Del., 1863-66; St. Mark's, Mauch Chunk, Pa., 1866-74; and Trinity church, Toledo, Ohio, 1874-79. From 1879 to 1887 he made his home in England on account of his wife's health, and while there was actively occupied with church work, being an organizing diocesan secretary of the Church of England temperance society during his several years' residence at Oxford. In 1875 he declined the bishopric of Fond-du-Lac. He was consecrated bishop of Delaware, Oct. 18, 1888. Trinity college conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1865, Racine that of S.T.D. in 1875, and Hobart that of LL.D. in 1888. He published *A History of The Church in America*; *The History of Lehigh Valley*, and various sermons, addresses and pastorals.

COLEMAN, Lyman, educator, was born at Middlefield, Mass., June 14, 1796; son of Dr. William and Achsah (Lyman) Coleman; grandson of Dr. Seth and Sarah (Beecher) Coleman, and a descendant in the 7th generation from Thomas Coleman, who emigrated from England to New England about 1634-35 and was among the early settlers of Wethersfield, Conn. He was graduated at Yale in 1817; was principal of the Latin grammar school at Hartford, Conn., 1817-20, and was tutor and student of theology at Yale, 1820-25. He was married Sept. 21, 1826, to Maria Flynt of Munson, Mass. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Oct. 19, 1825, and preached at Belchertown, Mass., 1825-32. He was principal of Burr seminary, Manchester, Vt., 1832-37, and of the English department, Phillips academy, Andover, 1837-42. After study in Germany, 1842-44, he was professor of Greek at Amherst college, 1844-45, and of German, 1845-46; professor of German at the College of New Jersey, 1847-49; principal of the Presbyterian academy, Philadelphia, Pa.,

1849-58; and engaged in literary labors, 1858-61. He visited Egypt, the desert, and Palestine, in 1856, with six young men, and prepared a map of Palestine. In 1861 he accepted the chair of Latin and Greek at Lafayette college, and in 1868 was transferred to that of Latin language and literature. He visited California and the Yosemite in 1872 and ascended Gray's peak when in his seventy-sixth year. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Middlebury college in 1833, and that of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1847. He published *Antiquities of the Christian Church* (1841); *The Apostolical and Primitive Church* (1844); *Historical Geography of the Bible* (1850); *Ancient Christianity Exemplified* (1852); *Historical Text-book and Atlas of Biblical Geography* (1854); *Prelacy and Ritualism* (1869); and *Lyman Genealogy*. He died in Easton, Pa., March 16, 1882.

COLEMAN, William Tell, merchant, was born in Cynthiana, Ky., Feb. 29, 1824. He spent his early youth as a lumberman in St. Louis, Mo., and attended the St. Louis university, where he was graduated, passing through the entire course in two years of study. He then devoted himself to the study of law, but gave it up because of ill health, and engaged in lumbering in Wisconsin. With a party of gold-seekers he made the journey overland to California in 1849, but left his companions to dig for gold, while he opened stores at various points to furnish the incoming mining population with supplies. He was a member of the famous executive committee of vigilance in February, 1851, when Mr. Jansen was assaulted, and upon its revival in 1856, when Editor King was murdered, Mr. Coleman was its president, directed its trials, superintended the execution of the murderers, and so kept the committee in check as to avoid interference by the United States authorities. In 1857 he removed to New York city, conducting the New York branch of William T. Coleman & Co. of San Francisco, Cal. He was an active Union man, contributed liberally toward the prosecution of the war and personally assisted in suppressing the draft riots in New York city. After the war closed he offered his sympathy and material aid to the stricken people of the south. Returning to California in 1864 he continued the management of his business, which was extending to a large trade with China and Japan. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful candidate for U.S. senator. In 1877-78 he organized the committee of safety to assist the police in quelling the labor riots. His firm failed in 1888 for \$2,000,000, but after a compromise had been effected with the creditors he continued the business, and by 1892 he had liquidated the entire indebtedness with interest. Besides this, he succeeded in accumulating about \$600,000. A clause in his will

reads: "Having with a full hand continuously and pleurably aided many public and private charities, gratuities, reliefs, promotions and benefactions, I think I have done my full duty in all of that regard also, and should now devote the remainder of my holdings exclusively to the support and uses of my wife and children." For Mr. Coleman's part in the vigilance committee see *Annals of San Francisco* (1855); Tuthill's *History of California* (1866); and Hittell's *History of San Francisco* (1878). He died in San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 22, 1893.

COLES, Abraham, author, physician and surgeon, was born in Scotch Plains, N.J., Dec. 26, 1813; son of Dennis and Catherine (Van Deursen) Coles; grandson of James (born 1744) and Elizabeth (Frazee) Coles, and a descendant on his mother's side of Everardus Bogardus and his wife, Anneke Jans. Until the age of twelve he was educated by his parents, and in 1828 became a clerk in a New York dry goods store. In 1830 he taught Latin and Greek at Plainfield, N.J., for a few months, and in 1831 began to study law, which profession he subsequently relinquished as his vocation in life for the study of medicine. He attended the University of the City of New York, and the College of physicians and surgeons, New York, and in 1835 received his M.D. degree from Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia. In 1836 he began practice at Newark, N.J., and in 1842 was married to Caroline Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Jonathan Combs and Maria (Smith) Ackerman of New Brunswick, N.J. He several times visited Europe for study and travel, giving especial attention to languages, both ancient and modern. He was one of the founders of the Newark library and of the New Jersey historical society, and a member of the board of education and other organizations. He owned a valuable collection of books, paintings and statuary gathered during his lifetime. A colossal bronze bust of Abraham Coles by J. Q. A. Ward, with its pedestal of stones quarried for the purpose in Galilee, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, and on the Mount of Olives, Palestine, was unveiled in Washington Park, Newark, N.J., July 5, 1897. The pedestal is founded on a rock weighing about seven tons, which was transported with much difficulty from a grove near the landing place of the pilgrim fathers at Plymouth, Mass. He received from Rutgers college the degree of A.M.; from Lewisburg university that of Ph. D. in 1860; and from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, that of LL.D. in 1871. In 1847 appeared in the Newark *Daily Advertiser* his first translation of the "Dies Iræ." This was extensively copied and made him famous throughout the literary world. In 1859 he published a volume comprising thirteen origi-

nal translations of *Dies Iræ* (6th edition, 1892), to which he subsequently added five other translations. He also published a translation of *Stabat Mater Dolorosa* (1865, 3d edition, 1892); a translation of *Stabat Mater Speciosa* (1867, 2d edition, 1892); *Old Gems in New Settings* (1866, 3d edition, 1892); *Man, the Microcosm* (1866, 5th edition, 1892); *The Evangel* (1874, 2d edition, 1884); *The Light of the World* (1884); and *A New Rendering of the Hebrew Psalms Into English Verse* (1887). He was the author of many patriotic and devotional hymns. See *Abraham Coles; Biographical Sketch, Memorial Tributes, Selections from his Works*, edited by J. Ackerman Coles (1892). He died at Hotel Del Monte, near Monterey, Cal., May 3, 1891.

COLES, Edward, governor of Illinois, was born in Albemarle county, Va., Dec. 15, 1786; son of Col. John and Rebecca (Tucker) Coles. His father was a Revolutionary officer. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney college and at William and Mary college, finishing the prescribed course at the latter in 1807, but not graduating on account of illness. In 1809 he was appointed private secretary to President Madison and he remained in that position until 1815, when the President sent him to Russia to settle a misunderstanding between the Emperor and the U.S. government, in which undertaking he was successful. In 1819 he removed with his negroes to Edwardsville, Ill., where he freed them and gave to the head of each family 160 acres of land. He was appointed by President Monroe registrar of the land office at Edwardsville, and in 1822 he was elected governor of Illinois and served until 1826. About 1833 he removed to Philadelphia, Pa. Coles county, Ill., was named in his honor. He was married in 1833 to Sally Logan, daughter of Hugh and Sarah (Smith) Roberts, and his son Edward was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1856 and became a lawyer in Philadelphia. See *Sketch of Edward Coles, Second Governor of Illinois* (1882), by E. B. Washburne. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 7, 1868.

COLES, Jonathan Ackerman, physician and surgeon, was born in Newark, N.J., May 6, 1843; only son of Abraham and Caroline (Ackerman) Coles; grandson of Dennis Coles and of Jonathan Combs Ackerman, and a descendant of Dominie Everardus Bogardus and his wife, Anneke Jans. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1864, and from the College of physicians and surgeons in New York city in 1868. He began the practice of his profession in New York city, spending the years 1877-78 in Europe in the medical schools and hospitals of London, Paris, Heidelberg, Berlin and Vienna. He travelled throughout Europe and the East and on his return joined his father in the practice of medicine and

surgery in Newark and Scotch Plains, N.J. He edited new editions of his father's works and contributed to the medical and general press. He became a member of the New York academy



of medicine and of the New York county medical society, and in 1891 was elected president of the Union county, N.J., medical society. He was made member of the American medical association, a trustee and life member of the New Jersey historical society, a member of the Washington association of Morristown, N.J., and a fellow for life of the Metropoli-

tan museum of art, New York. Individually and as executor of his father's estate he gave many valuable works of art to the city of Newark and to institutions of learning throughout the United States. The famous painting, figures life size, known as "The Good Samaritan," the work of Daniel Huntington assisted by Paul Delaroche in Paris, 1852-53, he gave to the people of New Jersey, for the main hall of the state house at Trenton. His gift of the historic life-size bronze Indian group, executed by C. B. Ives in Rome, Italy, in 1886, was, with its marble pedestal, unveiled in Lincoln Park, Newark, N.J., Nov. 28, 1895. In August, 1898, he presented to Admiral George Dewey an allegorical bronze, executed by Antoine Louis Barye (1795-1875), imported and mounted by Tiffany & Co., New York.



COLES, Walter, representative, was born in Pittsylvania county, Va., in 1789; son of John and ——— (Tucker) Coles. He engaged in farming and was subsequently justice of the peace for many years. On March 12, 1812, he was made 2d lieutenant in the 2d light dragoons, and was promoted captain in the 3d rifles March 17, 1814, serving on the northern frontier till 1815. He was a representative in the Virginia legislature, 1833-34, and represented his district as a Democrat in the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th congresses, 1835-45; after which he declined a re-election and retired to his farm. He was married to Eliza F., daughter of Bowler Cocke

of Turkey Island, Va. He died at his residence near Roberson's Store, Va., Nov. 9, 1857.

COLFAX, Schuyler, statesman, was born in New York city, March 23, 1823; son of Schuyler and Hannah (Stryker) Colfax; grandson of Gen. William and Hetty (Schuyler) Colfax, and of Peter and ——— (De La Mater) Stryker; and a descendant from William Colfax who came from England and settled in Wethersfield, Conn., before 1643; from Glaude and Hester (Du Bois) Le Maister, who came from Brittany, were married in Amsterdam and settled in Haarlem, New Amsterdam; and from Jacob Gerriste Strycker, who came to New Amsterdam in 1652 from Holland. His maternal grandfather was a captain of Washington's life-guards, and his grandmother a daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler. His father, a clerk in the Mechanics' bank in New York city, died Oct. 20, 1822, before Schuyler was born, and his mother afterward married George W. Mathews. Schuyler attended the best private schools and served as a clerk in the store of his step-father. In 1836 the family removed to New Carlisle, Ind., where Schuyler was appointed by his step-father in 1841 deputy auditor of St. Joseph county, with his office at South Bend. He became interested in journalism and served for two years as reporter of the state senate for the *State Journal*, Indianapolis. In 1844, in company with A. W. West, he purchased the *Free Press*, published at South Bend, and changed its name in 1845 to the *St. Joseph Valley Register*, making it a Whig organ, and the paper and its editor acquired a state reputation. In the Whig national convention of 1848 he was a delegate and one of the secretaries. In 1850 he was a member of the state convention to revise the constitution, and voted against the legal exclusion of free colored men from Indiana. In 1851 he made his first political canvass, for representative in the 33d congress against Dr. Graham N. Fitch, met seventy speaking appointments, but failed of an election. He was a delegate-at-large to the Whig national convention of 1852; declined renomination as representative in 1853, but in 1855 accepted the Republican nomination. He was a representative in the 34th and six succeeding congresses, 1855-69, serving as speaker of the house throughout the 38th, 39th and 40th congresses, and gaining renown as an effective party leader and legislator. As chairman of the committee on post-offices and post-roads he greatly advanced the mail facilities and gave to the growing region beyond the Mississippi its first daily mail service. In 1861 he championed the cause of General Frémont when his Missouri campaign was criticised in the house by Gen. Frank P. Blair. In 1862 he introduced the bill

afterward adopted and made a part of the statute law, punishing as felons fraudulent contractors speculating on the necessities of the government. He left the speaker's chair on April 8, 1864, in order to move the expulsion of Representative Long of Ohio for words spoken in debate, in which the offending representative had favored the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. His resolution did not pass until modified so as



to make it a resolution of censure rather than expulsion. Temperance associations found in Mr. Colfax an able advocate, and he advanced legislation looking to the carrying out of such reforms. In the Republican national convention of 1868, upon the nomination of Gen. U. S. Grant as the party candidate for the presidency,

Mr. Colfax was made the candidate for the vice-presidency on the first ballot. This transferred him on March 4, 1869, to the chair of the presiding officer of the senate, in which position he served throughout the 41st and 42d congresses. His apparent encouragement of the Liberal Republican movement of 1872 induced the leaders of that wing of the party to mention his name in connection with the Presidency, and this fact, although in no way encouraged or approved by Mr. Colfax, was sufficient to weaken him before the regular convention at Philadelphia and he was defeated in the vice-presidential contest. The friends of Mr. Greeley, upon his death in November, offered to Mr. Colfax the editorship of the *New York Tribune*, which he declined. The congressional investigation of the methods and practices of the *crédit mobilier* of America and the connection of members of congress with the enterprise, together with the allotment of shares of stock to representatives in congress for the purpose of controlling legislation, resulted in the report of the house judiciary committee in 1873, that so far as the investigation implicated Mr. Colfax, the house had no ground to impeach him, as the offence, if committed, was before his election to the vice-presidency. He strenuously denied the charges made before the committee, and his friends remained ever faithful. The charge was based on the evidence of a check payable to "S. C. or bearer," and it proved to have been paid to another person; but the imputation, coming from those whom he had supposed

to be his friends, hurt him so keenly that he retired to South Bend, Ind., and thereafter devoted himself to the lecture platform. His more popular lectures were "Across the Continent," and "Abraham Lincoln," the first being his experiences in a journey to San Francisco and return, made in the summer of 1865; and the second of peculiar interest to the public on account of the personal friendship that had existed between the lecturer and his subject. He was a regent of the Smithsonian institution. He also actively engaged in the cause of Odd Fellowship and the Odd Fellows of Indianapolis, Ind., erected to his memory a bronze statue in University park, unveiled May 18, 1887. Col. O. J. Hollister prepared a "Life of Colfax," published in 1886. He was married Oct. 10, 1844, to Evelyn E., daughter of Col. Ralph Clark of Argyle, N. Y. She died at Newport, R. I., in July, 1863, and he was married at Andover, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1867, to Ellen M., daughter of Theodore L. Wade, and niece of Benjamin F. Wade, U. S. senator from Ohio. Schuyler Colfax died in Mankato, Minn., Jan. 13, 1885.

COLFELT, Lawrence Maclay, clergyman, was born in Reedsville, Mifflin county, Pa., Dec. 22, 1849; son of Charles and Nancy (Bates) Colfelt; grandson of Charles Colfelt of Tubingen, Germany, and a descendant of the Huguenots through his grandmother, who was of French extraction. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college in 1869, and from Princeton theological seminary in 1872. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry May 9, 1872, and was pastor at Allentown, Pa., 1872-74; of the First church, Philadelphia, 1874-84; and of the Oxford church, Philadelphia, 1884-93. In 1893 he sustained Dr. Charles A. Briggs in his alleged heresies and voluntarily retired from the presbytery of Philadelphia. He then resigned his pastorate and accepted the chair of ethics in the Pennsylvania state college, being at the same time preacher to the college. In April, 1898, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Oxford Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Pa. Hampden-Sydney gave him the degree of D. D. in 1885.

COLGATE, James Boorman, banker and philanthropist, was born in New York city, March 4, 1818; son of William and Mary (Gilbert) Colgate; and grandson of Robert and Mary (Bowles) Colgate, who emigrated from the county of Kent, England, in 1795, to escape persecution as sympathizers with the American colonists during the Revolution. Robert Colgate received notification of the enmity of the government from Pitt, a friend of his boyhood. First settling in Maryland, he removed to New York city and thence to Delaware county, N. Y., where he died

suddenly while preparing to conduct religious services in a schoolhouse, at the age of sixty-five years. James Boorman was prepared for college in schools in New York city and in Connecticut. When sixteen years old he decided to abandon a college course and devote himself to a business life. He began as shipping clerk and rose to the



position of book-keeper in the house of Boorman, Johnston & Co., importers. After seven years' service as clerk he made a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health and on his return in 1843 engaged in the wholesale dry goods business, organizing the firm of Colgate & Abbe. In 1852 he associated himself with John B. Trevor as Trevor & Colgate, dealers in stock and other securities. In 1857 they added to the business a bullion and specie department to which Mr. Colgate gave his personal attention. He helped to organize and was for three years president of the first gold exchange. In 1873 the firm name was changed to James B. Colgate & Co., and the firm was still in business on Wall street at the close of the nineteenth century. In this long period of existence, covering nearly half a century, it never felt the effect of a panic so as to fail to meet a single obligation. Mr. Colgate was a close student of the principles underlying and governing the financial dealings of the world and was a strenuous advocate of the remonetization of silver. His papers on this subject were very widely read. When a clerk receiving fifty dollars a year as salary, he reserved a portion for benevolent purposes and continued the practice during his life. In 1869, with his partner, Mr. Trevor, he built and presented to the Warburton avenue Baptist church, Yonkers, N.Y., appropriate church buildings, and subsequently one for the use of the colored Baptists of Yonkers. To Madison university, of which institution his father was an incorporator and he a trustee from 1861, and president of the board of trustees from 1864, he repeatedly contributed, not only to its endowment but to its material equipment.

He erected Colgate academy and Colgate library as a memorial to his parents. In 1890 the board of trustees, with the consent of the alumni, in view of the benefactions of the Colgate family for several generations, changed the name of the institution to Colgate university. In 1891 Mr. Colgate established the Dodge memorial fund in memory of President Ebenezer Dodge. The principal, \$1,000,000, is held by three trustees, and the interest is paid, one half to the university and one half added to the principal. In 1903 he gave \$100,000 more. To Colby academy, New London, N.H.; to Rochester university; to Peddie institute; to Columbian university, Washington, D.C.; to Rochester theological seminary; to Cook academy, and to numerous needy churches and associations he was a liberal benefactor. Mr. Colgate was married in 1844 to S. Ellen Hoyt of Utica, N.Y., by whom he had one son, William Hoyt Colgate. Mrs. Colgate died in 1846 and in 1851 he was married to Susan F., daughter of Gov. Anthony Colby of New London, N.H. His children by this marriage were Mary and James Colby Colgate.

COLGATE, Samuel, philanthropist, was born in New York city, N.Y., March 22, 1822; son of William and Mary (Gilbert) Colgate; grandson of Robert and Mary (Bowles) Colgate; and a descendant of Stephen Colgate of the county of Kent, England. He learned the business of soap making in his father's establishment and succeeded him, not only in the business, but also in carrying forward his great charitable and religious benefactions. He was chairman of the board of education of Madison, (afterward Colgate) university, and one of its most liberal patrons. He was a member of the finance committee of the American tract society; president of the New York Baptist educational society, and of the Society for the suppression of vice, for eighteen years; and for three years president of the Baptist home mission society. He gave to Colgate university over 40,000 pamphlets bearing on the history of the Baptist denomination. He died in Orange, N.J., April 23, 1897.

COLGATE, William, philanthropist, was born in Hollingbourn, Kent county, England, Jan. 25, 1783; son of Robert and Mary (Bowles) Colgate. He immigrated to America in 1795 with his parents, who fled from England to escape persecution as avowed friends of the American revolutionists, and settled in Harford county, Md., removing subsequently to Delaware county, N.Y. In 1804, on attaining his majority, he apprenticed himself to a tallow-chandler in New York, and having acquired a thorough knowledge of the business, he established himself in that city and gained a wide reputation in the business world. He used his first earnings to pay for the

Delaware county farm for his parents. He was a devout Baptist and became a leader in Christian work and in directing and supporting missionary and educational enterprises. He was a member of the board of managers of the American Bible society, from which organization he withdrew, with the other Baptist managers, when the society refused to print the translations of the Bible made by Baptist missionaries, and founded the American and foreign Bible society, of which he was made the treasurer. In 1850 he helped to organize the American Bible union and acted as its treasurer up to the time of his death. On April 23, 1811, he was married to Mary, daughter of Edward Gilbert. He was a liberal contributor to all the charitable undertakings of his church and annually subscribed to the current expenses of the Hamilton literary and theological institution, but resisted its permanent endowment. He died in New York city, March 25, 1857.

COLHOUN, Edmund Ross, naval officer, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., May 6, 1821; son of Alexander and Margaretta Ariana (Ross) Colhoun. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman April 1, 1839; was promoted passed midshipman July 2, 1845; master Jan. 6, 1853; and lieutenant June 27, 1853, when he resigned. He saw actual fighting while on the *Cumberland* in the attack on Alvarado and the capture of Tabasco, Mexico, 1846-47. In 1861 he re-entered the navy as acting lieutenant, his commission bearing date Sept. 24, 1861, and he was promoted commander Nov. 27, 1862. He commanded the *Shawsheen* and *Hunchback* of the North Atlantic squadron in the attack on Roanoke Island and New Bern, N.C., 1861-63; the *Weehawken* and *Ladona* in the siege of Charleston, S.C., and the *Saugus* on James river and at Fort Fisher, 1864-65. He was commissioned captain March 2, 1869; commodore, April 26, 1876; and rear admiral, Dec. 3, 1882. He was fleet captain of the South Pacific squadron, 1866-67; commanded the *Dictator* in 1869, and brought home the *Lloyd Aspinwall*, detained by the Spanish authorities at Havana, Cuba; commanded the *Hartford* on the Asiatic station, 1873-74; and commanded the station during the protracted absence of the admiral invalided home; the *Richmond* on the South Pacific, 1874; Mare island navy yard, 1877-81; and was inspector of vessels at Mare island, 1881-82. He was retired May 6, 1883, by operation of law. He was married July 31, 1845, to Mary A. Reed of Philadelphia, and their son, S. Reed Colhoun, became paymaster in the U.S. navy. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 17, 1897.

COLLAMER, Jacob, senator, was born in Troy, N.Y., Jan. 8, 1791; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Van Ormun) Collamer. His father removed to Vermont about 1795 and with a

family of eight children could afford to them only the advantages of the common school. Jacob procured the means to prepare himself for college and gained admission to the University of Vermont, where he was graduated in 1810. He was admitted to the bar in 1813. During 1812 he served as lieutenant of artillery in the frontier campaign. He practised law at Royalton, Vt., 1816-36; was for several years register of probate; represented the town in the state legislature four years; was state's attorney for Windsor county, 1822-24; was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1836; and assistant judge of the supreme court, 1833-42. He was a representative from the 2d Vermont district in the 28th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1843-49, and declined renomination. Upon the accession of Gen. Zachary Taylor to the presidency in 1849, Mr. Collamer was appointed postmaster-general and resigned, with the other members of the cabinet, upon the death of the President in July, 1850. In the fall of 1850 the legislature of the state elected him circuit judge, which position he resigned in 1855 to take his seat in the U.S. senate, having been elected as an Anti-Slavery Whig. He presented a minority report on the condition of affairs in Kansas Territory, opposing every other member of the committee, and ably meeting Senator Douglas in debate. He was one of the three senators from New England who voted against the tariff bill of 1857. He was re-elected to the senate in 1861. In the Republican national convention of 1860 the delegates from Vermont presented his name as their choice for the presidential nomination and on the first ballot he received ten votes, when his name was withdrawn. He and Senator Fessenden of Maine were the two New England senators who declined to vote against the Crittenden compromise of 1861, and he spoke and voted for the Crittenden resolutions declaring "that the war was waged only for the preservation of the Union, the supremacy of the constitution, and the dignity, equality and rights of all the states, and as soon as those objects were accomplished, the war ought to cease." He drew up the great act of July 13, 1861, giving extraordinary powers to the President, and the first congressional sanction to the war; and proposed the amended resolution forbidding any army or naval officer to take any action toward reclaiming or surrendering fugitive slaves coming within their lines. He opposed Senator Sumner's amendment to an appropriation bill in 1862 prohibiting the domestic slave-trade, on the ground that it would recognize negroes as merchandise rather than persons. In 1864 he introduced the bill placing all negroes who had enlisted on the same footing as white troops. He opposed the legal tender act and

would not admit the necessity of the greenback issue. He demanded of the south security for future peace and his argument for the ironclad oath was a logical presentation of reasons for the extra-constitutional legislation. He was married July 15, 1817, to Mary N., daughter of Abigail Stone. He was professor of medical jurisprudence in the Vermont medical college, Woodstock, 1843-49. The University of Vermont conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1850 and Dartmouth gave him the same degree in 1855. He died at Woodstock, Vt., Nov. 9, 1865.

COLLES, Christopher, engineer, was born in Ireland about 1737. He came to America and lectured in Philadelphia and New York city on pneumatics, water supply for cities, and inland lock navigation, 1772-74. In 1775 he gave instruction in gunnery and was employed as instructor in the Continental artillery until 1777. In 1784 he memorialized the New York legislature in behalf of an inland lock canal between Lake Ontario and the Hudson river, as proved practicable by surveys via the Mohawk river made by him, which were published in 1785 by Loudon and in 1808 by himself. He then engaged in manufacturing various ingenious and useful scientific devices, including proof-glasses for testing the specific gravity of imported liquors. Congress appointed him a custom-house inspector and he was afterward superintendent of the Academy of fine arts. In 1812 he built and operated a telegraph at Fort Clinton. He claimed to have constructed the first steam engine built in America. He died in New York city in 1821.

COLLETT, John, geologist, was born in Eugene, Ind., Jan. 6, 1828; son of Stephen S. and Sarah (Grondyke) Collett; grandson of John and Elizabeth Collett of Juniata Valley, Pa., and of John Groendyke; and a descendant of John Collett who immigrated to Wilmington, Del., about 1751. He was graduated at Wabash college, Ind., in 1847; was assistant state geologist, 1870-78; a member of the commission to build the state house, 1878-79; chief of the bureau of statistics and geology, 1879-80; a member of the state senate, 1871-73; and state geologist, 1881-85. He published annual reports during his terms of office as geologist and prepared valuable geological maps and surveys of the state. He was a fellow and member of many geological societies of the United States. Wabash conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1850, and that of Ph.D. in 1879, and the Central college of medicine and chirurgery gave him that of M.D. in 1882. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., March 15, 1899.

COLLIER, Henry Watkins, governor of Alabama, was born in Lunenburg county, Va., Jan. 17, 1801; son of James and Elizabeth (Bouldin) Collier; grandson of Cornelius and Elizabeth

(Wyatt) Collier, and of James and Sally (Watkins) Bouldin; and great-grandson of John Collier of Little York, Va., who was either a native of England or the son of an Englishman. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Abbeville district, S.C., where he received his primary education, and in 1818 removed with the family to Madison county, Ala., was admitted to the bar in 1822, and practised law at Huntsville until 1823, when he located in Tuscaloosa. He was married in 1826 to Mary Williams Battle. In 1827 he was elected a representative in the state legislature. In 1828 he was elected to the supreme bench and in 1832 was continued on the circuit bench. He was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the state in 1836 and became chief justice in 1837. In 1849, upon his election as governor of Alabama, he resigned from the bench. He was re-elected governor in 1851, almost without opposition. He died at Bailey's Springs, Ala., Aug. 28, 1855.

COLLIER, John Allen, representative, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Nov. 13, 1787; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Stockwell) Collier; and grandson of Richard Collier. He studied law at the celebrated law school at Litchfield, the first law school in the United States; was admitted to the bar in 1809; practised at Binghamton, and was the first district attorney of Broome county, June 11, 1818, to Feb. 25, 1822. He was a representative from New York in the 22d congress, 1831-33, and comptroller of the state from Jan. 27, 1841, to Feb. 7, 1842. He was appointed one of the three commissioners to revise the statutes in 1847 and resigned Jan. 18, 1848. He was attorney for the receiver of the United States bank and was prominently named as the Whig candidate for governor of New York, refusing the second place on the ticket. He was presidential elector and president of the New York electoral college in 1849, voting for Taylor and Fillmore; and declined a foreign embassy offered by President Fillmore in 1850. He died in Binghamton, N.Y., March 24, 1873.

COLLIER, Peter, chemist, was born in Chittenango, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1835; son of Jacob and Mary Elizabeth Collier. He fitted for college at Yates's polytechnic institute in his native town and was graduated at Yale in 1861. He then took a post-graduate course at Sheffield scientific school, Yale, and served as assistant to the professor of chemistry in the laboratory, 1862-66, receiving in 1866 his Ph.D. degree. He was professor of chemistry, mineralogy and metallurgy in the University of Vermont, 1867-77, and received the degree of M.D. from that institution in 1870. He was married Oct. 18, 1871, in Providence, R.I., to Caroline Frances, daughter of the Hon. Andrew Aldrich Angell of Scituate, R.I.,

and sister of Pres. James B. Angell of the University of Michigan. He was dean of the medical faculty, University of Vermont, 1871-74, filling at the same time the chair of general chemistry and toxicology in the medical department. He was secretary of the state board of agriculture, mining and manufactures, 1872-76. He was on the board of scientific commissioners to the international exposition at Vienna in 1873, and in 1877 resigned his chair at the University of Vermont to accept the appointment of chief chemist to the department of agriculture, Washington, D.C., making valuable investigations and suggestions as to the cultivation and use of sorghum in making sugar in the United States. He retired from the department in 1883, but continued to reside in Washington, occupied in preparing his investigations for publication, until the fall of 1887, when he was elected a director of the New York agricultural experiment station at Geneva, N.Y. Illness compelled his resignation from the position in October, 1895, and he removed to Ann Arbor, Mich. He invented an apparatus for obtaining the residue of sugar from the refuse of cane in the ordinary process of manufacture. He published *Sorghum; Its Culture and Manufacture Economically Considered, and as a Source of Sugar, Syrup and Fodder* (1884). He died in Ann Arbor, Mich., June 29, 1896.

COLLIER, Robert Laird, clergyman, was born in Salisbury, Md., Aug. 7, 1835. He became a clerk in a drug store at an early age and later a Methodist exhorter in the Salisbury circuit. He was transferred to the Philadelphia conference, where he preached until 1856, when he entered the Methodist general Biblical institute at Concord, N.H. He was graduated in 1858 and held various pastorates in the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1866 he became a Channing Unitarian, and was pastor at Davenport, Iowa, Chicago, Ill., and Brooklyn, N.Y., 1866-76; Boston, Mass., 1876-80; Leicester, Bradford, and Birmingham, England, 1880-85, and Kansas City, Mo., 1885-88. In 1888 he purchased a country home, "Everglades," near Salisbury, Md. He was U.S. consul at Leipzig under President Garfield, and with Dr. Gould of Johns Hopkins university, was sent to Europe by President Cleveland to gather labor statistics. On this mission he visited nearly every country of continental Europe. In 1888 he retired from the ministry and devoted himself to preparing for the government the statistics thus acquired. He was married to a daughter of Hiram Price of Davenport, Iowa, and had one son, Hiram Price Collier, who became a Unitarian clergyman. Iowa university conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1865. He published *Everyday Subjects in Sunday Sermons* (1869); *Meditations on the Essence of Christianity* (1876); and *English*

Home Life (1885). He died suddenly at "The Everglades," near Salisbury, Md., July 26, 1890.

COLLIER, Thomas Stephens, author, was born in New York city, Nov. 4, 1842. He entered the U.S. navy in 1856 as an apprentice; was made mate April 28, 1866, and boatswain July 9, 1866. He was retired in October, 1883, by reason of disabilities incident to his long service. He was a tireless bibliophile and numismatist, and a discriminating collector of china, his visits to the different ports of the world affording him unusual opportunities to gratify his tastes. After his retirement he devoted himself to literature and to arranging, classifying and indexing his collections of books, coins and china. He contributed to the press both prose and verse and in 1889 published his collected poems under the title, *Song Sprays*. He early made his home in New London, Conn., helped to organize the county historical society, served as its secretary and became an authority on the early publications of colonial America. He died in New London, Conn., Sept. 21, 1893.

COLLIN, Charles Avery, lawyer, was born at Benton, Yates county, N.Y., May 18, 1846; son of Henry C. and Maria L. (Park) Collin; grandson of Avery Park, and a descendant of early New England families. His first Collin ancestor, a Huguenot refugee, settled in Milford, Conn. He was prepared for college at Penn Yan academy and was graduated at Yale in 1866. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar and practised law at Elmira, N.Y., until the organization of the Cornell university law school, in 1887, when he became a professor of law there. In the same year he was employed as special counsel by Governor David B. Hill, and was continued in the same position by Governor Flower. In 1889 he was chosen one of the three commissioners of statutory revision, and held the office until 1895, when he removed to New York city and engaged in the practice of law. In 1892 he edited volumes V. and VI. of the eighth edition and in 1896 edited the ninth edition of the revised statutes of New York. He is the author of many contributions to reviews and magazines.

COLLIN, John Francis, author, was born in Hillsdale, N.Y., April 30, 1802; son of John and Ruth Holman (Johnson) Collin; grandson of John and Sarah (Arnold) Collin; great-grandson of John and Hannah (Merwin) Collin; and great² grandson of John Collin of Narragansett, who came to America in 1686, probably from the Île de Re, south of the province of Poitou, France. He received the ordinary education accorded farmers' sons of his day and followed the vocation of his father. He was elected to the state assembly in 1834 and was for many

years a member of the board of county supervisors, and was a representative from Dutchess and Columbia counties in the 29th congress, 1845-47. He was married to Pamela Jane Tuller. He published *A History of Hillsdale, N.Y.* (1883), and four volumes of political history during 1879-84, valuable as reference books. He died at Hillsdale, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1889.

COLLINGWOOD, Francis, civil engineer, was born in Elmira, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1834; son of Francis and Elizabeth (Kline) Collingwood; grandson of Thomas and Mary Collingwood, and of John and Elizabeth (Shipman) Kline. Francis Collingwood, senior, came to America in 1816 and settled in Elmira, N.Y. His son Francis was graduated at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1855; was city engineer of Elmira, 1856-68; assistant engineer of the Brooklyn bridge, 1869-83; chief engineer during construction of Newport News dry dock, 1887-89; also, 1888-89, on commission of engineers to examine the work on the new Croton aqueduct; secretary of the American society of civil engineers from 1891 to 1894, inclusive, and an expert examiner for the civil service commission, New York, from 1895. He was awarded the Telford premium and the Telford medal by the Institution of civil engineers of Great Britain for his paper on the repairs made by him on the Allegheny suspension bridge, and was elected to a membership in various engineering societies in Europe and America, a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, and a member of the New York microscopical society, and of the New York academy of science.

COLLINS, Charles, educator, was born in North Yarmouth, Maine, April 17, 1813. He was graduated at the Wesleyan university in 1837 and joined the Maine conference. He was transferred to the Holston conference in 1838, and helped to found and organize Emory and Henry college, Va., of which institution he was president, 1838-52. In 1850 he was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was president of Dickinson college, 1852-60; and of the State female college near Memphis, Tenn., 1860-75, which he established. In 1851 the Centenary college, La., the Masonic college, Mo., and Dickinson college, Pa., each conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. He contributed to the *Ladies' Repository*, the *Southern Methodist Pulpit*, and the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, and edited *The Northern Repertory and College Review* (1845-52). He died at Memphis, Tenn., July 10, 1875.

COLLINS, Charles Sidney, journalist, was born in Utica, N.Y., April 23, 1827. His father was a tool manufacturer and the boy was brought up to the trade. In 1843 he shipped

before the mast and made a four years' voyage on a whaler around the world. His adventures included a short service with the army of General Stockton in California during the Mexican war, when his ship's crew volunteered their assistance. Upon returning home he engaged in business with his father, first at Buffalo, N.Y., and afterward at Ravenna, Ohio, and Rochester, N.Y. While in Rochester he contributed to the *American* and his articles gave him a place on the staff of that paper in 1854. In 1857 the *American* was merged in the *Democrat* and he became city editor. In 1864 he was agent in New York city for the State associated press and worked with the staff of the *Troy Times*. He soon returned to the *Democrat*, remaining with that journal until 1868 when he established the *Chronicle* and was its chief editor for two years. In 1870 it was consolidated with the *Democrat*, and he established the *News Letter*, a Sunday morning paper. In 1872 he returned to the *Troy Times* and was connected with its editorial management until his death, in Troy, N.Y., June 19, 1889.

COLLINS, Edward K., steam navigator, was born in Truro, Mass., Aug. 5, 1802. He gained his first business experience as clerk in a shipping office in New York city. He was soon made superintendent of a New York and Vera Cruz packet line, afterward having charge of a packet line to New Orleans. In 1836 he established a line of sailing packets to Liverpool. In April, 1849, he dispatched the *Atlantic*, the first of four steamships equipped by him, the others being the *Pacific*, *Arctic* and *Baltic*. This was the inauguration of the Collins line of steamers between New York and Liverpool, carrying both freight and passengers. The *Arctic* was lost off Cape Race, Newfoundland, in 1854, and three hundred and twenty-two of the passengers perished. In May, 1856, the *Pacific* sailed from Liverpool with a full passenger list and was never heard from. The company was obliged to cease operations in January, 1858, owing to the action of the government in terminating without reasonable notice the contracts made with Mr. Collins for carrying the European mails, and involving a subsidy of \$385,000 a year, obtained in 1847, and another of \$858,000 a year, made in 1852. The U.S. mail was thereupon carried across the Atlantic by vessels sailing under a foreign flag. Mr. Collins engaged in mining in Ohio and the west. He died in New York city, Jan. 22, 1878.

COLLINS, Ela, representative, was born in Meriden, Conn., Feb. 14, 1786. He practised law in Lowville, N.Y., and was for twenty-one years district attorney of Lewis county, meanwhile conducting a large and productive farm. In 1814 he commanded a regiment of state militia at Sacket Harbor. He repeatedly represented Oneida

county in the state assembly and was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1821. He was a representative in the 18th congress, 1823-25, and at the close of the last session, March 3, 1825, he retired from public life. His son William, born in Oneida county, was also a lawyer in Lowville, and a representative in the 30th congress, later removing to Cleveland, Ohio. Ella Collins died at Lowville, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1848.

COLLINS, Jennie, philanthropist, was born in Amoskeag, N.H., in 1828. She was left an orphan when a mere child and received her education at the hands of her grandmother, a Quakeress. When fourteen years old her grandmother died and she became a mill hand in Lowell and in Lawrence, and subsequently nurse in the family of Judge Lowell of Boston. She then engaged as a vest maker and while thus employed organized, in 1861, a soldiers' relief association among her shopmates, the first organization of that character in Boston. She then began a systematic canvass for funds to support soldiers' homes and to care for the soldiers wounded in battle, especially directing her efforts toward procuring artificial limbs. Her necessities forced her to have frequent recourse to her needle for her personal support and in the midst of this she conducted a free school for the education of soldiers' children. In 1868 she appeared on the platform in behalf of working women and also conducted a class in English history in connection with the Church of the Unity. In 1869 she addressed the convention of working men, held in Boston, to secure a limit of eight hours for a working day, and afterward spoke in all the manufacturing towns in Massachusetts, the subject having become a political issue. In January, 1870, she lectured before the Woman suffrage association in Washington, D.C., and also occupied various pulpits. In the summer she held a series of meetings on Boston Common looking to the provision for amusement for working women at a low price of admission. This led to the establishment of "Boffin's Bower" July 25, 1870, where she provided not only amusement but food, clothing and lodging, when necessary, and found employment for needy women. During the great fire in Boston she so practically demonstrated the benefit of her charity that thereafter it was liberally supported. She published *Nature's Aristocracy; or Battles and Wounds in Time of Peace* (1871). She died in Brookline, Mass., July 20, 1887.

COLLINS, John, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Newport, R.I., June 8, 1717. He was an active patriot and one of a committee sent by the general assembly of Rhode Island to General Washington in September, 1776, to inform him of the condition of the colony and to consult as to its defence. He was a delegate to the Continental

congress, 1778-83. In 1786 he was chosen governor of the state by the advocates of paper money. By his casting vote when there was a tie in the senate, he secured the calling of a convention to decide upon the acceptance of the constitution of the United States. This vote made him unpopular and he was not re-elected to the governorship in 1789. His signing the articles of confederation increased his unpopularity. He died in Newport, R.I., March 8, 1795.

COLLINS, Joseph William, statistician, was born at Islesboro, Maine, Aug. 8, 1839; son of David, Jr., and Eliza (Sawyer), grandson of David and Elizabeth (Barter), and great-grandson of John Collins, who was born at Castine, Maine, about 1765. He was brought up a fisher-boy and had few educational advantages. He early went

to sea on a fishing craft and there gained the general knowledge that fitted him for his life work. He studied mathematics and the higher English branches on ship-board. In 1879 he was employed by the U.S. fish commission on statistics of New England fisheries and in 1880 was sent by the government to the International *Fischere Ausstellung* at Berlin on the staff of the U.S. commissioner. In December, 1880, he was ordered to Washington to prepare reports on the fisheries of the country which were published in *Fisheries and Fishery Industries of the United States*. In 1883 he attended the International fisheries exposition in London. He designed the U.S. fish commission schooner *Grampus*, and her advent in 1886 was the signal for a radical change in the construction and equipment of vessels engaged in the fishing industries. His practical suggestions led to the establishment of the New England halibut fishing industry off the Iceland coasts, to the protection of oyster beds from the depredations of star-fishes, the establishment of a profitable ocean fishery at Tampa, Fla., and many improvements in the Pacific coast fisheries. He commanded the schooner *Grampus*, 1886-88, and in 1887 he discovered and secured a larger collection of the bones of the Great Auk than were before possessed by all the museums of the world. He was an expert adviser of the American commissioners in the International fisheries commission at Washington in 1887-88. He was



appointed in 1888 chief of the division of fisheries of the U.S. fish commission and the same year he had charge of the commission's exhibit at Cincinnati, Ohio. He organized a section of naval architecture in the U.S. national museum and was honorary curator from 1884, and was also made curator of the section of fisheries in 1891. President Harrison appointed him in 1890 representative of the U.S. fish commission on the government board of management and control at the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, and after completing the exhibit for the commission he resigned this position and his connection with the Fish commission in December, 1892. He was chief of the department of fisheries of the World's Columbian exposition from February, 1891, to the close. In 1898 he was U.S. commissioner to the International fisheries exhibition at Bergen, Norway. He was elected an honorary member of various scientific and fisheries societies of Europe and the United States. He came to be recognized as the historian of the American fisheries, and as a fisheries statistician. He edited the *Fishing Gazette*, and in addition to reviews in *Fisheries and Fishery Industries of the United States*, he wrote *History of the Tile Fish*; *The Introduction of Gill Nets in the American Cod Fishery*; *The Beam Trawl Fishery of Great Britain*; *Reports on the Fishing Grounds of the Gulf of Mexico*; *Suggestions for Improvements in Fishing Vessels*; *The Construction and Equipment of the Schooner Grampus*; *Report on the Cruise of the Grampus to Newfoundland, Labrador and the Gulf of St. Lawrence*, in 1889; *The Fisheries of the Pacific Coast*; *Statistical Review of the Coast Fisheries of the United States for 1887 and 1888*; *Report upon the Fishing Vessels and Boats of the Pacific Coast*; *Notes on the Oyster Fishery of Connecticut*; *Fisheries of the United States*; *Decadence of the New England Deep-sea Fisheries*; *Evolution of the American Fishing Schooner*; and many other papers.

COLLINS, Napoleon, naval officer, was born in Pennsylvania, May 4, 1814. He entered the U.S. navy from Iowa as midshipman in 1834, studied at the naval school, Philadelphia, in 1840, and became passed midshipman, July 16, 1840. He was promoted master, Aug. 15, 1846, and lieutenant Nov. 6, 1846, and during the Mexican war took part in the siege of Tuxpan and Tabasco on board the sloop of war *Decatur*. In the civil war he commanded the *Anacosta* of the Potomac fleet in 1861, was transferred to the gunboat *Unadilla*, and joined the South Atlantic squadron in the operations of 1861-62. On July 16, 1862, he was made commander of the *Octorora* of the West Indian squadron, was transferred to the *Wachusett* in 1863, and directed his attention to the Confederate cruisers then operating against United

States commerce. He captured the *Florida* in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil, Oct. 7, 1864, under the guns of the Brazilian fleet, towed his prize out of the harbor and delivered her to the United States authorities at Hampton Roads, Va. While at anchor there she was run into by a transport and sunk. Brazil demanded her rendition, and Secretary Seward disavowed the act of Commander Collins who was tried by court-martial. He was promoted captain, July 25, 1866 and commodore, Jan. 19, 1871. On Aug. 9, 1874, he was made rear-admiral in command of the South Pacific squadron. He died at Callao, Peru, Aug. 9, 1875.

COLLINS, Patrick Andrew, diplomatist, was born near Fermoy, County Cork, Ireland, March 12, 1844; son of Bartholomew and Mary (Leahy) Collins. His mother, with a large family of fatherless children, emigrated to America in 1848 and settled in Chelsea, Mass., where Patrick, the youngest, attended the common schools. He was subsequently an errand boy in a Boston law office, clerk in a store, a coal miner in Ohio, and an upholsterer in Boston. He became identified with the Irish movement in 1862, and was elected by the Suffolk county organization a delegate to the Fenian conventions of 1865 at Cincinnati, Ohio, and at Philadelphia, Pa., of which latter he was secretary. He was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1868 and 1869, and of the state senate in 1870 and 1871. Meanwhile he studied law, was graduated at the law school of Harvard university, and was admitted to the Suffolk county bar in 1871. In 1875 Governor Gaston appointed him judge advocate-general. He was a delegate-at-large from Massachusetts to the Democratic national conventions of 1876, 1880, 1888 and 1892 and was permanent chairman of the national convention at St. Louis, 1888. In the national convention of 1892 he seconded the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President. He represented the 4th Massachusetts district in the 48th, 49th and 50th congresses, where he served on the committees on the judiciary and on Pacific railroads. When in 1880 representatives of the Irish societies of the United States and Canada assembled at Buffalo, N.Y., in support of Mr. Parnell's policy in aid of Ireland and home rule, Mr. Collins, though not present, was elected president of the Irish national land league then permanently



organized. From 1884 to 1891 he was chairman of the Democratic state committee of Massachusetts. In 1893 President Cleveland appointed him consul general at London and he served throughout the administration. He returned to Boston in June, 1897, resumed the practice of law, and in December, 1901, was elected mayor.

COLLINS, Thomas, patriot, was born in 1732. He was high-sheriff of Kent county, Del., and for four years a member of the council. He fought in the war of the Revolution, serving as brigadier-general of militia, 1776-83; was a member of the state assembly, chief justice of the court of common pleas, and president of the supreme court of Delaware, 1786-89. He died near Duck Creek, Kent county, Del., March 29, 1789.

COLLYER, Robert, clergyman, was born at Keighley, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 8, 1823. His early educational advantages were meagre. His boyhood and youth were spent at work in the blacksmith shop, every spare moment being employed in reading.



Robert Collyer

He began preaching in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1849 and early in 1850 he was married to Anne Armitage of Bradford, England. His wedding journey was a steerable voyage to America. He settled in Shoemakerstown, Pa., making hammers during the week and preaching on Sundays. His theological

views undergoing a change he became a Unitarian in 1859, and after preaching for several months as a minister at large in Chicago he was settled as the first pastor of the Unity church in that city. In 1879 he removed to New York city to become pastor of the Church of the Messiah, and in 1896 the Rev. Minot J. Savage of Boston, Mass., was made associate minister of the society. He is author of *Nature and Life* (1867); *A Man in Earnest: Life of A. H. Conant* (1868); *The Life that Now Is* (1871); *The Simple Truth* (1878); *Talks to Young Men (with Asides to Young Women)* (1888); *Things New and Old* (1893).

COLMAN, Benjamin, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 19, 1673; son of William and Elizabeth Colman, who had emigrated from London, England, a short time before; and grandson of Matthew and Grace Colman of Satterly, near

Beckles, Suffolk county, England. He was prepared for college by Ezekiel Cheever and was graduated from Harvard in 1692, taking the master degree three years later. He entered the evangelical ministry in 1693, preached for a short time at Medford, Mass., and embarked for England on July 20, 1695, on the ship *Swan*, which at the end of seven weeks was captured by a French privateer, and taken to France. After being imprisoned for a short time he made his way to London. He remained in England, preaching in London, Cambridge, Ipswich and Bath until 1699, receiving in that year urgent requests from his friends in New England to return to Boston. He was ordained in London, Aug. 4, 1699, and arrived in Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1699. He was settled over the Brattle street church, where he preached during the rest of his life. He actively interested himself in securing benefactions for Harvard and Yale universities and was a fellow of Harvard, 1717-29. In 1724 he was chosen president of Harvard college to succeed President Leverett, which honor he declined. In 1731 the University of Glasgow conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He published three volumes of sermons (1707-22). See *The Life and Character of the Rev. Benjamin Colman, D.D.*, by Ebenezer Turell (1749). He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 29, 1747.

COLMAN, Norman Jay, cabinet officer, was born near Richfield Springs, Otsego county, N.Y., May 16, 1827; son of Hamilton and Nancy (Sprague) Colman, and grandson of Samuel Colman. He was the son of a farmer and attended the district school and neighboring seminary, teaching school winters. In 1847 he removed to Kentucky, where he taught school, meanwhile attending the Louisville law school and graduating in 1849. He settled as a lawyer in New Albany, Ind., and became district attorney for the county in 1851. In 1852 he removed to St. Louis, where he purchased a country home and farm, established *Colman's Rural World*, and became a leader in agricultural movements in the west. During the civil war he was lieutenant-colonel in the 85th regiment of the enrolled Missouri militia, and in 1865 he was elected a member of the state assembly and became the leader of the Democratic party in the house. In 1868 he was the defeated candi-



Norman Jay Colman

date for lieutenant governor of the state. In 1874 he was elected lieutenant-governor by 50,000 majority and served, 1875-77. He organized and helped to sustain the principal agricultural associations of the state and some of national character, being president of the State horticultural society, of the State live stock breeders' association; of the State board of agriculture and a trustee for fifteen years of the Missouri state university. He was president of the State press association for two years. On April 2, 1885, President Cleveland appointed him U.S. commissioner of agriculture and upon the passage of the bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the department of agriculture and to create an executive department to be known as the department of agriculture, approved by the President, Feb. 11, 1889, Mr. Colman was appointed secretary of agriculture the same day, and was instituted a member of the cabinet of President Cleveland. On the accession of Benjamin Harrison to the presidency, March 4, 1889, he resigned and was succeeded by Jeremiah McLain Rusk. He returned to his home in St. Louis, and continued the publication of his journal and the prosecution of his farming business. He received from the president of the republic of France, through its minister of agriculture, the cross of "Officier du Merite Agricole" accompanied by a gold medal and decoration of the order. His wife Kate (born Oct. 2, 1843, died in September, 1897) was the daughter of Capt. George Wright of Loutre Island, Montgomery county, Mo.

COLMAN, Samuel, painter, was born in Portland, Maine, March 4, 1832; son of Samuel and Pamela Atkins (Chandler) Colman; grandson of Joel and Pamela (Mitchell) Chandler, and a descendant of William Colman, brother of George Colman the younger, the English author and playwright. His father was engaged in publishing in New York city, whither the boy removed in 1839. He studied art under Asher B. Durand from 1849 to 1852 and studied and travelled abroad, 1860-62 and 1871-76. After his return to America he devoted much time to the plains and deserts of the west. He was elected an associate of the National academy of design in 1860, and a member in 1862. In 1866 he contributed to the founding of the American society of painters in water-colors, and was its president, 1866-71. He was also one of the founders of the Society of American artists in 1878. Among his more important works are: *Bay of Gibraltar* (1862); *The Hill of the Alhambra, Spain* (1868); *The Ships of the Western Plains* (1871); *Andernach on the Rhine* (1879); *Street Scene in Caen, Normandy* (1879); *Arab Caravansary* (1879); *Market Day in Brittany* (1880); *Arab Burying-Ground* (1880); *Dutch Boats*

off the Coast of Holland (1880); *Misty Afternoon in Venice* (1881); *Zandam in Holland* (1882); *Ruins of Mosque in Algeria* (1882); *Tower of Giralda* (1884); *Moonrise in Venice* (1890).

COLONNA, Benjamin Azariah, geodetician and civil engineer, was born in Accomack county, Va., Oct. 17, 1843; son of John Wilkins and Margaret (Jones) Colonna; grandson of Benjamin Colonna; and a descendant of Owen Colonna, who emigrated from England and settled in Accomack on the eastern shore of Virginia about 1697, where the male members of the family were prominent as soldiers taking part in the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812 and the civil war. He was a student at the Virginia military institute and with his fellow students entered the service of his state Aug. 3, 1860, and was graduated in 1864, serving at the time in the Confederate army as cadet captain, Company D, corps of cadets, which he commanded at the battle of Newmarket, Va. He attained the rank of captain in the Confederate army and surrendered with Johnston's army at Greensboro, N.C., April 26, 1865. He returned to his home in Accomack county where he engaged in teaching, surveying and farming until July, 1870, when he attached himself to the U.S. coast survey under Gen. R. D. Cutts. He was employed on various duties, passed through several grades in the service, and on July 24, 1885, was assigned to duty as assistant in charge of office and topography in the U.S. coast and geodetic survey at Washington, D.C. In March, 1895, he resigned from the coast and geodetic survey and at once began the construction of a large marine railway at Norfolk, Va. This led to his taking up the study of steel floating dry docks of the latest improved construction and to his advocating them for adoption in the United States for docking ships of the merchant marine and of the navy. Such a dock was provided for in the naval appropriation bill for 1899.

COLQUITT, Alfred Holt, senator, was born in Walton county, Ga., April 20, 1824; son of Walter T. and Nancy (Lane) Colquitt. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1844 and the following year was admitted to the Georgia bar. In 1846-48 he served in the war with Mexico having the rank of staff major. He was a representative in the 33d congress, 1853-55; a member of the Georgia legislature in 1859; a presidential elector-at-large in 1860; and a delegate to the state secession convention in 1861. He entered the Confederate army at the beginning of the civil war as captain, and was shortly afterward made colonel of the 6th Georgia infantry. He was promoted brigadier-general in 1862 and major-general in 1863. After the war he returned to his law practice and in 1876 was elected

governor of Georgia for a term of four years. He was re-elected in 1880 after the revision of the state constitution, the new term being for two years, and on the expiration of his term in 1882 he was elected a U.S. senator. He was re-elected in 1888, and was succeeded in 1894 by A. O. Bacon of Macon, Ga. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1878-89, president of the International Sunday school convention of 1878 and a prominent temperance advocate. He died in Washington, D.C., March 26, 1894.

COLQUITT, Walter T., senator, was born in Halifax county, Va., Dec. 27, 1799; son of Henry and Nancy (Holt) Colquitt. He was educated at the schools of Hancock county, Ga., whither his family had removed in his infancy, and he attended the College of New Jersey for a time. In 1820 he was admitted to the bar at Milledgeville, Ga., and began to practise at Sparta, later removing to Columbus, Ga. Late in 1820 he was chosen brigadier-general of militia. He was licensed a Methodist preacher in 1827. He was circuit judge, 1826-32, presiding over the first court held in Columbus; and in 1834 he was elected to the Georgia senate, being returned in 1837. In 1838 he was elected a representative in the 26th congress as a State Rights Whig, resigned his seat in July, 1840, having transferred his allegiance to the Democratic party, and was elected to the 27th congress, serving from February, 1842, to March, 1843. He was elected a U.S. senator in 1842 and resigned in February, 1848, Herschel V. Johnson completing his term. He was a delegate to the Nashville convention of 1850. He was married first, Feb. 23, 1823, to Nancy H., daughter of the Hon. Joseph Lane; secondly in 1841, to Mrs. Alpha B. (Todd) Fauntleroy, and thirdly in 1842, to Harriet W., daughter of Luke Ross. He died at Macon, Ga., May 7, 1855.

COLSON, David Grant, representative, was born at Yellow Creek, Ky., April 1, 1861; son of John C. and Katherine (Smith) Colson, and grandson of James Colson. He attended the academies at Tazewell and Mossy Creek, Tenn., and took the junior course in law in the Kentucky university, 1879-80. He was an examiner in the pension bureau of the interior department, Washington, D.C., 1882-86, and in 1887 was elected to the lower house of the Kentucky legislature. He was mayor of Middlesboro, Ky., 1893-95; and a representative in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895-99. On July 27, 1898, he was commissioned colonel of the 4th Kentucky regiment of infantry, U.S.V., which regiment he organized, and commanded in the war with Spain.

COLSTON, Edward, representative, was born near Winchester, Va., Dec. 25, 1786; son of Rawleigh and Elizabeth (Marshall) Colston; grand-

son of Traverse and Susanna (Opie) Colston; great-grandson of Charles and Susan (Traverse) Colston; great² grandson of William Colston, and great³ grandson of William Colston who left Bristol, England, for Virginia, about 1645. In 1801 his family removed to "Honeywood" Berkeley county, and in 1806 he was graduated at the College of New Jersey. He became a lawyer and was elected in 1821 to the Virginia house of delegates. He was a representative in the 15th congress, 1817-19. He was again in the house of delegates in 1826-27, and in 1833-34. For many years he was a magistrate and in 1845 was high sheriff of Berkeley county. He served in the war of 1812 as a lieutenant. He died at "Honeywood," Berkeley county, Va., April 23, 1851.

COLSTON, Raleigh Edward, soldier, was born in Paris, France, Oct. 31, 1825; son of Raleigh Edward and Teresa Colston. His father was a native of Virginia and his mother was of French birth. He was educated in Paris until 1842 when, with a passport as an American citizen given by Lewis Cass, U.S. minister, he came to America and entered the Virginia military institute where he was graduated in 1846. He was assistant teacher of French and professor of French, 1846-59, and professor of military history and strategy and of political economy in the military institute, 1859-61. He was ordered by the governor of Virginia to Richmond, Va., with the corps of cadets in April, 1861, and in May he was commissioned colonel of the 16th Virginia infantry stationed at Norfolk. In December, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general and commanded the military district extending from Smithfield, Va., to Weldon, N.C. He was ordered with his brigade to Yorktown, Va., in April, 1862, where he reinforced General Magruder, and engaged in the battles of Williamsburg and Seven Pines. In April, 1863, he was assigned to a brigade in Trimble's division, Jackson's corps. He commanded Trimble's division at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, and took part in the flank movement that surprised and defeated Hooker's right, in which movement he distinguished himself by his impetuous bravery. After the death of Jackson he was placed in command of a brigade of Georgia troops at Savannah and had command of the defences of St. Augustine river in the department of General Beauregard. He was ordered to Petersburg, Va., in the spring of 1864, and commanded the lines south of the Appomattox until the arrival of General Lee's army of Northern Virginia. In repelling the enemy his horse was shot under him. He was ordered to the command of Lynchburg, Va., in August, 1864, and held the place till after the surrender of Lee. After the war he delivered lectures in Baltimore, Richmond and other southern

cities, on the life and character of "Stonewall" Jackson. He established in Wilmington, N.C., a military academy and conducted it successfully until March, 1873, when he accepted a position on the military staff of the Khedive of Egypt, which position he resigned in 1879 on the reduction of the Egyptian army and the dismissal of the American officers employed by the Khedive. While in Egypt he commanded an expedition to explore the country lying south between Egypt and the equator, 1873-74, and another expedition following the same line of discovery which he conducted under great physical suffering, 1874-76. For his services he received from the Sultan the firman and decoration of "Knight commander of the Turkish imperial order of the Osmanieh." His return to America was followed by the loss of the money saved during his services in Egypt, by speculation through the advice of Wall Street friends, and he was obliged to take a clerkship in the war department, Washington, where he served faithfully, 1882-94, when he was removed on account of physical disability. He found asylum in the Confederate soldiers' home at Richmond, Va., where he died, July 29, 1896.

COLT, James Denison, jurist, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 8, 1819; son of Ezekiel R. and Electa (Campbell) Colt. He was graduated at Williams college in 1838, and was tutor in a family in Natchez, Miss., 1838-40, meanwhile studying law in the office of General Gaines, U.S. district attorney. He returned to Pittsfield in 1840, and was admitted to the bar in 1842, entering into partnership with Judge Rockwell, his law instructor. He was on the staff of Governor Briggs of Massachusetts, 1844-51, and in 1852-54 he was a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature. In 1858 the law firm was dissolved by the appointment of both partners to be justices of the superior court. Mr. Colt declined and continued in practice alone until Sept. 11, 1865, when he was appointed to the supreme bench, and served until Aug. 15, 1866. He was again appointed a justice of the supreme court, Feb. 14, 1868, and served until his death. In 1857 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of S. C. Gilbert of Gilbertville, N.Y. He was professor of medical jurisprudence in the Berkshire medical school, a trustee of Williams college, 1862-81, and received the degree of LL.D. from Williams in 1871 and from Harvard in 1881. He died by his own hand, in Pittsfield, Mass., while temporarily insane, Aug. 9, 1881.

COLT, Le Baron Bradford, jurist, was born in Dedham, Mass., June 25, 1846; son of Christopher and Theodora G. (DeWolf) Colt; nephew of Samuel Colt, inventor; and grandson of Gen. George DeWolf of Bristol, R.I. He was prepared for college at Williston seminary, Mass., was

graduated from Yale in 1868, and from Columbia college law school in 1870. In the latter year he was admitted to the New York bar. He was in Europe, 1870-71, practised law in Chicago, 1872-74, and in 1875 removed to Bristol, R.I.; continued the practice of law at Providence, R.I., and served in the state legislature in 1879. In March, 1881, he was appointed by President Garfield U.S. district judge of Rhode Island and in July, 1884, President Arthur made him U.S. circuit judge for the first circuit. Brown university conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1882.

COLT, Samuel, inventor, was born in Hartford, Conn., July 19, 1814; son of Christopher and Sarah (Caldwell) Colt; grandson of Col. Benjamin and Lucretia (Ely) Colt; great-grandson of John Colt; and great² grandson of John Colt, who came to America with the Rev. Thomas Hooker in 1636. In 1824 he was sent to his father's factory at Ware, Mass., where he remained until he went to Amherst to school. In 1830 he was sent by his father to sea, sailing from Boston for Calcutta in August, 1830. During his voyage he conceived his first idea of "Colt's revolver," and constructed a little wooden model, which combined a number of long barrels so as to rotate upon a spindle by the act of cocking the lock. Though discarding this as too heavy to be practicable, Mr. Colt was convinced that his invention would ultimately be successful. In 1831 he returned from the sea and entered the dyeing and bleaching department of his father's factory, there acquiring a practical knowledge of chemistry. In order to carry on his experiments with fire arms, he determined in 1832 to go on a lecture tour, and assuming the name of "Dr. Coult," he visited every

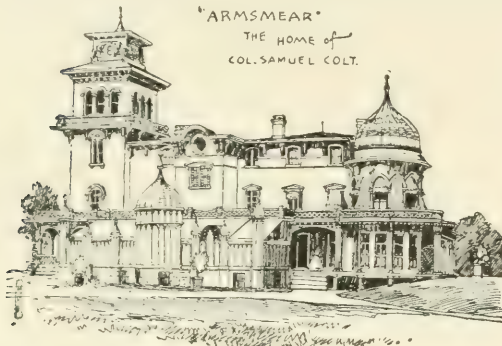


Le Baron B. Colt



Sam Colt

town of 2000 or more inhabitants in the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia, illustrating his experiments by administering laughing-gas. He paid all his expenses and saved enough money to continue his work. In 1835 he went to Europe, secured his patents there, and returning early in



1836, began to manufacture arms at Paterson, N.J., with the "Patent Arms Manufacturing Company," with a capital stock of \$300,000. The first rude model had been changed into a pistol with a rotating cylinder containing six chambers discharging through a single barrel. Mr. Colt used every effort to prevail upon the U.S. government to adopt the arm, and after an examination the committee reported, "that from its complicated character, its liability to accident, and other reasons, this arm was entirely unsuited to the general purposes of the service." In October, 1837, Mr. Colt received a gold medal from the American institute, and was elected a member. The opposition of the government greatly injured the sale of the arms, but many were sold to the Texan rangers. Soon after the breaking out of the Seminole war in 1838, he went south, carrying some of his arms which met with approbation. Fifty were purchased and General Harney reported, "I honestly believe that but for these arms the Indians would now be luxuriating in the everglades of Florida." In 1839 a second patent was taken out covering several improvements, chiefly the loading lever. In March, 1840, a board of naval officers tried the arms and made an unfavorable report, recommending them, however, for arming boat expeditions, and acknowledging the great superiority of the percussion to the flint lock. A subsequent examination resulted in the purchase by the government, in 1841, of 160 carbines. In 1842 the company failed, and until 1847 all manufacture of arms was suspended. Meanwhile, Mr. Colt became interested in the offing telegraph, and in 1842-43, laid submarine telegraph lines from New York city to Coney island, and to the Fire island light, the first submarine cables ever successfully operated. At the beginning of the Mexican war in 1847, he

received an order from the government for 1000 pistols, which marked the beginning of his success. In 1848, he returned to Hartford, his native city, and began the manufacture of arms on Pearl street. In 1852 the business had so greatly increased as to warrant the erection of a new armory, and he bought up a large tract of land in the south meadows, enclosing it by a dyke one and three-fourths miles long, and from ten to thirty-two feet in height, for protection from inundation. The armory consisted of three large buildings, to which a fourth was added in 1861. As early as 1854, he had sold to the viceroy of Egypt 5000, and to the British government 200,000 revolvers. He was married June 5, 1856, to Elizabeth Hart, daughter of the Rev. William Jarvis of Middletown, Conn. See *Armsmear: the Home, the Arm, and the Armory of Samuel Colt* (1866). He died in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 10, 1862.

COLT, Samuel Pomeroy, lawyer, was born at Paterson, N.J., Jan. 10, 1852; son of Christopher and Theodora (DeWolf) Colt; grandson of Christopher Colt, and of Gen. George DeWolf; a nephew of Samuel Colt, inventor, and grand-nephew of James DeWolf, United States senator from Rhode Island. His great-grandfather, Governor William Bradford, was of the sixth generation from William Bradford of the *Mayflower*. Samuel P. Colt received his early education at Hartford, Conn., at Bristol, R.I., and at Anthon's grammar school, New York city. He was graduated from the Massachusetts institute of technology in 1873, and passed a year travelling in Europe. He was graduated at the Columbia law school, New York, in 1876; was admitted to the New York bar in May, 1876, and to the Rhode Island bar in 1877. He was aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Henry Lippitt, 1875-77; a member of the general assembly of Rhode Island, from Bristol, 1876-79; assistant attorney-general of Rhode Island, 1879-81; and attorney-general, 1882-85. He founded the Industrial trust company of Providence, R.I., in 1887, and re-organized the National rubber company of Bristol in 1888, being president of both organizations from their foundation. He was also president of the National eagle bank; vice-president of the First national bank of Bristol, R.I., and a director, secretary, member of the executive committee



and legal adviser of the United States rubber company.

COLTON, Calvin, author, was born in Longmeadow, Mass., Sept. 14, 1789; son of Maj. Luther and Thankful (Woolworth) Colton; grandson of Capt. Simon and Abigail (Burt) Colton; great-grandson of John and Johanna (Wolcot) Colton; and great² grandson of George Colton, who came from England and was one of the first settlers of Longmeadow, Mass. He was graduated at Yale in 1812, and at Andover theological seminary in 1815. He was ordained, July 1, 1817; was a home missionary in New York, 1817-20; pastor of the Presbyterian church at Leroy, N.Y., 1820-24; and of the church at Batavia, N.Y., 1825-26, and then, owing to a failure of his voice, he gave up preaching and devoted himself to literature. He travelled extensively in the United States, and in Europe 1831-35, as correspondent of the *New York Observer*. He received holy orders in the Protestant Episcopal church July 2, 1837, held the rectorship of the Church of the Messiah, 1837-38, and was editor of the *True Whig*, Washington, D.C., 1842-44. He was professor of political economy in Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., 1852-57. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1813 and that of LL.D. from Hobart in 1832. Besides several books published in London, Eng., 1832-33, he published in America: *Four Years in Great Britain* (2 vols., 1835); *Protestant Jesuitism* (1836); *A Voice from America to England* (1839); *The Crisis of Our Country* (1840); *Junius Tracts* (1843-1844); *The Rights of Labor* (1844); *Life and Times of Henry Clay* (2 vols., 1846); *The Genius and Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States* (1853); *The Last Seven Years of the Life of Henry Clay* (1856); and *Public Economy for the United States* (1856). He died at Savannah, Ga., March 13, 1857.

COLTON, Gardner Quincy, chemist, was born in Georgia, Vt., Feb. 7, 1814; son of Walter and Thankful (Cobb) Colton; grandson of Deacon Aaron and Mary (Ely) Colton; and a descendant of George Colton of Sussex, England, who settled in Springfield, Mass., about 1650. He attended the public schools until 1830, when he began a five years' apprenticeship to a chairmaker. In 1835 he obtained employment in New York city, and in 1842 he entered the College of physicians and surgeons, and later studied in the office of Dr. Willard Parker, devoting his attention especially to experimental chemistry. He became interested in noting the effect of nitrous-oxide or laughing-gas, upon the human system, and in 1844 began to deliver lectures with practical illustrations. By an accident which occurred to a man under the influence of the gas during one of Dr. Colton's lectures, its value as an anæsthetic

was discovered. A dentist who was among the spectators suggested the use of the gas in his profession and had a tooth extracted while under its influence, Dr. Colton administering the gas. In 1849 he went to California where he practised medicine among the miners, worked in the gold fields, and became the first justice of the peace. Returning to New York the following year he continued his lectures until 1863 when he founded at the Cooper institute the Colton dental association. He subsequently established branches in various cities of the United



G. H. Colton.

States, and in Paris and London. He compiled *Shakespeare and the Bible* (1888); and wrote *What do Unitarians Believe?* (3d ed., 1890.) He died in Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 10, 1898.

COLTON, Walter, author, was born in Rutland, Vt., May 9, 1797; son of Deacon Walter and Thankful (Cushman) Colton. He was graduated from Yale in 1822, and from Andover theological seminary in 1825. He was professor of moral philosophy and Biblical literature in the Military academy, Middletown, Conn., 1825-30, also officiating as chaplain. He was ordained, June 5, 1827. In 1828 he went to Washington, D.C., to accept the editorship of the *American Spectator*, a Whig organ. In 1831 he was appointed by President Jackson chaplain in the navy, and visited the West Indies on board the *Vincennes*, 1832-35, and the Mediterranean on board the *Constellation*, 1835-37. He was then assigned to the Charlestown navy yard, and while in Boston edited the *Colonization Herald*, 1837. In 1838 he was transferred to the naval station in Philadelphia, where he edited the *North American*, 1841-42. In 1845 he was ordered to California, and in 1846 was appointed by Commodore Stockton alcalde of Monterey, to which office he was afterward elected by the people. He established the *Californian*, the first paper published on the Pacific slope, which he removed to San Francisco and called the *Alta Californian*. He built the first schoolhouse in California, and in a letter to the *North American*, made the first public announcement of the discovery of gold. He resigned his chaplaincy during President Tyler's administration and returned to Philadelphia in 1849, where he devoted himself to literary work. The U.S. senate after his decease, voted his heirs a hand-

some sum in recognition of his services. He was married to Cornelia B. Colton of Philadelphia, who after his death became the wife of Simeon B. Chittenden. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale, in 1828. Among his published works are: *Ship and Shore in Madeira, Lisbon and the Mediterranean* (1835); *A Visit to Athens and Constantinople* (1836); *Three Years in California* (1850); *Deck and Port: Incidents of a Cruise to California* (1850). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22, 1851.

COLUMBUS, Christopher, discoverer, was born in or near Genoa, between March 15, 1446, and March 20, 1447; the eldest son of Domenico and Susanna Fontanarossa Colombo, and grandson of Giovanni Colombo who lived probably in Quinto al Mare. Domenico settled himself in

Genoa about 1439, and being a wool weaver brought up his son Christopher to that trade. The boy appears to have spent some little time at the University of Pavia, but when fourteen years old he became a sailor and in 1484 entered the service of Spain. Previous to this time he had visited Bristol, England, and possibly Iceland, and it is not improbable that in this way he



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learned of the existence of a continent west of Iceland which had been visited by the Northmen four centuries before. This knowledge, either historical or legendary, if possessed by Columbus does not seem to have influenced his decision to reach India by sailing to the west on the theory that the world was round, and the presence of an intervening continent did not apparently enter into his calculations. There were various incidents connected with his early life as a sailor. On one occasion he was sent by King René to France to recover a captured galley, and his crew becoming mutinous, he deceived them by withholding the knowledge of the real purpose of his voyage. At another time his vessel was wrecked in a naval engagement near Cape St. Vincent in 1470, and supported by a spar he reached the shores of Portugal. He journeyed to Lisbon where he married Donna Felipa, daughter of Parestrello, an Italian navigator who had commanded the affairs of Porto Santo for the king. Here Columbus resided with his bride and here a son, Diego, was born. On this island he had access to the most recent charts and papers re-

lating to maritime discovery as they had been left by his wife's father; and added to this information he had as daily companions sailors who had studied the science of navigation. His mind, thus directed, rapidly matured plans for the carrying out of his dream of acquiring wealth and renown by discovering a new route westward to India. This was about 1474 and he set about to secure a patron with confidence and courage sufficient to fit him out an expedition. The king of Portugal referred the matter to his council and to a board of marine, both bodies rejecting the project as visionary. At the same time, however, they surreptitiously sent out a caravel to try the route, but the sailors, becoming alarmed after several days' sail, returned and reported no land in sight. Still the king was not disposed to give up the project although subjecting himself to the ridicule of his council. Columbus, while waiting, had suffered the loss of his wife and property and in 1484 he secretly left Lisbon and set out for Spain. He then appealed to the senate of Genoa and again to the King of Portugal, to the King of England by letter, and finally to the rich and powerful dukes of Medina, Sidonia and Medina Celi in Spain. The Duke of Medina Celi gave him directions to Isabella, Catholic queen of Castile. She referred the scheme of the venturesome and ambitious mariner to a jury of ecclesiastics who discouraged it, and only through the good offices of Jean Perez de Marchena, a monk and confessor to the queen, was he brought into the presence of Ferdinand and Isabella and allowed to plead his cause. His project was not received with favor, but finally, after several years of unrelenting effort, the king and queen on April 17, 1492, just as Columbus was on the eve of his departure for France, accepted his proposals and Columbus was created an admiral of the seas and lands he should discover, and was fitted out with three small vessels. The *Santa Maria* with fifty men, which he commanded, and two caravels, the *Pinta* and the *Nina*, with thirty-five men each, sailed from the bar of Saltes, an island near Palos, on Friday, Aug. 3, 1492. He stopped at the Canary islands and on Sept. 6, 1492, set the prows westward. His voyage was full of adventure, mutiny and discontent, and on Friday, Oct. 12, 1492, he discovered land, probably Watling's island, one of the Bahamas. Columbus named the island San Salvador and continued his voyage to Cuba and Hayti, which he named Hispaniola and took possession of in the name of the king and queen of Spain, leaving a small colony of Spaniards. Columbus's treatment of the natives was inhuman in the extreme and his conduct as admiral was devoid of any trace of Christian compassion. While he planted the cross on the soil of the new world, he failed to

show any feeling of brotherhood toward his fellow men. He returned to Spain in the two caravels, the *Santa Maria* having been wrecked, and after a stormy voyage the *Nina* alone cast anchor in the harbor of Tagus and reached Palos, March 15, 1493. The same day the *Pinta*, which had parted company from the *Nina* days before, reached port. His journey through Spain to Barcelona was the triumphal march of a hero, and while his first expedition had cost him seven years of tireless effort, his second was the spontaneous outpouring of ships, men and money to an extent that embarrassed the explorer, and his success engendered a spirit of avarice and ambition for power before unnoticed in his character. On Sept. 25, 1493, he sailed with seventeen ships and 1700 men on his second voyage and made a settlement in Española, leaving it under charge of his brother Bartholomew, after having established a reign of terror which made him generally hated by the Spaniards; and of the natives of the island, nearly one-third met an inhuman death during the first two years. He discovered the Windward islands, Porto Rico and Jamaica, and returning reached Cadiz June 11, 1496, under a cloud of criminating charges made by his companions of the expedition. The Franciscans who went to the island to establish the church found the colonists enthusiastic over their deliverance from the rule of Columbus, and both the Benedictines and Dominicans gave similar testimony of the inhumanity of the Spanish admiral whose course caused the annihilation of the native races of the Antilles. He was received by the colonists with outspoken opposition. The Spanish commissioners sent by the king to investigate charges against him felt justified in putting both Columbus and his brother in chains and sending them to Spain. It was during this return voyage that he is credited with refusing to be relieved of his manacles with the words, "No, I will wear them as a memento of the gratitude of princes." The king disclaimed authorizing the arrest but was no doubt dissatisfied with the small returns from the expeditions, and while he released him and allowed him four caravels with which to continue his explorations in the new-found archipelago, it was only with the hope of the possible discovery of the gold which was the object of his patronage. Columbus reached San Lucan, Nov. 7, 1504, where he was detained several months. Suffering from sickness he returned to Spain where his claims were ignored by the king and he was stripped of all honors and left to suffer for the necessities of life. He died on Ascension day in a small apartment of No. 7 Calle de Colon. His remains were buried in the Franciscan convent in Valladolid, afterward removed to the

convent of Los Cuevas, Seville, in 1536 were taken thence with the remains of his son Diego with extravagant ceremony, and finally reached Santo Domingo about 1541 and were placed at the right of the altar within the cathedral. In 1795 the Spanish authorities, acting with the Duke of Veragua, determined to remove the remains to Havana and they were presumably placed in the cathedral of Havana with great pomp, although there is no evidence to disprove the assertion that the ashes removed and which found sepulchre in the cathedral of Havana were those of his son Diego Colon. He died without knowing the value or extent of his chance discovery. In 1892 the whole world joined with America and Spain in the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the landing of Columbus on American soil, "the opening of the gates" of a new world to civilization. The pomp of the occasion in New York city was unprecedented in the history of military and civic procession, and the presence of exact reproduction of the caravels *Santa Maria*, *Pinta* and *Nina*, built in Spain, transported across the Atlantic over the route originally sailed by Columbus and finally exhibited on the lake at Chicago to the visitors at the Columbian exposition in 1893, created intense interest. See *The Life of Columbus* by Washington Irving (1828), and by Justin Winsor (1891). Columbus died in Valladolid, Spain, May 20, 1506.

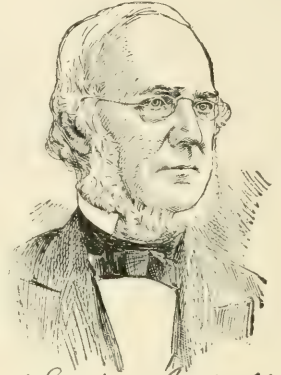
COLVER, Nathaniel, clergyman, was born in Orwell, Vt., May 10, 1794; son of the Rev. Nathaniel Colver, a pioneer Baptist clergyman, who removed to Champlain, N.Y., where the son acquired his elementary education. In 1809 he removed with the family to West Stockbridge, Mass., where he studied for the ministry. He served churches at Clarendon, Vt., and Fort Covington, Kingsbury, Fort Ann and Union Village, N.Y. In 1839 he was called to Boston, Mass., where, with Timothy Gilbert, he organized the church afterward known as Tremont Temple. He labored in that church with a success unique in the history of the Boston pulpits until 1852, when he took charge of the church at South Abington. He was pastor of the First Baptist church, Detroit, Mich., from 1853 until 1856, when he became pastor of the First church in Cincinnati, Ohio, and while in the latter city organized a class of young men and instructed them regularly in theology. He was pastor of the Tabernacle, afterward the Second Church, Chicago, 1861-67; founded in Richmond, Va., the Colver institute for educating young colored men for the ministry, was its president from 1867 until 1870, when he returned to Chicago and made the beginning toward the organization of the Richmond theological seminary, in which he declined the chair of doctrinal theology. Denison university conferred upon

him the degree of D.D. in 1857. He died in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 25, 1870.

COLVOCORESSES, George Musalas, naval officer, was born on the island of Scio, in the Grecian archipelago, Oct. 22, 1816; son of Constantine and Franka (Grimaldi) Colvocoresses. After the massacre of a large part of the Greek population of the island of Scio in 1822, he was sent to the United States and was educated at Norwich university, Vt. In 1832 he joined the U.S. navy as a midshipman, and in 1836-37 was attached to the *United States* of the Mediterranean squadron. He was commissioned passed midshipman in 1838 and served on the Wilkes exploring expedition, and in 1841 on the overland expedition from Vancouver's island to San Francisco, Cal. In 1843 he was commissioned lieutenant and served in the Pacific squadron, 1844-46; in the Mediterranean, 1847-49; on the African coast, 1851-52; at New York, 1853-55; in the Indian ocean, 1855-58; and at Portsmouth navy yard, 1858-60. He was executive officer of the *Levant* at the capture of the Barrier forts in Canton river. He was made commander in 1861, and was attached to the Atlantic coast service during the Civil war till 1865, when he was ordered to the Pacific squadron. He received his commission as captain in 1867 and was thereupon retired. He published *Four Years in a Government Exploring Expedition* (1855). He was murdered by an unknown person in Bridgeport, Conn., June 3, 1872.

COLWELL, Stephen, author, was born in Charlestown, Va., March 25, 1800; son of Robert and Sarah (Brown) Colwell, and grandson of Oliver and Abigail (Richardson) Brown. The following is a copy of the inscription on the tombstone of his maternal grandfather: "Col. Oliver Brown of the artillery of the Massachusetts line, Revolutionary war. Born in Lexington, Mass., 1752. He stood in front of the first cannon fired by the British on the Americans in the affray at Lexington. Witnessed the Tea Party in Boston Harbor. Was at the battle of Bunker Hill. Commissioned by congress, 16th of January, 1776. Commanded the volunteer party that bore off the leaden statue of King George from the Battery of New York and made it into bullets for the American army. Bore a conspicuous part in command of artillery at the battle of White Plains, Harlem Heights, Princeton, Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. After serving his country he entered in the Armies of the Son of God and surrendered to the last enemy on the 17th of February, 1846, in the full assurance of a never-ending peace." Stephen Colwell was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1819 and was admitted to the bar in 1821. He practised in St. Clairsville, Ohio, 1821-28, and in Pittsburg, Pa., 1828-36, removing

in the latter year to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the practice of law, in which he acquired a large fortune. He gave liberal support to the Union cause, 1861-65, was one of the founders of the Union league club of Philadelphia and an associate member of the U.S. sanitary commission. After the war he examined the U.S. internal revenue system as special commissioner, and his report went far toward determining the financial policy of the government. He endowed a professorship of social science in the University of Pennsylvania and gave to the institution his valuable library. He was married in 1836 to Sarah Ball, daughter of Samuel



Stephen Colwell.

Richards of Philadelphia. Under the name "Mr. Penn," he wrote: *Letters to Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the Removal of Deposits from the Bank of the United States by Order of the President* (1834); under the name "Jonathan B. Wise": *The Relative Position in our Industry of Foreign Commerce, Domestic Production and Internal Trade* (1850); and under his own name: *New Themes for the Protestant Clergy* (1851, 2d ed., 1852); *Politics for American Christians* (1852); *Hints to a Layman* (1853); *Charity and the Clergy* (1853); *Position of Christianity in the United States in its Relation with our Political System and Religious Instruction in the Public Schools* (1855); *The South: a Letter from a Friend in the North with Reference to the Effects of Disunion upon Slavery* (1856); *The Ways and Means of Commercial Payment* (1858); *The Five Cotton States and New York* (1861); and *Gold, Banks and Taxation* (1864). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15, 1871.

COLYER, Vincent, painter, was born in Bloomingdale, N.Y., in 1825. In 1844 he went to New York city where he studied art under the tuition of John R. Smith and at the National academy of design. He made his first exhibition at the academy in 1848. His first works, portraits and ideal heads in crayon, were soon succeeded by portraits in oil. At the outbreak of the civil war he originated the Christian commission and was in active service as head of that charity throughout the war, spending much of his time in the southern states where his work among the freedmen and in the Union camps was arduous and exacting. After the war he made his home at Rowayton, Darien, Conn.

He was appointed an Indian commissioner and was elected to the Connecticut legislature. He was made an associate of the National academy in 1844 and was a founder and the first secretary of the Artists' fund society. Among his better known works are: *A Loyal Refugee* (1863); *A Soldier's Widow* (1867); *Columbia River* (1875); *Passing Shower* (1876); *Rainy Day on Connecticut Shore* (1881); *View near Schiedam* (1883); *Winter on Connecticut Shore* (1884); *Home of the Yackamas, Oregon* (1885); *A Poppy Field in Normandy* (1885); *French Waiter* (1886); *Moonlight on the Grand Canal, Venice* (1886); *A French Village* (1886); and *Lake Maggiore, Italy* (1888). He died on Contentment Island, Darien, Conn., July 12, 1888.

COMEGYS, Benjamin Bartis, banker and author, was born in Dover, Del., May 9, 1819; son of Gov. Cornelius Parsons and Ruhamah (Marim) Comegys. His father at the time of the son's birth was cashier of the Farmer's bank. After receiving a public school education Benjamin was clerk in a wholesale dry goods house in Philadelphia, 1839-48; clerk in the Philadelphia bank, 1848-51; cashier there, 1851-67; vice-president, 1867-79, and president from 1879. He was married April 20, 1847, to Sarah Porter Boyd of Pennsylvania. He was elected manager of the American Sunday school union in 1853; member of the Philadelphia clearing house committee in 1858; director of the Philadelphia trust safe deposit and insurance company in 1869; manager of the House of refuge in 1873; trustee of the Jefferson medical college in 1875; manager of the Western savings fund in 1876; delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian council, Edinburgh, 1877; member of the board of education, 1878; director of City Trusts, 1882; chairman of the clearing house committee, 1885; director of the Pennsylvania railroad company, 1887, and vice-president of the Philadelphia trust, safe deposit and insurance company, 1890. He received the degree of LL.D. from Jefferson medical college in 1895. His published works include: *Public Worship Partly Responsive* (1873); *Household Worship* (1873); *Talks with Boys and Girls, or Wisdom Better than Gold* (1878); *Beginning Life* (1879); *Prayers for the Chapel and Family* (1882); *A Manual for the Chapel of Girard College* (1883); *A Manual for the Chapel of the House of Refuge* (1884); *An Order of Worship with Forms of Prayer for Divine Service* (1885); *How to Get On* (1885); *Thirteen Weeks of Prayer for the Family* (1886); *Old Stories with New Lessons* (1888); *Girard College Address* (1889); *A Primer of Ethics* (1890); *Scriptural Prayer Book for Church Services* (1891); *Turn Over a New Leaf* (1892); *A Tour round My Library* (1893); *A Presbyterian Prayer Book* (1895); *Last Words for My Young Hearers and Readers* (1895); *Endrologian, or Book of Common Order*; the *Service Book of the*

Church, the Service of the Church of Scotland (1897). He also copiously illustrated a copy of Shakespeare, 37 volumes; an *edition de luxe* of Dickens, 100 volumes, 2000 illustrations; Waverley novels, 70 volumes, 5000 illustrations; Scott's Poetical Works, 4 to 9 volumes; "Romola," 4 vols.; the "Marble Faun," 6 vols.; and Macklin's edition of the Bible, 100 vols., 4000 full page illustrations from wood, copper, steel and stone.

COMEGYS, Cornelius George, physician, was born at "Cherbourg," Kent county, Del., July 23, 1816; son of Cornelius Parsons and Ruhamah (Marim) Comegys. He was educated at the Dover classical academy and removed to Indiana, where he engaged in business. He returned to Philadelphia and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1848. He first practised in Cincinnati, Ohio, and then studied in Paris and London, 1851. Returning in 1852 he was made professor of anatomy in the Cincinnati college of medicine, and on the organization of the Miami medical college became its professor of the institutes of medicine, remaining with that institution after its connection with the Medical college of Ohio, with the exception of four years' interim, until 1868. He introduced numerous reforms in the course of the study of medicine and lectured frequently before medical classes and hospitals. He was married to Rebecca, daughter of the Hon. Edward Tiffin, first governor of Ohio. He assisted in organizing the University of Cincinnati in 1869, and was one of the founders and president of the Cincinnati academy of medicine. He translated Renouard's *History of Medicine* (1856). He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1896.

COMEGYS, Cornelius Parsons, governor of Delaware, was born in Kent county, Md., Jan. 15, 1780; son of Cornelius and Hannah (Parsons) Comegys, and a lineal descendant from Cornelius and Millimenty Comegys, who emigrated from Holland to America about 1650. He was a member of the Delaware house of representatives, 1810-15, having been twice speaker, and resigned the chair to enter the army. He was major, lieutenant-colonel and adjutant-general in the war of 1812; cashier of the Farmers' bank, Dover, 1817-1828; state treasurer, 1834-36; and governor of Delaware,



C. P. Comegys.

1837-41. He was married Feb. 16, 1804, to Ruhamah, daughter of John Marim, a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army. Their daughter, Sally Ann, became the wife of Henry M. Ridgely, U.S. senator. His other children were Joseph Parsons, U.S. senator and chief justice of Delaware; Dr. Cornelius George of Cincinnati; Benjamin Barts, president of the Philadelphia national bank and a director of the Pennsylvania railroad company; William; Mary Elizabeth; Maria; and John. He died in Dover, Del., Jan. 27, 1851.

COMEGYS, Joseph Parsons, senator, was born at "Cherbourg," Kent county, near Dover, Del., Dec. 29, 1813; son of Gov. Cornelius Parsons and Ruhamah (Marim) Comegys. He was educated at the Dover classical academy, studied law under John M. Clayton and was admitted to the bar in 1835. He was a member of the state legislature, 1842-48; a member of the committee of 1851 to revise the state statutes; declined the position of associate judge, offered without solicitation on his part, in 1855; and on the death of Senator John M. Clayton, was appointed by Governor Causey to fill the vacancy in the United States senate, serving from Dec. 4, 1856, to March 4, 1857. While he was in the senate the legislature of Delaware met and proposed to reelect him for the full term, although the legislature was Democratic, but he declined on the ground that he was not a Democrat and could not represent that party. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Union convention that nominated John Bell and Edward Everett. In 1866 he was a delegate to the National Union convention at Philadelphia, and from May 18, 1876, until January, 1893, was chief justice of Delaware. Before the civil war he declined a nomination for governor by the Democrats. He was a member and vice-president of the Historical society of Delaware and a member of the Historical society of Pennsylvania. He was married in 1837 to Margaret Ann Douglass, a niece and adopted daughter of the Hon. John M. Clayton. She was the first vice-regent of the Mount Vernon ladies' association for Delaware. The University of Pennsylvania conferred upon Judge Comegys the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1886. He published *Memoir of John M. Clayton* (1882). He died at Dover, Del., Feb. 1, 1893.

COMFORT, George Fisk, educator, was born in Berkshire, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1833; son of the Rev. Silas Comfort. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Conn., in 1857, was teacher of natural science, drawing and painting in the American seminary, N.Y., 1857-58, at the Fort Plain seminary, 1858-59, and of natural science and Latin in Van Norman institute, New York city, 1860. He studied general history, history of the fine arts, philosophy, philology and archæ-

ology in Europe and the east, 1860-65, and was professor of modern languages and æsthetics in the Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., 1865-68. He engaged in the preparation of text books on modern languages, and as lecturer on Christian archæology in Drew theological seminary, Madison, N.J., 1868-71. He was professor of modern languages, æsthetics and history of fine arts in Syracuse university, 1872-83, and in 1873 was made dean of the College of fine arts connected with the university. In 1866 he was elected a member of the institutes of archæology of Rome, Paris and Berlin, was chief organizer and secretary of the American philological association, 1869-73, was an organizer of the Metropolitan museum of art, New York city, and was a trustee and member of the executive committee, a member of the American anthropological society, the Modern languages society, the American oriental society, the Institute of architects, and other learned societies in both Europe and America. He was married Jan. 19, 1871, to Anna, daughter of Alfred C. and Elizabeth (Sterling) Manning of Norwich, Conn. She was a member of the first class to graduate from the New York medical college for women, 1865, and was the first woman to practise medicine in Connecticut. On Aug. 29, 1891, Dean Comfort was elected president of the Southern college of fine arts, La Porte, Texas, which he was largely instrumental in founding and to which he transferred his personal direction in 1892. The regents of the University of the state of New York conferred upon him the degree of L.H.D. in 1889 and Syracuse university that of LL.D. in 1893. He was art editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate* from 1874 and contributed to various cyclopædias on art subjects. He is the author of *Esthetics in Collegiate Education* (1867); *A German Course* (1870); *A Manual of German Conversation* (1870); *A German Reader* (1871); *A First Book in German* (1872); *The First German Reader* (1872); *A German Primer* (1874); *Woman's Education and Woman's Health* (with Anna Manning Comfort, 1874); *The Land Troubles in Ireland* (1881); *Modern Languages in Education* (1886); *The Fine Arts as a College Study*; *Art Museums in America*.

COMLEY, James Madison, diplomatist, was born in Perry county, Ohio, March 6, 1832. He was admitted to the bar at Columbus in 1859 and practised there till the opening of the civil war. He entered the Union army in June, 1861; became lieutenant-colonel of the 43d Ohio volunteers, Aug. 12, 1861; major of the 23d Ohio regiment, Oct. 31, 1861; and was brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865. He afterward edited the *Ohio State Journal* for several years and was postmaster of Columbus, 1872-76. He served as

U.S. minister at Hawaii, 1877-82, then removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he edited the *Commercial*, 1882-87. He died at Toledo, Ohio, July 26, 1887.

COMMONS, John Rogers, political economist, was born in Darke county, Ohio, Oct. 13, 1862; son of John and Clara (Rogers) Commons. He was educated at Winchester high school, learned the printer's trade, and was graduated at Oberlin college in 1888, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1890. He pursued a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins university, 1888-89; was tutor in political economy at Wesleyan university, 1890-91, associate professor of political economy in Oberlin college, 1891-92, professor of economics and social science, Indiana university, 1892-95, and professor of sociology at Syracuse university, 1895-99. He was associated with Prof. G. W. Knight of Ohio state university in the authorship of the *History of Higher Education in Ohio* (1890); and also published, besides numerous magazine articles, *The Distribution of Wealth* (1893); *Social Reform and the Church* (1894); *Proportional Representation* (1896); and the chapter on *Electric Lighting* in Bemis's *Municipal Monopolies* (1898).

COMPTON, Barnes, representative, was born at Port Tobacco, Md., Nov. 16, 1830. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1851; was a member of the house of delegates from Charles county, Md., 1860-61; a member of the state senate, 1867, 1868, 1870 and 1872, serving as president in 1868 and 1870. He was state tobacco inspector, 1873-74, and state treasurer, 1874-85. In 1884 he was elected from the 5th district of Maryland, as a Democrat, a representative in the 49th congress, but his seat was successfully contested by H. B. Holton. He was re-elected to the 50th, 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, resigning in 1894. He died at Laurel, Md., Dec. 2, 1898.

COMSTOCK, Anna Botsford, artist, was born in Otto, Cattaraugus county, N.Y., Sept. 1, 1854; daughter of Marvin S. and Phebe (Irish) Botsford, granddaughter of Daniel and Polly (Foote) Botsford and of Job and Anna (Southard) Irish, and a descendant of the Botsfords who came from England, 1630-40, and settled in Milford and Windsor, Conn. Both her grandfathers were pioneers from New England to western New York, and her grandfather Botsford fought in the war of 1812. She attended the common schools until 1870, when she entered the Chamberlain institute at Randolph, N.Y., and she was graduated in the college preparatory course in 1873. She completed a special course in history and political science at Cornell university in 1876, and a course in natural history and science at the same institution in 1885, receiving the degree of B.S. She was married Oct. 7, 1878, to Prof. John Henry Comstock of Cornell, and began her career as an

artist and engraver for the purpose of assisting her husband in his scientific publications. She began work as a natural history artist in 1880, and as an engraver in 1886. She was elected a member of the committee for the promotion of agriculture in New York state, and from 1896 was employed by Cornell university as a university extension instructor in introducing nature study into the common schools of New York state. She was associated with her husband as an artist in several reports of the United States department of agriculture, and in many of his scientific publications.

COMSTOCK, Anthony, reformer, was born in New Canaan, Conn., March 7, 1844; son of Thomas A. and Polly Ann (Lockwood) Comstock; grandson of Major Samuel Comstock, who was twice commissioned by Governor Trumbull; grand-nephew of Jonathan Clock of Stamford, who enlisted in the Continental army in 1775 for one year, re-enlisted in 1776 and served under General Schuyler in the expeditions of Lake George and Lake Champlain; and a descendant on his mother's side of the Rev. Thomas Hanford, the immigrant, who fled from persecution in England and died in Connecticut in 1693. He was educated at the New Britain high school and enlisted in the 17th Connecticut regiment in 1863 to fill the place of his brother Samuel, fatally wounded at Gettysburg, and served with the regiment until the close of the war. He was sent as a steward by Christopher R. Robert to help transform Lookout Mountain barracks at Chattanooga, Tenn., into a college, and in 1867 located in New York city, where he found work in a wholesale dry goods house, serving as porter, stock-keeper and salesman. In March, 1872, he determined to devote himself to the suppression of vice as affecting young men and women, and almost single handed he began a reform that extended throughout the city. In April, 1872, he interested Morris K. Jessup, William E. Dodge, Jr., Samuel Colgate, and other wealthy New York philanthropists, who secured from the legislature of New York state a charter for the New York society for the suppression of vice in May, 1873, and Mr. Comstock became its secretary and chief agent. He systematically ferreted out the haunts of evil, personally supervising the arrest of over 2270 law breakers; destroyed over seventy-three tons of indecent printed matter and contraband goods; and shut and barred the doors of hundreds of gambling rooms, including incorporated and legalized lotteries. His use of strategy to capture and conquer the enemy was at times criticised and condemned by the public press, but the higher courts invariably sustained him whenever his cases came up on appeal before them. His published works include *Frauds Exposed* (1880);

Traps for the Young (1883); *Morals versus Art* (1887); *Gambling Outrages, or Improving the Breed of Horses at the Expense of Public Morals* (1887).

COMSTOCK, Cyrus Ballou, soldier, was born in West Wrentham, Mass., Feb. 3, 1831; son of Nathan and Betsey (Cook) Comstock; grandson of Cyrus and Abigail (Leland) Comstock of Wrentham, Mass., and a descendant of Samuel Comstock (born 1654) of Providence, R.I. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1855



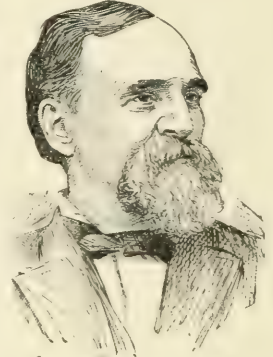
C. B. Comstock

and was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the engineer corps. He was at work on the construction of forts, 1855-59, when he was made acting assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the Military academy. He was ordered to Washington in 1861 and served in the defenses of the national capital. He was as-

sistant to the chief of engineers of the army of the Potomac in March, 1862, and engaged in the Peninsula and Maryland campaigns in 1862. In November of that year he was made chief engineer of the army of the Potomac and served in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was transferred to the army of the Tennessee, being senior engineer at Vicksburg at the close of the siege. He was assistant inspector of the military division of the Mississippi, and in March, 1864, was made senior aide-de-camp on the staff of Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, serving in the Richmond campaign of 1864-65, at Fort Fisher, and in the Mobile campaign of 1865. He was aide to the general-in-chief at Washington, 1866-70, and was afterward chief of the geodetic survey of the great lakes. In 1881 he was made lieutenant-colonel of the engineer corps, holding the brevet ranks of brigadier-general in the regular army and major-general of volunteers. He was retired Feb. 3, 1895, with the commission of colonel in the regular army and the rank of brevet brigadier-general. He was a member of the Mississippi river commission in 1879-95 and long its president. He was elected a member of the National academy of sciences in 1884 and published *Notes on European Surveys* (1876); *Survey of the Northwestern Lakes* (1877); *Primary Triangulation, U.S. Coast Survey* (1882).

COMSTOCK, George Cary, astronomer, was born in Madison, Wis., Feb. 12, 1855; son of

Charles Henry and Mercy (Bronson) Comstock; grandson of Abijah and Esther (Frost) Comstock; and a descendant of Christopher Comstock, who came from England to Connecticut in 1637. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1877 with the degree of Ph.B., and during his college course he was employed upon the field work of the United States lake survey, holding the position of recorder and assistant engineer under the corps of engineers, U.S.A., 1874-78. He was in the observatory at Ann Arbor in 1878; was assistant engineer on the improvement of the upper Mississippi in 1879, and was graduated in law at the University of Wisconsin in 1883. He then engaged in astronomical work for the *Nautical Almanac* office at Washington, D.C., and was employed upon the Northern trans-continental survey, along the line of the Northern Pacific railway, 1883-85. He was professor of mathematics and astronomy at the Ohio state university, 1885-87; and professor of astronomy at the University of Wisconsin, 1887, at the same time being associate director of Washburn observatory until 1889, when he was appointed director. He was married June 12, 1894, to Esther Cécile Everett. He published five volumes of the Washburn observatory publications; *Methods of Least Squares* (1889); and numerous contributions to scientific periodicals.



Geo. C. Comstock

COMSTOCK, George Francis, jurist, was born at Williamstown, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1811. He was graduated from Union college in 1834 and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He was reporter for the court of appeals, 1847-51, and published four volumes of reports. In 1852-53 he was solicitor-general of the United States, and was chief justice of the New York court of appeals, 1856-62. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1868. He gave \$50,000 toward the founding of Syracuse university, was a trustee of that institution, 1870-90, and also served as vice-president of the board of trustees. He founded St. John's school for boys at Manlius, N.Y., giving to it \$60,000. He was a trustee of the New York state institute for feeble-minded children at Syracuse; was a trustee of Hobart, 1870-77; deputy to the general convention of the diocese of central New York, 1871-92, and trustee of the parochial fund, 1869-92. In

1858 Union college conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He edited *Kent's Commentaries*. He died in Syracuse, N.Y., Sept. 27, 1892.

COMSTOCK, John Henry, entomologist, was born in Janesville, Wis., Feb. 24, 1849; son of Ebenezer and Susan (Allen) Comstock. He was graduated at Cornell university, B.S., in 1874, and was instructor in entomology, 1873-77, assistant professor of entomology, 1877-82; and afterward professor of entomology and general invertebrate zoölogy. He was lecturer on zoölogy at Vassar college in 1877, and U.S. entomologist at Washington, 1879-81. He was married Oct. 7, 1878, to Anna Botsford. The Society for the advancement of agricultural science, and the Philosophical and Biological societies of Washington elected him to membership. In 1889 he erected a building on the grounds of Cornell university for the study of insects, their habits, and how most effectually to destroy those which were injurious, and called it an "Insectary," thus coining a word. His published writings include *Notes on Entomology* (1875); *Reports of the U.S. Entomologist* (1879-80); *Report on Cotton Insects* (1879); *Report on Insects* (1881); *Monograph of the Diaspinæ* (1882); *Hymenoptera* (in the *Standard Natural History*, 1884); *An Introduction to Entomology* (1888); *A Manual for the Study of Insects* (1895); *Insect Life* (1897); and many articles in scientific journals.

COMSTOCK, John Lee, author, was born in Lyme, Conn., in 1789. He was assistant surgeon in the 25th U.S. infantry, and during the war of 1812 served at Fort Trumbull, Conn., and on the northern frontier, principally on hospital duty. After the war he located in Hartford and gave much of his time to the preparation of school textbooks on philosophy, chemistry, natural history, geography and physiology, many of which had a very wide circulation. He wrote *History of the Greek Revolution* (1828); *Elements of Chemistry* (1831; many editions); *History of the Precious Metals* (1849); and *Comstock's Natural Philosophy* which was used in the public schools of the United States to the extent of 900,000 copies, and was translated into other languages. He died in Hartford, Conn., Nov. 21, 1858.

COMSTOCK, Milton Lemmon, educator, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1824; son of Joab and Jane (Lemmon) Comstock; grandson of Joab Comstock of Haddam, Conn.; and of William Lemon, who came to Havre de Grace, Md., in 1801, and a descendant of William Comstock, who came to the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1635. He was graduated at Knox college, Galesburg, Ill., in 1851, having taught school for some years before graduation. Later he was principal of Knox academy, 1851-54, and then removed to Iowa, where he was editor of the

Iowa Farmer. He returned to Knox college in 1858 and was made assistant professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. In 1862 he became full professor and he closed his work there in 1898. Knox conferred on him the degree of A.M. in 1854, and Lombard university gave him that of Ph.D. in 1879.

COMSTOCK, Oliver Cromwell, representative, was born in Warwick, R.I., March 1, 1780, and removed with his father's family to Schenectady, N.Y., when a child. He was educated as a physician and practised medicine at Cayuga Bridge, N.Y. He was a member of the state assembly, 1810-12; was the first judge of common pleas for Seneca county, N.Y., 1812-15, and served as a representative in the 13th, 14th and 15th congresses, 1813-19. He was ordained a Baptist minister in 1819 and was elected chaplain to the U.S. house of representatives. He practised medicine in Trumansburg, N.Y., for a few years and was pastor of the First Baptist church, Rochester, N.Y., 1825-34. He afterward removed to Michigan, where he was regent of the University, 1841-43, and superintendent of public instruction, 1843-45. His son, Grover S. Comstock, was a missionary to Arakan. He died in Marshall, Mich., Jan. 11, 1860.

COMSTOCK, Solomon Gilman, representative, was born in Argyle, Maine, May 9, 1842; son of James M. and Louisa (Gilman) Comstock; grandson of Solomon Comstock; and a descendant of Daniel and Martha Comstock of Smithfield, R.I. His early home was in Passadumkeag, Maine. He attended the Maine Wesleyan seminary at Kent's Hill; was admitted to the bar in Nebraska and Minnesota, and removed to Moorhead, Clay county, Minn., in 1870. He was county attorney, 1872-78; a representative in the Minnesota legislature, 1876-77 and 1879-81; a member of the state senate, 1883-87, and a Republican representative from the 5th district of Minnesota in the 51st congress, 1889-91.

COMSTOCK, Theodore Bryant, geologist, was born at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, July 27, 1849; son of Calvin J. and Amelia M. (Hanford) Comstock, and a descendant of Christopher Comstock and of the Rev. John Hanford, who were among the earliest settlers of Norwalk, Conn. He was graduated at the Pennsylvania state college in 1868 and at Cornell in 1870. He accompanied Hartt's expedition to Brazil in 1870, as first assistant geologist, and in 1873 accompanied Jones's Wyoming expedition as its geologist. He was professor of natural sciences at Pelham Priory (Pelham), Westchester county, N.Y., 1871-72; professor of natural history, Miss Nourse's school, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1873; and professor of natural sciences, Brooks school, Cleveland, Ohio, 1874-75. He conducted the Kirtland summer school of

natural history at Cleveland in 1875, and was professor of general and economic geology in Cornell university, 1875-79. He conducted an expedition to British America in 1877, was instructor in the Harvard summer school of geology, 1878, and aid on the Kentucky geological survey, 1878. He then went to Silverton, Col., where



Theo. B. Comstock

he acted as general manager of a mining company, and built and managed extensive ore-sampling and concentrating works. He was professor of mining engineering and physics at the University of Illinois, 1885-89; was engaged in gold and silver work on the geological survey of Arkansas, 1887-88; and in charge of the central division of the geological survey of Texas, 1889-91. In 1891 he founded and became director of the Arizona school of mines, Tucson, Ariz.; and in 1893 was made president of the University of Arizona, continuing also as director of the school of mines until 1895, when he became consulting mining engineer at Prescott, Ariz. He was also chosen general manager of the Prescott development syndicate, Glasgow, Scotland, and president, treasurer and general manager of the security mining and development company in Prescott, Ariz. In 1877 he served as chairman of the committee on Yellowstone park and in 1886 as secretary of the section of geology and geography of the American association for the advancement of science. In 1893 he was vice-president of the national irrigation congress at Los Angeles, Cal., and was a member of the executive committee of the trans-Mississippi congress, 1894-97. He was a director of the National educational association, 1895-97; was elected a member of the American institute of mining engineers in 1880; a member of the North of England institute of mining engineers; a member of the (British) Federated institution of mining and mechanical engineers; was a founder of the Geological society of America, and fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. He was state councillor of the American institute of civics, for Ohio, Illinois, Texas and Arizona, at different times; corresponding member of the New York academy of sciences, the Buffalo society of natural history, the Kirtland society of natural history, Cleveland, Ohio; a member of the National geographical society, Washington; and one of the founders of the Western society of naturalists, and of the Illinois society of en-

gineers. He edited the *San Juan Expositor*, Eureka, Col., 1879-80, and was mining editor of the *Silverton Democrat*, 1882-83. He received the degree of D.Sc. from Cornell in 1886. He is the author of *Reports on the Geology of Northwestern Wyoming* (1874); *Outline of General Geology* (1879); *Map of San Juan County, Colo.* (1882); *Reports on gold and silver, Arkansas survey, and on the central mineral region of Texas* (1889); and of contributions to the *American Naturalist*, the *American Journal of Science*, and the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

CONANT, Edward, educator, was born at Pomfret, Vt., May 10, 1829; son of Seth and Melvina (Perkins) Conant; grandson of Jeremiah Conant of Bridgewater, Mass., and Pomfret, Vt.; and a descendant of Roger Conant (1593-1679). He was educated at Thetford academy and at Dartmouth college, attending the latter 1852-54. In 1854 he became principal of the Woodstock (Ct.) academy, and afterward held the same position in the Royalton (Vt.) academy and the Burlington (Vt.) high school. In 1861 he became principal of the Orange county grammar school at Randolph, which during his administration was changed into a state normal school. From 1874 to 1880 he was state superintendent of education. He was principal of the state normal school at Johnson, 1881-84, returning in the latter year to Randolph. He received the degree of A.M. from Middlebury college in 1866, and from the University of Vermont in 1867. He published *A Few Roots of English Words* (1870); *A Drill Book in the Elements of the English Language* (1871); *Conant's Vermont* (1890); *Vermont Historical Reader* (1895).

CONANT, Hannah O'Brien (Chaplin), author, was born in Danvers, Mass., Feb. 5, 1809; daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, first president of Waterville college. She received a liberal education and was married July 12, 1830, to the Rev. Thomas Jefferson Conant. In 1838 she became editor of the *Mother's Journal*, Utica, N.Y. Being a profound Oriental scholar she greatly aided her husband in his translations. She is the author of *The Earnest Man*, a biography of Dr. Adoniram Judson the missionary (1855); *History of English Bible Translations* (1857); and translations of Strauss's *Lea, or the Baptism in Jordan* (1844); Neander's *Commentaries on the Epistle of Paul to the Philippians*, the *Epistle of James* and the *first Epistle of John* (1850-52); and Uhden's *New England Theocracy* (1859). She died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 18, 1865.

CONANT, Helen Charlotte Peters Stevens, author, was born in Methuen, Mass., Oct. 9, 1839; daughter of Abiel and Charlotte (Peters) Stevens; and granddaughter of Abiel and Abigail (Archer)

Stevens, and of John and Elizabeth Farrington (Davis) Peters. Her first ancestors in America, John Stevens and Andrew Peters, were early settlers of Andover, Mass., having emigrated from England about the middle of the seventeenth century. Helen Stevens was educated by a governess and private tutors, and adopted a literary career. She was married at Lawrence, Mass., June 10, 1858, to Samuel Stillman Conant, and their son, Thomas Peters Conant, born in Paris, France, July 11, 1860, was graduated as a mining and electrical engineer from Columbia college in 1882, practised his profession, contributed to current publications, and died in New York city Feb. 24, 1891. Mrs. Conant published *The Butterfly Hunters* (1868); *A Primer of German Literature* (1877); *A Primer of Spanish Literature* (1878); and contributed translations, original stories and poems to magazines and newspapers. She died in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 17, 1899.

CONANT, Samuel Stillman, journalist, was born in Waterville, Maine, Dec. 11, 1831; son of the Rev. Thomas Jefferson and Hannah O'Brien (Chaplin) Conant. He studied at Madison university and in Berlin, Heidelberg and Munich; and on his return from Europe in 1860 adopted the profession of journalism. He was for seven years managing editor of the *New York Times*, resigning that position on the death of Henry J. Raymond in 1869, to become managing editor of *Harper's Weekly*. He continued at the head of that journal until his mysterious disappearance in January, 1885. He was married in 1858 to Helen Charlotte Peters Stevens and had one son, Thomas Peters Conant, who died in 1891, aged thirty years. Samuel Stillman Conant was an extensive contributor to periodical literature and translated Lermontoff's *Circassian Boy* from the Russian, through the German, in 1875.

CONANT, Thomas Jefferson, educator, was born at Brandon, Vt., Dec. 13, 1802; son of John and Charity Waite (Broughton) Conant; grandson of Ebenezer and Lydia (Oakes) Conant, and of Waite and Esther (Breding) Broughton; and a descendant in the seventh generation of Roger and Sarah (Horton) Conant, who came to America from Devonshire, England, and landed at Plymouth about 1623. He was graduated from Middlebury college in 1823, and remained there until 1825, taking a post-graduate course in philosophy. He was a tutor in Columbian college, Washington, D.C., 1825-27, and in the latter year accepted the chair of languages in Waterville (Maine) college, afterward Colby university. In 1833 he resigned and removed to Boston, where for two years he studied the Oriental languages. He was professor in Hamilton (N.Y.) theological seminary, 1835-50, meanwhile spending two years abroad in the universities of Halle and Berlin.

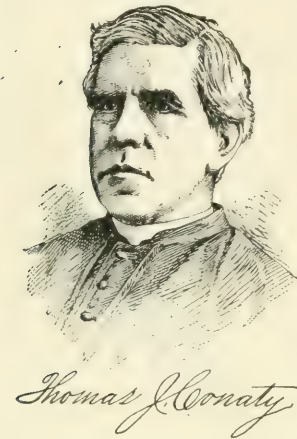
He held the chair of Hebrew in the Rochester (N.Y.) theological seminary, 1851-57, and then removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., where he began his life work, the revision of the common English version of the Bible for the American Bible union. In 1873 he was chosen a member of the American committee, co-operating with the Old Testament company of the convocation of Canterbury, England, in the revision of the authorized English version of the Bible. He was married July 12, 1830, to Hannah O'Brien, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, the first president of Waterville college. Middlebury college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1844. His Hebrew grammar became a standard textbook in England and America, and he published many exegetical works on New and Old Testament topics, including *The Book of Job* (1857); *The Gospel of Matthew* (1860); *The Book of Genesis* (1868); *The Book of Psalms* (1868); *The Book of Proverbs* (1871); and a translation, with notes, of the *Books of Joshua, Judges, Ruth I. and II., Samuel I. and II., and Kings* (1884). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 30, 1891.

CONANT, William Merritt, physician, was born in Attleboro, Mass., Jan. 5, 1856; son of Ira M. and Mary (Bassett) Conant. He was prepared for college in the academies of Bridgewater, Andover and Quincy, Mass., and was graduated in arts from Harvard in 1879 and in medicine in 1884. In 1884 he was married to Mary, daughter of the Hon. Edmund Hatch Bennett of Boston. He was house officer at the Massachusetts general hospital, 1883-84; assistant in anatomy at Harvard medical school, 1887-90; assistant demonstrator in anatomy, 1890-93, and instructor in the same branch from 1893. In 1894 he was also appointed an assistant in clinical surgery. In addition to his positions at Harvard he was surgeon to the Boston dispensary, surgeon to out-patients at the Massachusetts general hospital and surgeon to Carney, St. Elizabeth's and Charity club hospitals. He was elected to membership in numerous medical organizations, including the Society of the medical sciences, the Boston society for medical observation, the Boston society for medical improvement, the Association of American anatomists, and the Massachusetts medical society.

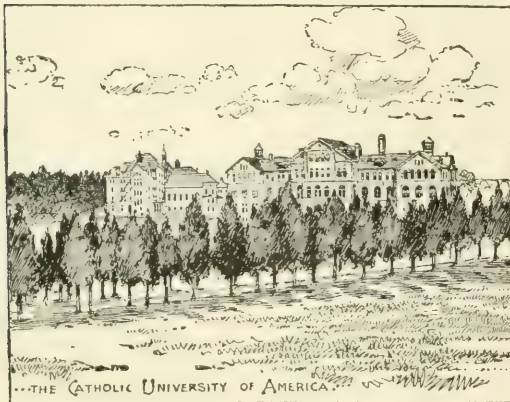
CONATY, Thomas James, educator, was born in Cavan, Ireland, Aug. 1, 1847; son of Patrick and Alice (Lynch) Conaty. He came with his parents to the United States and located in Taunton, Mass., where his father had previously lived. Having passed through the public schools, he entered Montreal college in 1863 and finished his education at the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass., where he was graduated in June, 1869. He studied theology under the

Sulpicians at Montreal and was ordained Dec. 12, 1872, by Bishop Bourget. He was assistant pastor at St. John's church, Worcester, Mass., from Jan. 1, 1872, until 1880, and rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart in Worcester, Mass., from 1880 until Jan. 10, 1896. While at Worcester he was a representative citizen, occupying many

official positions to which he was elected by the council, and published and edited a monthly magazine called the *Catholic School and Home Magazine*. He was prominently identified with the Catholic total abstinence union and for several years was its president. He was always a leader in movements for the betterment of the



people of Ireland, as also in every good cause. In 1889 the University of Georgetown conferred upon him the degree of D.D. In 1892 he assisted in founding the Catholic summer school at Plattsburg, N.Y., and for four years was its president. On Oct. 22, 1896, he was chosen by the bishops of his church and appointed by Pope Leo XIII. to succeed the Right Rev. John J. Keane as rector of the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., a graduate institution for both clerical and lay students. The Third plenary council of Baltimore in 1884 decided upon its establishment and it was incor-



porated in 1885 and canonically approved by Pope Leo XIII. in 1887. The Caldwell hall of divinity, the gift of Mary Gwendolin Caldwell, was opened in 1889, and McMahon hall, the gift of Monsignor James McMahon, in 1895. The uni-

versity was provided with three faculties: divinity, philosophy, and law. On June 27, 1897, the Pope made Rector Conaty a domestic prelate of the pontifical household, with the title of Monsignor, and he was invested in the purple at the meeting of the bishops in October, 1897. He published a work for parochial and Sunday schools entitled *New Testament Studies* (1898). He resigned the rectorship in 1902.

CONCANNEN, Richard Luke, R.C. bishop, was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, probably in 1740. He left Ireland when quite a young man and was next heard from in Rome, where he was ordained at the Lateran basilica by Mgr. Francesco Matthejo, Patriarch of Alexandria, Dec. 22, 1770; was examined and approved in *moribus ad confessiones*, Feb. 16, 1773; made master of novices at SS. Sixtus and Clementi, March 17; appointed sub-prior September 26; prior and regent of schools, June 20, 1781; prior for the second time, June 30, 1784; pro socius of the master general, also theologian of the Cassanatensian library and magister-general of the Irish clergy in January, 1779. He was consecrated as first bishop of New York in the church of St. Catharine of Sienna, Rome, April 24, 1808, by Cardinal Michele de Pietro, after having declined the appointment of Bishop of Kilmacduagh, Ireland, by brief of Nov. 19, 1798, and his resignation was accepted by the Pope in audience at Venice May 15, 1800. He had already taken a lively interest in the missions of the Dominicans in America and had been active in aiding the founding of the Dominican convent of St. Rose in Kentucky, which institution he sustained by his personal contributions through his life. The Pope commissioned him to carry the pallium to Archbishop Carroll, and on attempting to sail from Leghorn he was prevented by the condition of political affairs. He then went to Naples to take ship for America, when he was arrested by order of Murat, who charged him with being a British subject, and he was imprisoned in the convent of St. Dominec, Naples, Italy, where his hardships and disappointment caused his death on June 18, 1810.

CONDÉ, Daniel Toll, clergyman, was born in Charlton, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1807; a descendant on his father's side from a Huguenot family, and on his mother's, from the Tolls of Holland. He was graduated from Union in 1831 and for two years was a teacher of Latin and Greek in the Kinderhook (N.Y.) academy for boys. In 1834 he was graduated from the Auburn theological seminary. He was ordained at Fredonia, N.Y., by the Presbytery of Buffalo, Sept. 7, 1836, and became a missionary in the Sandwich islands. He was stationed at Eastern Maui, 1836-47, and at Wailuku, 1847-56. On his return to the

United States in 1856 he resided in Schenectady, N.Y., for a few years, then removed to Indianapolis, Ind., and from 1868 until his death lived in Beloit, Wis. He was married in 1836 to Andelucia Lee. She died in 1856, leaving six children. He was subsequently married to Mrs. Hannah Williams. His son, Samuel Lee Condé, was graduated at the Auburn theological seminary in 1873 and preached in Troy and Tunkhannock, N.Y., and in Rockport, Ill. Daniel T. Condé received the degree of D.D. from Union in 1869. He died in Beloit, Wis., March 8, 1897.

CONDIT, Ira, educator, was born at Orange, N.J., Feb. 21, 1764; son of Daniel and Ruth (Williams) Condit; grandson of Samuel and Mary (Dodd) Condit; great-grandson of Peter and Mary (Harrison) Condit; and great² grandson of John Cunditt. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1784 and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick in 1786. He was married in 1790 to Sarah, daughter of Henry Perine of Freehold, N.J. He preached at Hardwick, Newtown and Shapenack until 1794, when he became pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at New Brunswick. In 1807 he originated the movement for the reopening of Queen's (afterward Rutgers) college, which had been closed in 1795 on account of financial embarrassment. The sum of \$12,000 was raised in the Dutch Reformed churches and a building was erected. Dr. Condit was president *pro tempore* of the college, 1794-1810, and in 1809 was appointed vice-president and professor of moral philosophy. During the year 1807 he procured by his own exertions subscriptions amounting to \$6370 for the Theological seminary in New Brunswick. He declined the presidency of Rutgers to which he had been elected, deeming the "office incompatible with the duties he owed to his church," of which he continued to be pastor until his death. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1810. He died at New Brunswick, N.J., June 1, 1811.

CONDIT, John, senator, was born in Orange, N.J., July 8, 1755; son of Samuel and Martha (Carter) Wilcox Condit; grandson of Samuel and Mary (Dodd) Condit; great-grandson of Peter and Mary (Harrison) Condit; and great² grandson of John Cunditt who came to America probably from Wales sometime previous to 1678 and purchased lands in Essex county, N.J. John Condit was a farmer and a practising physician at Orange, N.J. He served in the Revolutionary war as a surgeon, and subsequently served several years in the state legislature. He was a representative from New Jersey in the 6th and 7th congresses, 1799-1803, and was U.S. senator from Oct. 17, 1803, till March 4, 1817. He was married first to Abigail Halsey, who died in 1784, and

secondly to Rhoda Halsey, who died in 1834. He died at Orange, N.J., May 4, 1834.

CONDIT, Jonathan Bailey, educator, was born in Hanover, N.J., Dec. 16, 1808; son of the Rev. Aaron and Mary (Dayton) Condit; grandson of Samuel and Mary (Smith) Condit; great-grandson of Samuel and Mary (Dodd) Condit; and great² grandson of Peter and Mary (Harrison) Condit of Newark, N.J. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1827 and received his A.M. degree in course. He was a student at Princeton theological seminary, 1828; was ordained July 14, 1831; was pastor of the Congregational church, Long Meadow, Mass., 1831-35; professor of rhetoric, oratory and English literature, Amherst, 1835-38; pastor of the Second church, Portland, Maine, 1838-45; of the Second Presbyterian church, Newark, N.J., 1845-51; professor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology, Lane theological seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1851-54; and professor of the same branches in Auburn theological seminary, 1855-74. He was moderator of the general assembly (N.S.) in 1861. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1847. He was married July 20, 1831, to Eliza Keturah, daughter of the Rev. Selah S. Woodhull of Lawrenceville, N.J. She died in 1835, and in 1836 he was married to Sarah Strong Woodhull, sister of his deceased wife. He died in Auburn, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1876.

CONDIT, Lewis, representative, was born in Morristown, N.J., March 3, 1773; son of Peter and Annie (Byram) Condit; grandson of Peter and Phebe (Dodd) Condit; great-grandson of Peter and Mary (Harrison) Condit; and great² grandson of John Cunditt, the first American ancestor. He was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1794, and practised his profession in his native place. In 1800 he was elected high sheriff of Morris county. He was a representative in the New Jersey legislature, 1805-10, officiating as speaker, 1808-10. He was a representative in the 12th, 13th and 14th congresses, 1811-17, and in the 17th-22d congresses, inclusive, 1821-33. In 1840 he was a presidential elector. He was one of the corporators of the Morris and Essex railroad, and its president for several years. He was a commissioner of the Trenton asylum; an original member of the American colonization society; a member of the State medical society, and a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1827-61. He received the degree of A.M. from Princeton in 1816. He died at Morristown, N.J., May 26, 1862.

CONDIT, Silas, representative, was born in Newark, N.J., Aug. 18, 1778; son of Dr. John and Abigail (Halsey) Condit. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1795, and engaged in business as a merchant in Orange. He served

repeatedly in the legislature and was a representative in the 22d congress, 1831-33. He was a member of the convention which framed the state constitution of 1844, and was president of the Newark banking company. He was married May 9, 1799, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Smith. He died in Newark, N.J., Nov. 29, 1861.

CONE, Orello, educator, was born in Linckean, Chenango county, N.Y., Nov. 16, 1835; son of Daniel Newton and Emily (Sadd) Cone; and grandson of Asa Cone. He studied at Cazenovia seminary, became a public school teacher, and instructed himself in the Latin, Greek, German

and French languages. In 1857 he became principal of the preparatory department of St. Paul's college, Palmyra, Mo., studied for the Episcopal ministry in 1861, and in 1862 became a Universalist clergyman, settling in Little Falls, N.Y. In 1865 he accepted the chair of Biblical languages and literature in the theological department of St. Lawrence university, Canton, N.Y., and in 1880 was elected president of Buchtel college, Akron, Ohio. In 1892 he became one of the editorial board of the *New World*, Boston, Mass. He travelled and studied in Europe in 1897, and settled as minister of a Unitarian church in Lawrence, Kan., in 1898. His published works include: *Monograph on Salvation* (1889); *Gospel Criticism and Historical Christianity* (1891); *The Gospel and Its Earliest Interpretations* (1893); *Paul: the Man, the Missionary, and the Teacher* (1898).

CONE, Spencer Houghton, clergyman, was born in Princeton, N.J., April 30, 1785. His father was a native of East Haddam, Conn., where for several generations the family had lived, and his mother was the daughter of Joab Houghton of New Jersey, who was active in the war of the Revolution. The son attended the College of New Jersey, 1797-99, and after teaching school he removed in 1802 to Philadelphia, Pa., where he became an instructor in an academy. A natural talent for acting led him to adopt that profession. He made his first appearance in July, 1805, at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, as Achmet in "Mahomet." At that time he was almost the only American on the stage, and he attained great popularity, playing principally in Philadelphia. His intense dislike for stage life induced him to seek other employment. He obtained a position as clerk in the office of the *Baltimore American* in 1812, and



in 1813 purchased an interest in the *Whig*. He was then enabled to leave the stage and for some months published with success the *Whig*. He was married in 1810 to Sally Wallace of Philadelphia. In 1814 he removed to Washington, D.C., where he occupied a government position. He was licensed a Baptist minister and in 1815-16 was chaplain of the House of Representatives. He preached at Alexandria, 1817-24, and in New York city from 1824 until his death. His granddaughter, Kate Claxton, daughter of Spencer W. Cone, became a well-known actress. He died in New York city, Aug. 28, 1855.

CONGDON, Charles Taber, journalist, was born in New Bedford, Mass., April 7, 1821; son of Benjamin Taber and Deborah (Hart) Congdon; and grandson of Caleb and Susannah (Taber) Congden. He attended Brown university, but was not graduated, and entered the employ of his father, the publisher and printer of the *New Bedford Courier* from June 12, 1827. About 1840, soon after leaving the university, he edited in Providence, R.I., *The New Age*, a suffrage paper, and afterward became editor of the *New Bedford Daily Evening Bulletin* and associate editor of the *New Bedford Mercury* and the *New Bedford Shipping List*. In 1854 he removed to Boston, where he edited the *Atlas*, a leading Whig journal, and in 1857, at the invitation of Horace Greeley, he went to New York and until 1882 was a member of the *Tribune* staff. He was married April 13, 1846, to Charlotte E., daughter of John Baylies of New Bedford. In 1879 Brown university conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. He published: *Flowers Plucked by a Traveller on the Journey of Life* (1840); *Tribune Essays* (1869); *Carmen Seculare*, a centennial ode (1876); *The Last Welcome — Bayard Taylor*; *J. R. G. Hassard: Poems* (1879); *Reminiscences of a Journalist: the Record of Fifty Years* (1879-80); and *Papers on Autobiographers* (1881-82). He died in New York city, Jan. 18, 1891.

CONGER, Edwin Hurd, representative, was born in Knox county, Ill., March 7, 1843. He was graduated at Lombard university in 1862. He served in the civil war in the 102d Illinois volunteers, attaining the rank of captain and receiving the brevet of major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field. He was graduated at the Albany law school in 1866; practised in Galesburg, Ill., 1866-68; was a farmer, stockman and banker at Dexter, Iowa, after 1868; was supervisor, 1870-72; treasurer of Dallas county, 1877-80; and state treasurer, 1881-85. He was a representative in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1885-90, and United States minister to Brazil, 1890-93, by appointment of President Harrison, and 1897-98, by appointment of President McKinley. In January, 1898, Presi-

dent McKinley appointed him minister to China, where he remained through the siege of Peking.

CONGER, John William, educator, was born in Jackson, Tenn., Feb. 20, 1857; son of Philander Drew Whitmill and Eliza Jane (Chambers) Conger. He came of Scotch and English descent, and his paternal grandfather, James B. Conger, was the inventor of the turbine water-wheel. In 1878 he was graduated at Southwestern Baptist university, Jackson, Tenn. He was president of the Odd Fellows college, Humboldt, Tenn., 1879-82, and in 1883 organized Searcy college in Arkansas. He was president of Ouachita college, Arkadelphia, Ark., from June, 1886, organizing the institution and selecting its faculty. The college buildings were completed at a cost of \$65,000. He was elected president of the State teachers' association. In 1885 Southwestern Baptist university conferred on him the degree of A.M.

CONGER, Omar Dwight, senator, was born at Cooperstown, N.Y., April 11, 1818; son of the Rev. Enoch and Esther (West) Conger. He was taken to Huron county, Ohio, in 1824, and was prepared for college at Huron institute. He entered the Western Reserve university from Plymouth, Richland county, Ohio, and was graduated in 1841. He was employed on the geological survey of the Lake Superior copper and iron regions, 1845-47, and in 1848 settled at Port Huron, Mich., as a lawyer. In 1850 he was appointed judge of the St. Clair county court and in 1855 was elected state senator, holding the office until 1859, acting as president *pro tempore* of that body during the last year of his service. He was a presidential elector in 1864, and a member of the state constitutional convention of 1867. He was a representative from Michigan in the 41st-47th congresses, 1869-81, becoming an acknowledged leader in the house. In 1881 he was elected U.S. senator, and after the expiration of his senatorial term in 1887 he opened a law office in Washington, D.C., where he practised until his death. Western Reserve conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1879. He died in Ocean City, Md., July 11, 1898.

CONKLIN, Edwin Grant, educator, was born in Waldo, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1863; son of Abram and Maria (Hull) Conklin; and grandson of Jacob Conklin and of Col. Nathaniel Hull. He was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan university, B.S. in 1885, and B.A. in 1886, and was professor in Rust university, Holly Springs, Miss., 1886-88. The following three years he spent at Johns Hopkins university, being appointed in 1889 assistant in the biological laboratory and in 1890 a fellow in biology. In the summer of 1892 he was made a member of the corps of instructors in charge of the Marine biological laboratory at

Woods Holl. He held the chair of biology at the Ohio Wesleyan university, 1891-94, and that of zoölogy at the Northwestern university, 1894-96. In 1896 he accepted the chair of comparative embryology in the University of Pennsylvania. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins university in 1891. He is author of many valuable scientific papers, and of several popular works on biology.

CONKLIN, John Woodruff, clergyman, was born in Montville, N.J., Dec. 30, 1851; son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth J. (Woodruff) Conklin; and grandson of Stephen and Catherine (Tailor) Conklin, and of Archibald and Catherine (Johnson) Woodruff. His first American ancestor, Ananias Conklin, emigrated from Nottingham, England, about 1636 and settled in Salem, Mass., where he was the first manufacturer of glass in America. He afterward removed to Easthampton, L.I., N.Y. John W. Conklin was prepared for college at the Newark (N.J.) academy and was graduated from Rutgers college in 1871. He entered the New Brunswick (N.J.) theological seminary of the Reformed church in America and was graduated in 1876. He engaged in preaching, 1876-80; was a missionary in the Arcot mission, India, 1881-90; acting secretary of the Board of foreign missions, 1890-92; and in 1895 he became a teacher in the Bible Normal college at Springfield, Mass. He was married in 1880 to Elizabeth Jane Lindsley. Rutgers college conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in course in 1874.

CONKLIN, William Augustus, naturalist, was born in New York city, March 16, 1837; son of Benjamin and Guyonetta (Adams) Conklin, and a direct descendant of Capt. John Conklin, a native of Nottinghamshire, England, who settled in Salem, Mass., before 1649, and removed to Southold, L.I., about 1655. He was graduated from the Columbia veterinary college with the degree of D.V.S. in 1879. He was a clerk and afterward superintendent in the park department of New York city, 1858-62; and director of the zoölogical department of Central park, 1862-92. He visited Europe several times in search of zoölogical specimens and information on mammalia and ornithology; was made a member, corresponding or honorary, of various zoölogical and other scientific societies in Europe, and collected a large library on subjects akin to his direction of study. He established and edited the *Journal of Comparative Medicine and Surgery* (1880-96), and made valuable contributions on natural history to current literature. Manhattan college conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1880. He was elected a member of the Academy of sciences, of the American association for the advancement of science, of the Linnæan society

of New York, and of the American ornithological union. After 1892 he engaged in New York city in importing living wild animals.

CONKLING, Alfred, jurist, was born at Amagansett, N.Y., Oct. 12, 1789; son of Benjamin and Esther (Hand) Conkling. His ancestors emigrated from England early in the seventeenth century. He was graduated at Union college in 1810, pursued his legal studies under Daniel Cady, justice of the supreme court, and in 1812 was admitted to the bar of that court, and of the court of chancery. In this year he was married to Eliza Cockburn, a granddaughter of General Frey of Revolutionary fame, and removed to Canajoharie, N.Y., where for several years he successfully practised his profession. In 1818 he was elected district attorney of Montgomery county; and was a representative in the 17th congress, 1821-23. In 1825 President Adams appointed him to the office of U.S. judge of the northern district of New York and he remained on the bench for twenty-seven years. In 1852 he resigned his judgeship to accept the appointment of U.S. minister to Mexico, made by President Fillmore. On his return to the United States in 1854 he removed to Omaha, Neb., where he practised his profession. In 1861 he returned to his native state, where he passed the remaining years of his life, chiefly occupied in literary work. He resided successively in Rochester, Geneseo and Utica, N.Y. Union college conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1847. He published: *The Young Citizen's Manual* (1836); a *Treatise on the Organization and Jurisdiction of the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of the United States* (1842); *Jurisdiction, Law and Practice in Admiralty and Maritime Causes* (1848); *Powers of the Executive Department of the United States* (1866). He died at Utica, N.Y., Feb. 5, 1874.

CONKLING, Alfred Ronald, lawyer and author, was born in New York city, Sept. 28, 1850; son of Frederick Augustus and Eleonora (Ronalds) Conkling. He was graduated at Yale college in 1870, taking the degree of Ph.B. He then spent a year at Harvard as a resident graduate in the Museum of comparative zoölogy. In the spring of 1872 he travelled through the British isles, Belgium and Switzerland, and in November of that year entered the University of Berlin as a student of geology and mineralogy. After a six-months' term at Berlin he travelled over the continent, and then went to Egypt and the East Indies. He returned to New York in 1874 and in the following spring was appointed U.S. geologist on Wheeler's geographical explorations and surveys west of the one hundredth meridian. He examined the geological formation

and mineral wealth of portions of Colorado, New Mexico, California and Nevada. His observations were published in the annual reports of the chief of engineers, U.S.A., for 1875, 1876 and 1877. Upon leaving the government service he studied law and was graduated at the law school of Columbia college in 1879. He then associated himself in legal practice with Erwin W. Stoughton, and devoted especial attention to patent law. In 1881 he was appointed assistant U.S. district attorney for the southern district of New York. In the autumn of 1882 he resigned and resumed the practice of law. He made a trip to Mexico in the following year and wrote the first guide book to that country. In 1887-88 he was a member of the common council of the city of New York. As an active member of the Republican organization he made campaign addresses to the Germans, French and Italians in their own languages. In 1891 he was elected to the New York assembly and served on the committees on labor and industries and on that on federal relations. In 1894 he was returned to the New York assembly. He wrote, besides his guide book of Mexico: *The Life and Letters of Roscoe Conkling* (1889); *City Government in the United States* (1894); *A Handbook for Voters* (1894).

CONKLING, Frederick Augustus, merchant, was born at Canajoharie, N.Y., Aug. 22, 1816; son of Alfred and Eliza (Cockburn) Conkling. He received an academic education, became a merchant in New York city, and was for three years a member of the New York assembly. He was a representative from New York in the 37th congress, 1861-63. After the outbreak of the civil war he organized and equipped at his own expense the 84th New York regiment, was commissioned its colonel, and did important service with it in Virginia. He was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for mayor of New York in 1868; supported Horace Greeley for President in 1872, and thereafter the successive Democratic candidates, except in 1888, when he voted for Benjamin Harrison. He was a trustee of the College of physicians and surgeons, an active member of the New York historical society, and the author of numerous pamphlets. He died in New York city, Sept. 18, 1891.

CONKLING, Howard, merchant, was born in New York city, Dec. 5, 1855; son of Frederick Augustus and Eleonora (Ronalds) Conkling. He was educated at private schools in New York city. In 1883 he accompanied his brother Alfred to Mexico, and upon returning to New York he wrote a book of travels entitled, *Mexico and the Mexicans*. He entered the law school of the New York university in 1895 and was graduated in 1897.

CONKLING, Margaret Cockburn (Mrs. Steele), author, was born in Canajoharie, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1814; daughter of Alfred and Eliza (Cockburn) Conkling. She was educated at Albany, N. Y. She is the author of *Memoirs of the Mother and Wife of Washington* (1850); and *Isabel, or Trials of the Heart*. She frequently contributed to periodical literature, and translated Florian's *History of the Moors of Spain*. She died in Jersey City, N. J., July 25, 1890.

CONKLING, Roscoe, lawyer and statesman, was born in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1829; son of Alfred and Eliza (Cockburn) Conkling. His English ancestor, John Conkling, came to the



Roscoe Conkling

Massachusetts bay colony in 1635, where he and his sons established the industry of glass-making, being described in the early land grants as "glasse-men." His father, Alfred Conkling, was a distinguished jurist, and his mother was known as the "belle of the Mohawk valley." In 1839 Judge Conkling removed his family from Albany to Auburn, N. Y., where Roscoe attended school, and

in 1842 he entered the Mount Washington collegiate institute, New York city, where he remained for one year. He then studied law with Spencer & Kernan, at Utica, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He was appointed district attorney April 22, 1850, and at the conclusion of his term of office entered into partnership with the Hon. Thomas R. Walker, and rapidly rose to prominence at the bar. He made his first political oration in 1848, in behalf of the Whig candidates, Taylor and Fillmore. During the campaign of 1852 he made several speeches which established his reputation as a campaign orator. In 1854 he was one of the vice-presidents of the Whig state convention at Syracuse, N. Y., and became an active member of the Republican party on its formation. On June 25, 1855, he was married to Julia, daughter of Henry Seymour, and sister of Horatio Seymour, governor of New York. In 1858 the Republicans of Utica, N. Y., elected him mayor of that city, and in the same year he was chosen as a representative to the 36th congress. His speech before the committee of the whole upon President Buchanan's message was a masterly effort and won the applause of

his party. During the campaign of Lincoln and Hamlin Mr. Conkling became well known as a stump orator and at the same election was returned to congress. On Jan. 30, 1861, he made a notable speech upon the state of the Union; in the 37th congress opposed the 13th amendment of the constitution, and made a speech on the battle of Ball's Bluff, in which he charged gross mismanagement and moved a resolution, asking the secretary of war if measures had been taken to fix the responsibility for that disastrous action, which was passed without amendment. Mr. Conkling was an advocate of hard money, strenuously opposed the legal tender act of 1862, and made an important speech in his effort to prevent the passage of the Spaulding bill, which authorized the treasury to issue treasury notes. In 1862 he was nominated as a representative to the 38th congress but was defeated by Francis Kernan, his former law instructor, and resumed the practice of his profession. He made many important public speeches during this period. In 1864 he was elected as a representative to the 39th congress, defeating Mr. Kernan. In the 39th congress he took a leading part in debate, opposed President Johnson's policy, and voted for the passage of the "Reconstruction," "Tenure of Office," "Insurrectionary State," "Elective Franchise for the District of Columbia," "Civil Rights," and the "Freedmen's Bureau" acts over the President's veto. He advocated the enfranchisement of the colored men of the south. On April 30, 1866, a letter written by James B. Fry of Illinois, then provost marshal general, preferring charges against Mr. Conkling, was read by the clerk of the house, the animus of this attack being provoked by Mr. Conkling's services to the United States in the court martial of Major Haddock "for frauds and corrupt complications in the administration of his office in 1865." The charges were fully investigated by the house and disproved. In exonerating Mr. Conkling the committee severely censured General Fry. He was elected U. S. senator in January, 1867, took his seat in the senate March 4, 1867, and made his first speech on March 23, upon the proposed impeachment of Henry A. Smythe, collector of the port of New York, which at once gave him a position as an orator. He took an important part in the impeachment trial of President Johnson, and was a firm adherent of President Grant, supporting him during his two administrations. In 1873, on the death of Chief Justice Chase, Mr. Conkling was offered the position of chief justice by President Grant, an honor which he declined for political and professional reasons. In September, 1873, he visited Canada as a member of the United States committee on transportation routes, and in 1875 made his first

trip to Europe. He was a candidate for the Presidency before the Republican national convention of 1876 and received the votes of the majority of the New York delegation, but George William Curtis, the leader of the minority, transferred the vote of New York to Rutherford B. Hayes. He led the debate on the electoral commission bill, which formed the chief topic of debate in the second session of the 44th congress. In the Republican national convention of 1880 he advocated the election of General Grant for a third term and opposed the nomination of Mr. Garfield; but in the canvass which followed he came to his support as a loyal Republican. When in 1881 President Garfield failed to consult the New York senators in appointing a collector for the port of New York, and when the senate confirmed the acts of the President, Senator Conkling resigned, together with his colleague, Thomas C. Platt, and they appealed to the New York legislature for vindication by a re-election, which the legislature failed to carry out. He afterward returned to Utica, and in the autumn devoted himself to the practice of his profession in New York city. In the six years following his resignation from the senate he relieved himself of a heavy burden of debt and amassed a fortune. In February, 1882, he was nominated by President Arthur as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, and the appointment was confirmed by the senate but declined by Mr. Conkling. Toward the close of his life he confined his practice chiefly to the courts of New York and Washington. He received the degree of LL.D. from Madison university in 1877. See *Life and Letters of Roscoe Conkling*, by Alfred Ronald Conkling (1889). He died in New York city, April 18, 1888.

CONLEY, Benjamin, governor of Georgia, was born in Newark, N.J., March 1, 1815. In 1830 he removed with his father's family to Augusta, Ga., where he was educated and became a merchant. He served in the Augusta city council in 1845-56, and as mayor in 1856-58. He strongly opposed the secession movement and during the war retired to his plantation in Montgomery county, Ala. In 1865 he returned to Augusta, and advocated the reconstruction plans of the Republican party. He was appointed by Gen. John Pope, U.S.A., a member of the city council in 1867; was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1868; was state senator, 1868-69, and president of the Republican state convention, 1869. On the resignation of Governor Bullock, Oct. 30, 1871, Mr. Conley became governor of Georgia, by virtue of his office of president of the senate, and on Nov. 3, 1871, he took the oath of office. The legislature passed a law appointing an election Dec. 3, 1871, at

which James M. Smith was elected governor. President Grant appointed Mr. Conley postmaster of Atlanta, Ga., and he served, 1875-83. He was married in 1842 to Sarah H. Semmes of Washington, Ga. He died in Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 10, 1886.

CONLEY, John Dykeman, scientist, was born at Brockport, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1843; son of John Ward and Pamela Elizabeth (Johnson) Conley; grandson of Thomas and Margaret (Warner) Conley, and of William F. and Lucy (Hamlin) Johnson. His maternal grandfather was the son of Edmund Johnson, a soldier in the war of 1812, and grandson of a Revolutionary soldier. John Dykeman Conley received his preparatory education at Canastota, N.Y., was graduated at the Albany state normal school in 1863, and taught school at Roslyn, N.Y., until 1865. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1869, and until 1876 was principal of the preparatory department of Blackburn university, Illinois. He was also professor of chemistry and natural science in that institution from 1871 to 1887, when he was elected to the chair of geology, chemistry and physics in the state University of Wyoming. During his connection with the university he was its vice-president, and for nearly one year its acting president. In 1896 he resigned his position and in 1897 was elected to the chair of physical sciences in Blackburn university. He was married in 1873 to Virginia C., daughter of S. T. and Elizabeth (Palmer) Mayo of Carlinville, Ill., and niece of Senator John M. Palmer. He is the author of two large geological charts, and five bulletins on geology, artesian wells and meteorology.

CONN, Herbert William, biologist, was born in Fitchburg, Mass., Jan. 10, 1859; son of Reuben R. and Harriet E. (Harding) Conn; grandson of John and Nancy (Barrows) Conn, and descended from George Conn, who came from the north of Ireland and settled in Massachusetts. He was graduated at Boston university, A.B., 1881, A.M., 1883, and from Johns Hopkins university, Ph. D., in 1884. He was instructor in biology at Wesleyan university, 1884-86, and professor of biology from 1886. He was also instructor of biology at Trinity college, 1887-88; director of the Cold Spring Harbor biological laboratory, 1890-97, and in charge of the bacteriological work of Storrs' School experiment station from 1887. He made a specialty of the study of bacteriology of dairy products, being the first specialist in America on this subject. He published *Evolution of Today* (1886); *The Living World* (1891); *The Story of Germ Life* (1896); *The Story of the Living Machine* (1899); and over one hundred scientific papers upon various topics.

CONNELL, William, representative, was born at Cape Breton, N.S., Sept. 10, 1827. At an early

age he was taken by his parents to Luzerne county, Pa., where he worked in the mines as a driver. He was subsequently placed in charge of the mines of the Susquehanna and Wyoming valley railroad and coal company, with offices at Scranton, Pa. He purchased the plant in 1870 and organized the firm of William Connell & Co. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1896, and a representative in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897-1903.

CONNELL, William James, representative, was born at Cowansville, Canada, July 6, 1846; son of the Rev. David and Mary (Dickie) Connell. In 1857 he removed to Schroon Lake, N. Y., and thence in 1862 to Vermont and in 1867 to Omaha, Neb., where he was admitted to the bar in 1869. He was district attorney of the third judicial district of Nebraska, 1872-76; and city attorney of Omaha, 1883-87. He was a Republican representative in the 51st congress, 1889-91, and was defeated for election to the 52d congress by William Jennings Bryan. He was reappointed city attorney of Omaha in 1892.

CONNER, David, naval officer, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., in 1792; son of David and Abigail (Rhodes) Conner. His father was the son of an Irish emigrant who settled in the province of Pennsylvania about 1750, and his mother a descendant of an English colonist who settled in America in 1682. David's father died in the winter of 1792-1793 and David went to Philadelphia in 1806 where he was employed by his brother Edward, a shipping merchant trading with the



West Indies. Edward was subsequently lost at sea and David entered the United States navy as midshipman Jan. 16, 1809. He was third lieutenant on the *Hornet*, Capt. James Biddle, and in the action with the *Peacock*, Feb. 24, 1813, he distinguished himself in the rescue of the prisoners from the sinking hulk of the captured vessel. He was promoted lieutenant, July 24, 1813, and in the encounter with the *Penguin* March 23, 1815, he was dangerously wounded. For his conduct on these occasions he was commended by his superior officers Lawrence and Biddle, and received a sword from the state of Pennsylvania and two silver medals from congress. He was

with Capt. James Biddle on the *Ontario* in October, 1818, and fired the salute when that officer took formal possession of Oregon in the name of the United States. After cruising in both hemispheres he was promoted captain in 1835. He was naval commissioner in 1841 and chief of the bureau of construction, equipment and repairs upon the creation of that bureau in 1842. In 1843 he was made commodore of the Home and West India squadron. In this position his authority as commander-in-chief covered the North Atlantic ocean, the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea, and he held this supreme command subject only to the department at Washington for over three years. On the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, Commodore Conner blockaded the gulf coast and led or dispatched eight or more expeditions, destroying the Mexican marine and occupying the most of her ports. He directed the operations of Commodore Perry in subduing Yucatan and used her ports for harbor and as a source of supplies. He aided General Scott in effecting a landing of his army of invasion at Vera Cruz, leading with the *Raritan*, his flagship, on March 9, 1847, and under the protection of the guns of his fleet 10,000 soldiers were landed in one organized body in the space of four hours. He then prepared his fleet to shell the castle of San Juan de Ulloa and a naval siege battery to co-operate on land, when Commodore Perry returned with orders to relieve Conner, who had already exceeded by three months the usual time allowed to any one commodore. On the morning of March 21 after receiving the order of relief he resigned his office to Commodore Perry and transferred his own broad-pennant to the *Princeton*. He watched the operations he had planned carried out by Perry and sailed on the 29th for the United States bearing the news of the fall of Vera Cruz to Washington, where he received the thanks of the President, the secretary of the navy and the citizens of Philadelphia and Washington. The Society of the Cincinnati made him an honorary member. After recovering his health which was impaired by his long residence in the tropics, he commanded the Philadelphia navy yard. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 20, 1856.

CONNER, Henry W., representative, was born in Prince George county, Va., in August, 1793. He was graduated at South Carolina college in 1812. He was aide to Gen. Joseph Graham in the expedition against the Creek Indians in 1814 and saw considerable service. He then settled in Falls Town, Iredell county, and in 1823 removed to Sherrill's Ford, Catawba county, N.C. He was nominated by the Democratic party as representative in the 16th congress but failed of an election. He was a representative in the

19th-26th congresses, 1821-41. In 1848-49 he served in the state senate. He died at Sherrill's Ford, Catawba county, N.C., Jan. 15, 1866.

CONNER, James, typefounder, was born in Hyde Park on-the-Hudson, N.Y., April 22, 1798. He learned the printer's trade in New York city, becoming an expert compositor, pressman and stereotyper. He spent three years as superintendent of a stereotype foundry in Boston and then established himself in New York as a printer and stereotyper. He used old stereotype plates in making poster type to take the place of wood type, and soon had for it a large sale. He manufactured the ordinary type used in his office. He printed the first folio Bible made in the United States, selling the plates for \$5000. He also stereotyped and printed from plates Shakespeare's works, a polyglot Bible, and set in agate type, which he designed and cast, the works of Scott and other standard authors. He was the first to use an electrotyped matrix and chemical precipitation in casting type and became one of the most extensive typefounders in America. He was county clerk for New York county, 1844-52. He died in New York city in May, 1861.

CONNER, James, lawyer, was born in Charleston, S.C., Sept. 1, 1829. He was graduated at South Carolina college in 1849 and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He was United States district attorney for the state, 1856-60, resigning in the latter year, and on the formation of the Confederate government he was appointed to a similar office. He entered the Confederate army as captain, and was afterward made acting major-general. He resumed the practice of his profession after the close of the war and in 1876 was chairman of the Democratic state executive committee. He was elected attorney-general on the ticket with Wade Hampton for governor in 1876, but resigned after serving a few months. He died in Charleston, S.C., June 26, 1883.

CONNER, Samuel Shepard, representative, was born in New Hampshire about 1783. He was graduated at Yale in 1806 and in 1812 served in the U.S. army as major in the 18th infantry, as lieutenant-colonel of the 13th infantry, and afterward on the staff of Gen. Henry Dearborn. He was a representative from Massachusetts in the 14th congress, 1815-17, and afterward removed to the Western Reserve where he served as surgeon-general of the Ohio land district in 1819. He died at Covington, Ky., Dec. 17, 1820.

CONNESS, John, senator, was born in County Galway, Ireland, Sept. 20, 1821; son of Walter and Mary Conness. In 1836 he was brought to the United States; was educated in the public schools of New York city; learned the trade of a piano maker; and in 1849 went to California, where he engaged in mining and merchandising.

He served in the California legislature, 1853-54 and again, 1860-61. He was an unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1859 and for governor of the state in 1861. In 1863 he was elected by the Union Republicans U.S. senator as successor to Milton S. Latham, Democrat, and served throughout the 38th, 39th and 40th congresses, being a member of the committees on finance, post-office and post-roads, Pacific railroad, and chairman of the committee on mines and mining. After the close of his senatorial term in 1869, he settled in Mattapan district, Boston, Mass.

CONNOLLY, Daniel Ward, representative, was born in Cohocton, N.Y., April 24, 1847; son of John and Ann Adelia (Allyn) Connolly; grandson of Deacon David and ——— (Tyler) Allyn, and a descendant of Robert Allyn of Allyn's Point, Conn. He removed to Scranton, Pa., in 1849 and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He was elected president judge of Lackawanna county in 1878 but was not seated, as the courts decided that no vacancy existed. He was the defeated candidate for election to the 47th congress, was elected as a Democrat to the 48th congress in 1882, and was again defeated for the 49th. In May, 1885, he was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster of Scranton. He was married to Alma Price. He died at Scranton, Pa., Dec. 4, 1894.

CONNOLLY, James Austin, representative, was born in Newark, N.J., March 8, 1843; son of William and Margaret (Maguire) Connolly. In 1850 he removed to Ohio where he was assistant clerk of the state senate, 1858-59. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1861 and the same year removed to Springfield, Ill. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 123d Illinois volunteers, and was afterward captain, major and brevet lieutenant-colonel. He was a representative in the Illinois legislature 1872-76; was U.S. attorney for the southern district of Illinois 1876-85, and again 1889-93; and was appointed and confirmed solicitor of the treasury in 1886, but declined to serve. He was a Republican representative from the 17th Illinois district in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895-99, serving as a member of the judiciary committee, and declined to be a candidate for the 56th congress.

CONNOLLY, John, R.C. bishop, was born in Monknewtown, Slane, County Meath, Ireland, probably in 1750. He studied in Monknewtown and Drogheda, joined the Dominicans and completed his studies at Liege. He went to Rome for ordination but there is no record at Liege of the date on which it was received. He was appointed sub-prior at O.P. convent of SS. Sixtus and Clement, Rome, July 2, 1778; regent of the schools in 1785; prior, July 8, 1787, reappointed

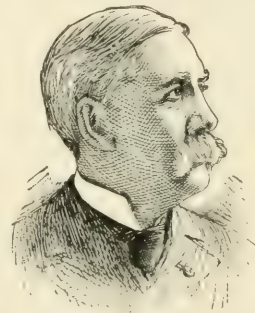
prior Jan. 28, 1791, and became president of the council May 13, 1794. He was consecrated bishop of New York in the church of SS. Domenico and Sisto, Rome, Nov. 6, 1814, by Cardinal Brancadora. He visited Ireland to obtain priests to aid him in his new diocese, and with one priest reached New York where only four priests were occupying the field. He founded churches in Rochester and Utica and an orphan asylum in New York city which he placed under the charge of sisters of charity. His labors during the yellow fever epidemics of 1822 and 1823 greatly impaired his health and he died at the Episcopal residence on the Bowery, New York city, Feb. 5, 1825.

CONNOR, Laertus, physician, was born at Coldenham, N.Y., Jan. 29, 1843; son of Hezekiah and Caroline (Corwin) Connor; grandson of William Connor; great-grandson of John Connor, and a descendant of Matthias Corwin, who settled at Ipswich, Mass., in 1633. He was graduated at Williams college in 1865, and at the College of physicians and surgeons of New York city in 1870. He began practice at Detroit, Mich., in 1871, and made a specialty of eye and ear in 1878. From 1871 to 1895 he was editor successively of the *Detroit Review of Medicine*, the *Detroit Medical Journal*, the *Detroit Lancet* and the *American Lancet*. He was professor of physiology and the eye and ear in the Detroit medical college, 1871-81, and secretary of the American medical college association, 1873-80. He was president of the American academy of medicine, 1888-89, and of the Detroit academy of medicine, 1877-78, and 1888-89; vice-president of the American medical association, 1882-83, and a trustee of the Journal of the American medical association, 1883-89 and 1892-94. He is author of numerous papers upon diseases of the eye and ear.

CONNOR, Patrick Edward, soldier, was born in Ireland, March 17, 1820. His parents settled in the United States soon after his birth and he was educated in New York city. In 1839 he enlisted in the U.S. army, serving through the Seminole war, and upon his discharge in 1844 engaged in mercantile business in New York city. In 1846 he settled in Texas where he was chosen captain of Texas volunteers and as a part of Col. Albert Sidney Johnston's regiment, engaged the Mexicans at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Buena Vista, at which last battle he was severely wounded. When the war was ended he settled in California and engaged in trade. Upon the outbreak of the civil war in 1861 he raised a regiment of California volunteers and was ordered to Utah to keep the Mormons in check and guard the overland route against marauding Indians. He encountered a band of three hundred Indian warriors in fortified camp on Bear river, Washington Territory, and destroyed the entire band.

He commanded the Utah district during the war and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers in 1863 and major-general by brevet at the close of the war. He afterward organized an expedition of 2000 cavalry and defeated the Arapaho Indians at Tongue river in August, 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service April 30, 1866. He afterward organized 16,000 Gentiles, established Camp Douglass near Salt Lake City, founded a Gentile community, and issued the *Union Vedette*, the first daily paper published in Utah. He located the first silver mine in the territory, wrote the first mining law, placed the first steamboat on the Great Salt Lake, built the first silver smelting works, founded the town of Stockton, and established large commercial and mining interests. He died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 17, 1891.

CONNOR, Selden, governor of Maine, was born in Fairfield, Maine, Jan. 25, 1839; son of William and Mary (Bryant) Connor. He was graduated at Tufts college in 1859 and studied law at Woodstock, Vt., where he enlisted in the 1st regiment of Vermont volunteers for three months' service in the civil war. At the close of this service he became major and soon after was lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Maine regiment, which he commanded in the peninsula campaign from the beginning of the "Seven Days" battle. He commanded the 77th N.Y. volunteers for a short time after the battle of Antietam, and his own regiment at the battle of Gettysburg. In January, 1864, he was made colonel of the 19th Maine infantry and commanded the brigade as ranking officer. His wounds received in the battle of the Wilderness incapacitated him for active service. He was commissioned brigadier-general June 11, 1864, and in 1867 was appointed a member of the staff of Governor Chamberlain. In 1868 he was made assessor of internal revenue and in 1874 was appointed by President Grant collector for the Augusta district. In 1875 he was elected governor of Maine and was twice re-elected, serving 1876-79. He was U.S. pension agent under appointment from President Arthur, 1882-85.



Selden Connor

CONOVER, Simon Barclay, senator, was born in Cranbury, N.J., Sept. 23, 1840; son of Samuel and Ann Maria (Barclay) Conover, and grandson of Johnson Conover. He studied medicine at the University of Nashville and was graduated as

M.D. in 1864. He joined the Union army as assistant surgeon, was assigned to the army of the Cumberland and stationed at Nashville, Tenn. In 1866 he was ordered to Lake City, Fla., and resigned from the army on being appointed state treasurer by Governor Reed in 1868. He was a member of the State constitutional convention, 1868, a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, and a member of the national committee. At the close of Governor Reed's administration he was elected to the state legislature and was made speaker of the house. He was elected by the legislature of Florida U.S. senator and served 1873-79. In 1880 he was the unsuccessful candidate for governor of the state and resumed his medical practice, afterward removing to Montana where he was an invalid in 1899.

CONOVER, Thomas H., naval officer, was born in New Jersey in 1794. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman on board the *Essex*, Capt. David Porter, Jan. 1, 1812. He then served with McDonough on Lake Champlain. He was promoted lieutenant, March 5, 1817, and assigned to the *Guerriere* of the Mediterranean squadron; was promoted commander, Feb. 28, 1838, his first vessel being the *John Adams*; and was commissioned captain, Oct. 2, 1848, having the *Constitution* as his flagship, 1857-58, while in command of the African coast squadron. He was one of the first officers to be promoted to the new rank of commodore on its creation, July 16, 1862, and he was thereupon placed on the retired list after fifty-three years' service. He died in South Amboy, N.J., Sept. 25, 1864.

CONRAD, Charles Magill, cabinet officer, was born in Winchester, Va., about 1804. He was taken by his father to Mississippi and thence to New Orleans, La., where he acquired a good education and was admitted to the bar in 1828. After several years' service in both branches of the state legislature, he was chosen by that body as U.S. senator to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Mouton, and served from April 14, 1842, to March 4, 1843. He was a member of the state constitutional convention, 1844, and was a representative in the 31st congress, 1849-51. In August, 1850, he was appointed secretary of war in President Fillmore's cabinet as successor to Edward Bates and served until March 7, 1853, when he was succeeded by Jefferson Davis. He was a member of the Confederate provisional congress of 1861, was a representative from Louisiana in the 1st and 2d Confederate congresses and a brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He died in New Orleans, La., Feb. 11, 1878.

CONRAD, Frederick William, clergyman, was born in Pine Grove, Schuylkill county, Pa.,

Jan. 3, 1816. He was a student at Mt. Airy college, Germantown, Pa., 1828-31; was collector of tolls on the Union canal and railroad, 1834-41; studied at the Theological seminary, Gettysburg, Pa., 1837-39, and was pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran church, Pine Grove, Pa., 1839-41, where he had organized a Sunday school in 1836. He was married in 1841 to Rebecca, daughter of Peter Filbert of Pine Grove. He was pastor of Lutheran churches at Waynesboro, Pa., and vicinity, 1841-44; of St. John's church, Hagerstown, Md., 1844-50; professor of modern languages in Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio, and of homiletics and church history in the theological department of that institution, 1850-55; pastor of the college church and associate editor of the *Evangelical Lutheran*, 1850-55; pastor of the First Lutheran church, Dayton, Ohio, 1855-62; of Old Trinity church, Lancaster, Pa., 1862-64; of the Lutheran church, Chambersburg, 1864-66; and of Messiah church, Philadelphia, 1866-72. He was joint editor of the *Lutheran Observer*, 1862-66, and editor-in-chief, 1866-98. He delivered an address on "The Hand of God in the War," at Chambersburg, Pa., in 1864, during Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Wittenberg college, that of LL.D. by Roanoke college, Va. He published *Baptism; the Call to the Ministry; Worship and Its Forms*; and *Catechism Explained and Amplified*. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 10, 1898.

CONRAD, Joseph, soldier, was born in Wied-Selters, Germany, May 17, 1830. He was educated as a soldier, graduating at Darmstadt, Hesse, in 1848. Shortly afterward he immigrated to the United States and settled in Missouri. At the outbreak of the civil war he volunteered for three months and was made a captain in the 3d Missouri infantry. He gained promotion to major, and took part in the battles of Carthage and Pea Ridge, and in the siege of Corinth. He re-enlisted as lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Missouri infantry May 26, 1862, and soon afterward was made colonel. He participated with the army of the Cumberland in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. At the siege of Atlanta he commanded a brigade and won the brevet of brigadier-general. After the war he commanded a sub-district of Texas and was mustered out of the volunteer service Feb. 3, 1866. He joined the regular army July 28, 1866, and was commissioned a captain in the 29th U.S. infantry. On April 25, 1869, he was transferred to the 11th U.S. infantry and was retired Oct. 23, 1882, with the rank of colonel. He died in Washington, D.C., July 16, 1897.

CONRAD, Joseph Speed, soldier, was born in Ithaca, N.Y., Aug. 23, 1833. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1857;

served with the 2d U.S. infantry at Fort Columbus, N.Y. harbor, one year; was on the Western frontier, 1858-61, and was promoted 1st lieutenant and detailed as commissary of subsistence in General Lyons's army in Missouri, 1861. He was an aide-de-camp to General Lyons at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861, where he was severely wounded. He was promoted captain Nov. 1, 1861, and was chief of the discharge department, army of the Potomac, at Washington, D.C., 1861-64. On Jan. 21, 1864, he resumed active field service as acting assistant adjutant-general, Army of the Potomac, from April 20 to June 5, 1864. He engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolo-potomoy and Bethesda Church. He was made acting judge-advocate and commissary of musters, 2d corps, serving from June 6 to September 3, 1864, and taking part in the siege of Petersburg and other operations leading to the surrender of General Lee. For gallantry at the battle of the Wilderness he was brevetted major Aug. 1, 1864, and for the battle of North Anna received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel on the same date. He was engaged on garrison duty, 1865-71; at West Point as instructor of infantry tactics, 1871-74; on special duty, preparing for the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia in 1875, and on the frontier in the south and west, 1877-91. His promotions in the regular army were major of the 17th infantry, 1879, and lieutenant-colonel of 23d infantry, 1884. He died in Fort Randall, S. Dak., Dec. 4, 1891.

CONRAD, Robert Taylor, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 10, 1810. He was the son of a book publisher; was educated for the legal profession and gained admission to the Philadelphia bar in 1831. He divided his time between law practice and literary work, editing and publishing *The Daily Commercial Intelligencer*, 1831-34. He left journalism in 1834 and was subsequently made recorder of the city, and in 1838 judge of the criminal sessions. Upon the dissolution of that court he assumed the editorship of *Graham's Magazine* and the assistant editorship of the *North American*. He was elected mayor of Philadelphia in 1854 and served on the bench of the quarter sessions, 1856-57. In 1832 his play "Conrad of Naples" was produced in Philadelphia with James E. Murdoch in the title role. In 1835 he wrote the tragedy "The Noble Yeoman" for Augustus A. Addams. The name of the play was afterward changed to "Aylmere," and later to "Jack Cade." Edwin Forrest eventually purchased the play which he produced with great success. He also wrote a tragedy called the "Heretic," which was successfully brought out at the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, by Edwin Adams with Mrs. John Drew in the cast.

In 1852 Mr. Conrad issued a volume of his writings under the title of *Aylmere; or the Bondman of Kent, and Other Poems*. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 27, 1858.

CONRAD, Timothy Abbott, naturalist, was born near Trenton, N.J., June 21, 1803; son of Solomon White and Elizabeth (Abbott), grandson of John and Sarah (White), great-grandson of William and Mary (Queen) Conrad; great² grandson of Henry and Katherine (Streypers) Cunreeds, and great³ grandson of Thomes Kunders, a member of the first band of German emigrants who set sail on July 24, 1683, in the ship *Concord*, from Crefeld, Germany, and settled in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. His father (born July 31, 1779, died Oct. 2, 1831), by trade a printer and bookseller, was an eminent mineralogist and botanist whose home was a popular meeting place for the scientists of Philadelphia, and the first natural history salon opened in that city. He collected a valuable herbarium which he presented to the Philadelphia academy of natural sciences, and in 1829 was elected professor of botany in the University of Pennsylvania. The son, Timothy Abbott, was born at the home of his maternal grandparents and was educated in Philadelphia at select schools under the superintendence of Friends. His knowledge of the higher branches was acquired by private study. He learned the trade of a printer in the establishment of his father, after whose death in 1831 he continued the business for a time. In 1831 he was elected a member of the Philadelphia academy of natural sciences, and some years later of the American philosophical society. His first volume, published in 1831, is entitled "American Marine Conchology, or Descriptions and Colored Figures of the Shells of the Atlantic Coast." The seventeen plates contained therein were drawn by the author and colored by hand by his sister. In 1837 he was appointed geologist of the state of New York, and after resigning the position he remained as paleontologist of the survey until 1842. He prepared official reports on the fossils collected by the United States exploring expedition under Wilkes; by Lieutenant Lynch's expedition to the Dead sea; by the Mexican boundary survey; and some of the surveys for a railroad route to the Pacific. He contributed many papers on the tertiary and cretaceous geology and paleontology of the eastern United States to the *American Journal of Science*; the *Bulletin of the National Institution*; the *American Journal of Conchology*; *Kerr's Geological Report on North America*, and other publications. A complete list of his papers contains one hundred and twelve titles. His non-scientific writings consist chiefly of verses. He was the principal American worker in the field of tertiary geology for many years. His published

volumes are : *American Marine Conchology* (1831); *Fossil Shells of the Tertiary Formations of North America* (Vol. I., 1832); *New Fresh-water Shells of the United States* (1834); *Monography of the Family Unionidae, or Naiades of Lamarck of North America* (1836); *Fossils of the Tertiary Formations of the United States* (1838); *Paleontology of the State of New York* (1838-'40); *The New Diogenes, a Cynical Poem* (1848); and *A Geological Vision and other Poems*, collected by his nephew, Dr. C. C. Abbott (1871). He died in Trenton, N.J., Aug. 9, 1877.

CONRAD, Victor Lafayette, journalist, was born in Pine Grove, Pa., Oct. 7, 1824. He was graduated at Gettysburg in 1851, and was ordained in the Lutheran ministry. He edited the *Evangelical Lutheran* at Springfield, Ohio, 1852-'56, then became a teacher, and in 1867-'70 was professor of natural sciences at Gettysburg. From 1870, with his brother, he edited the *Lutheran Observer* in Philadelphia till he died there, Jan. 7, 1900.

CONROY, John Joseph, R.C. bishop, was born in Clonaslee, County Queens, Ireland, in June, 1819. He studied at Mount St. Mary's, Emmittsburg. He was ordained, May 21, 1842. He was made vice-rector of St. John's college, Fordham, in 1843, and rector in 1844. He was transferred to St. Joseph's church, Albany, N.Y., in 1844 and became vicar-general of the diocese of Albany in 1857. He was consecrated bishop of Albany, Oct. 15, 1865. Bishop Conroy founded St. Peter's hospital; St. Agnes's rural cemetery; an industrial school, and a home for the Little Sisters of the Poor. He attended the first and second councils at Baltimore and the sessions of the Vatican council. On Dec. 22, 1871, Father McNeirney was appointed his coadjutor and he resigned his bishopric Oct. 16, 1877, and was transferred to the titular see of Curiam, March 22, 1878. He made his residence in New York city and died there, Nov. 20, 1895.

CONTEE, Benjamin, representative, was born in Prince George's county, Md., in 1755. At the beginning of the war of the Revolution he entered the army in the 3d Maryland battalion, gaining promotion to the rank of 2d lieutenant June 29, 1776. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1787-88, and a representative from Maryland in the 1st U.S. congress, 1789-91, voting in 1790 for the permanent establishment of the seat of government on the Potomac river. He was afterward made presiding judge of the testamentary court of Charles county. He was ordained a priest in the Episcopal church in 1803 and subsequently received the degree of D.D. He died in Charles county, Md., Nov. 3, 1815.

CONVERSE, Amasa, journalist, was born in Lyme, N.H., Aug. 21, 1795; son of Joel and Eliz-

abeth (Bixby) Converse. His first ancestor in America, Joel Converse, came from England and settled in Woburn, Mass., in 1630. He gained his preparatory education by self instruction while teaching school and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1822. He studied at Princeton theological seminary, 1823, was a teacher at Chelsea and in Sanderson academy, Ashfield, Mass., 1824-26; was ordained an evangelist by the presbytery of Hanover, May 5, 1826, and served as missionary in Virginia, 1826-27. He became editor of the *Visitor and Telegraph*, Richmond, Va., in February, 1827. The *Religious Remembrancer*, the first religious weekly newspaper ever published, was started in Philadelphia in September, 1813, and was continuously published in that city until February, 1839, when the two papers were joined, and Mr. Converse became editor of the united paper, calling it the *Christian Observer*, and publishing it in Philadelphia till 1861. He removed it to Richmond, Va., where he edited it as an organ of the southern Presbyterian church, 1861-69; and after that in Louisville, Ky., until his death. He was married to Flavia Booth, and their sons, Francis Bartlett, Thomas Edwards, James Booth and Charles Sidney were Presbyterian clergymen, and the first three editors and publishers of the *Christian Observer*. He received the degree of D.D. in 1846 from Clinton college, Miss. He died in Louisville, Ky., Dec. 9, 1872.

CONVERSE, Elisha Slade, manufacturer, was born in Needham, Mass., July 28, 1820; son of Elisha and Betsey (Wheaton) Converse. He received a common school education and in 1839 engaged in the clothing business at Thompson, Conn., soon after changing to the shoe and leather



CONVERSE LIBRARY.

business. In 1849 he removed to Malden, Mass., and in 1853 was appointed treasurer of the Malden manufacturing company, which in 1855 became the Boston rubber shoe company, of which he was chosen treasurer and manager. He held numerous other positions of honor and responsibility, chiefly in connection with financial institutions. He was a member of the lower house of

the state legislature, 1878-79, and of the senate, 1880-81. In 1882 he was elected the first mayor of Malden, and did much to promote its prosperity, his most important gift being the public library building. He was a trustee of Wellesley college. He was married Sept. 4, 1843, to Mary D., daughter of Captain Hosea and Ursula Edmunds of Thompson, Conn.

CONVERSE, Francis Bartlett, journalist, was born in Richmond, Va., June 23, 1836; son of the Rev. Amasa and Flavia (Booth) Converse; grandson of Joel Converse of Lyme, N.H., and a descendant of an old New England family, who came from England to Woburn, Mass., in 1630. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1856, and at the Princeton theological seminary in 1860. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry and supplied Olivet church, New Kent county, Va., 1861-62. His father had been editor and publisher of the *Christian Observer* in Philadelphia, Pa., and in Richmond, Va., from 1827, and he became associate editor, Jan. 1, 1858. In 1869 they removed the office of publication to Louisville, Ky., where his father died Dec. 9, 1872, after which event the sons assumed entire control of the *Observer*, recognized as the leading weekly in the Presbyterian church in the south. He was married to Ellen, daughter of Dr. George William Pollard of Hanover county, Va. He received the degree of D.D. from Hampton-Sidney college in 1896.

CONVERSE, Harriet Maxwell, author, was born in Elmira, N.Y.; daughter of Thomas and Maria (Purdy) Maxwell; granddaughter of Guy Maxwell, who removed to Elmira from Virginia in 1792; great-granddaughter of Guy Maxwell, her first ancestor in America, who came from Carlaverock, Scotland, in 1768, and settled in Martinsburg, Va. Left motherless at an early age, she was sent to Milan, Ohio, to live with an aunt, and there attended school. In 1861 she was married to Franklin Converse of Westfield, Mass., and until 1866 travelled extensively in the United States and Europe, contributing to the press under the pen names, "Musidora" and "Salome." In 1884 she was formally adopted by the Seneca Indians, as had also been her father and grandfather before her. She was designated as the great-granddaughter of the famous chief Red Jacket. She was always a defender of the rights of the New York Indians and in 1891 she used every effort to defeat a bill before the New York assembly to deprive the Indians of their lands. Before the hearing of the Indians by the committee on the bill Mrs. Converse was invited to sit in the Six Nation council at Albany. After the bill was defeated, in recognition of her services, she was received by the Seneca national

council as a legal member of their nation and given the name of "Ya-ie-wa-noh," meaning ambassador, or the one who watches. In the autumn of 1891 she was installed as a Six Nation chief, by a Six Nation condolence council, an honor never before given to a woman by the North American Indians. She is the author of *Sheaves*, a volume of poems (1883); and had ready for the press in 1899: *The Religious Festivals of the Iroquois Indians*; *Mythology and Folk Lore of the North American Indians*, and *Indian Legends*.

CONVERSE, James Booth, author and journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 8, 1844; son of the Rev. Amasa and Flavia (Booth) Converse; and grandson of Joel Converse. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1865, A.M. 1868, and at the Union theological seminary, Va., 1870. He was licensed to preach in 1869, and was ordained by the presbytery of East Hanover in 1871. He was pastor at Makemie, Va., 1870-72; editor of the *Christian Observer*, Louisville, Ky., 1872-79; evangelist in the presbytery of Holston and Knoxville, 1880-81; pastor at Blountville, 1881-87; and editor of the *Christian Patriot*, 1890-95. He published *A Summer Vacation Abroad* (1878); *The Bible and Land* (1888); *Justice* (1899).

CONVERSE, Julius, governor of Vermont, was born at Stafford, Conn., Dec. 17, 1798; son of Joseph and Mary (Johnson) Converse; grandson of Lieut. Josiah Converse; great-grandson of Major James Converse, and lineally descended from Deacon Edward Converse, who came from England with Winthrop's colony in 1630. Julius Converse was taken to Randolph, Vt., in 1801 and was educated at Randolph academy. He was admitted to the bar in 1826 and practised at Bethel until 1840, when he removed to Woodstock. He represented Bethel in the Vermont house of representatives several terms; was elected to the first state senate in 1836, and was three times re-elected. After his removal to Woodstock he was again a representative in the state legislature, and was state attorney from 1844 to 1847. He was lieutenant-governor of Vermont, 1850-51, and governor, 1872-74. He died at Dixville Notch, N.H., Aug. 16, 1885.

CONVERSE, Thomas Edwards, journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 25, 1841; son of the Rev. Amasa and Flavia (Booth) Converse. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B. 1862, A.M. 1865, and at Union theological seminary, Virginia, 1868. He was licensed to preach in 1868 and was ordained by the presbytery of West Hanover the same year. He was a missionary to China, 1869-71; pastor at Woodstock, Va., 1871-75; at Bardstown, Ky., 1875-79,

and editor of the *Christian Observer* from 1879. He received the degree of D.D. from King college, Tenn.

CONWAY, Elias Nelson, governor of Arkansas, was born in Green county, Tenn., May 17, 1812; seventh son of Thomas and Ann (Rector) Conway. He was a land surveyor and removed to Arkansas Territory in November, 1833, where his brother, James Sevier, was surveyor-general. He was engaged in surveying Boone and Washington counties in the territory of Arkansas, became auditor of the territory July 25, 1835, and was state auditor from Oct. 1, 1836, to May 17, 1841, and again from July 5, 1841, to Jan. 3, 1849. He originated the donation land laws of the state and the homestead laws of the United States. He addressed the legislature in 1840, advising the donation of forfeited lands to actual settlers, and the communication was copied by the press of every state in the Union. Arkansas adopted the idea in December, 1840, and it became a part of the national polity in 1862. The Democratic state convention of 1844 nominated State Auditor Conway for governor and he declined the honor because of other public obligations. At the request of the convention to select a candidate, he named Thomas S. Drew, who was elected. He accepted the nomination for governor in 1852 and again in 1856, and served from Nov. 15, 1852, to Nov. 16, 1860. He was burned to death in the conflagration at Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 28, 1892.

CONWAY, Frederick Rector, surveyor-general, was born near Greenville, Tenn., July 4, 1799; third son of Thomas and Ann (Rector) Conway. He removed to Columbia, Boone county, Mo., with his father's family in 1818. He was recorder of French and Spanish claims at St. Louis and a commissioner for adjudicating French and Spanish land claims in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. He was afterward U. S. surveyor-general of the district comprising Missouri and Illinois. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 16, 1874.

CONWAY, Henry Wharton, delegate to congress, was born in Green county, Tenn., March 18, 1793; eldest son of Thomas and Ann (Rector) Conway; grandson of Gen. Henry Conway of the Revolutionary army, and great-grandson of Thomas Conway, the first of the family in America. He entered the U. S. army as ensign in 1812, was promoted 2d lieutenant in 1813, fought at Fort Boyer and Mobile Point, 1814, and served as a clerk in the treasury department, 1817. He migrated to Missouri in 1818 and to Arkansas Territory in 1820, where he was receiver of public moneys. He was a delegate to the 18th, 19th and 20th congresses, 1823-29. He was wounded in a duel with the Hon. Robert Crittenden, brother of John J. Crittenden, afterward U. S. senator from Kentucky, who was present at the meeting,

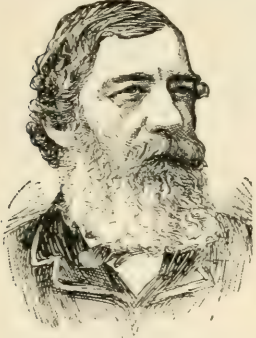
Oct. 29, 1827. He died near Arkansas Post, then the seat of government, Nov. 9, 1827.

CONWAY, James Sevier, governor of Arkansas, was born in the Nalocuchy river valley, in Greene county, Tenn., in 1798; second son of Thomas and Ann (Rector) Conway. The family consisted of the parents, seven sons and three daughters. James removed to Arkansas Territory in 1820, where he became a lawyer. He was surveyor-general of the territory, 1829-33; a member of the Arkansas constitutional convention of 1836 from Hot Springs, and first governor of the new state from Sept. 13, 1836, to Nov. 4, 1840. He died at Walnut Hill, Lafayette county, Ark., March 3, 1855.

CONWAY, Katherine Eleanor, journalist, was born in Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 6, 1853; daughter of James and Sarah Agatha (O'Boyle) Conway; and granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (M'Gurn) Conway, and of Michael and Mary Preston (Corcoran) O'Boyle. She acquired her education in Roman Catholic convent schools and in Madame Nardin's academy in Buffalo, N.Y., paying special attention to history and English literature. Her first journalistic work was done on the Rochester *Daily Union*, and on a small church magazine, and from 1880 to 1883 she was assistant editor on the *Catholic Union and Times*, Buffalo, N.Y. In 1883 she removed to Boston, Mass., as an associate editor of the *Pilot*. Besides editing *Watchwords from John Boyle O'Reilly* (1891), and *Christian Symbols and Stories of the Saints* by Clara Erskine Clement, she wrote: *On the Sunrise Slope* (1881); *A Dream of Lilies* (1893); *Family Sitting-Room Series*, including *A Lady and Her Letters* (1895); *Making Friends and Keeping Them* (1896); *Questions of Honor in the Christian Life* (1897); *Bettering Ourselves* (1899); and contributed to current Catholic magazines.

CONWAY, Martin Franklin, representative, was born in Harford county, Md., Nov. 19, 1827; son of Dr. W. D. and Frances (Maulsby) Conway. His father was an examining surgeon in the U. S. navy. He was educated at an academy and removed to Baltimore in 1844, where he learned the printer's trade and was one of the organizers of the National typographical union. He subsequently studied law and practised in Baltimore till 1854, when he removed to Kansas Territory. He was a member of the first legislative council of Kansas, was chief justice of the supreme court under the Topeka constitution, and was president of the Leavenworth constitutional convention of 1856. He was a Republican representative from Kansas in the 37th congress, 1861-63, and on June 10, 1866, was appointed U. S. consul at Marseilles. Upon his return to the United States he devoted himself to literary work. He died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 15, 1882.

CONWAY, Moncure Daniel, author, was born near Falmouth, Va., March 17, 1832; son of Walker Peyton and Margaret Eleanor (Daniel) Conway. His father was presiding justice of Stafford county, and his mother a daughter of Dr. John Moncure Daniel, U.S.A., physician in the war of 1812, and granddaughter of Thomas Stone,



Moncure D. Conway

signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1849 and studied law in Warrenton, Va. He expressed his sympathy with institutions of the south in articles written for the *Richmond Examiner*, of which John Moncure Daniel, his cousin, was editor. He soon abandoned law for the Methodist

ministry. His political and religious beliefs having changed, he entered the Unitarian divinity school at Cambridge, Mass., where he was graduated in 1854, and became minister of the Unitarian church in Washington, D.C. His anti-slavery sermons in Washington caused much excitement, and by a small majority he was requested to resign his Washington church in 1857, and was succeeded by W. H. Channing. In 1857 he took charge of the Unitarian church at Cincinnati, Ohio, and during the war settled his father's slaves, escaped from Virginia, at Yellow Springs, Ohio. In 1863 he visited England with a view to lecturing and writing in explanation of the connection of the anti-slavery cause with the war for the Union, and was appointed minister of South Place chapel, London, whose "Centenary History" he wrote in 1895. He returned to the United States in 1884. He was married to Ellen, daughter of Charles Davis and Sarah Pond (Lyman) Dana. He founded the *Dial* (monthly) in Cincinnati in 1860; edited the *Boston Commonwealth* (1861-63); contributed to *Fraser's Magazine* and the *Fortnightly Review*; was London correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, and afterward of the *Cincinnati Commercial*; and contributed to *Harper's Magazine*, "South Coast Saunterings in England" (1868-69). He was made a member of the Author's club, New York, and of the Phi Beta Kappa association; and in London he was a member of the Anthropological institute, the Folklore society, the Society of authors, the Omar Khayyâm club and other clubs. He received the degree of L.H.D. from Dickinson college. Among his published works are: *Tracts for Today* (1858); *The Rejected Stone* (1861); *The*

Golden Hour (1862); *Testimonies Concerning Slavery* (1863); *The Earthward Pilgrimage* (1870); *Republican Superstitions* (1872); *Sacred Anthology* (1874); *Idols and Ideals* (1877); *Demonology and Devil-Lore* (1879); *A Necklace of Stories* (1880); *The Wandering Jew and the Pound of Flesh* (1881); *Thomas Carlyle* (1881); *Travels in South Kensington* (1882); *Emerson at Home and Abroad* (1882); *Pine and Palm* (1887); *Omitted chapters of History disclosed in the Life and Papers of Edmund Randolph* (1888); *George Washington and Mount Vernon* (1889); *George Washington's Rules of Civility* (1890); *Life of Hawthorne* (1890); *Prisons of Air* (1891); *Life of Thomas Paine* (2 vols., 1892), which has been translated into French.

CONWAY, Thomas, soldier, was born in Ireland, Feb. 27, 1733. He was a soldier in the French army and had won the rank of colonel and the decoration of St. Louis, when Silas Deane urged him to join the American army in the war of the Revolution. He sailed to America and offered his services to the Continental congress, which body on May 11, 1777, made him a brigadier-general and he took part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. Later in the same year he became the conspicuous leader of a plot to displace Washington and give the command of the army to General Gates, then the hero of the hour by reason of the surrender of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga. Into this plot a considerable number of members of congress and such statesmen as John Adams, Benjamin Rush and other as prominent patriots were unconsciously drawn. General Gates was made president of the board-of-war and Lafayette the proposed leader of a Canadian campaign in which Conway was to be second in command. Letters from Conway to prominent men, alleging Washington's responsibility for disasters in the south, and even forged papers purporting to be signed by Washington, added to the spirit of discontent until the plot was exposed to Washington, who speedily restored subordination. Lafayette refused to lead the Canadian expedition unless he should have as his second officer Baron de Kalb. Conway had meanwhile been promoted to the rank of major-general and congress on Dec. 14, 1777, confirmed the promotion in spite of Washington's disapproval. In the following March, however, he made a conditional offer to resign, which congress promptly accepted, making it unconditional, and he was obliged to leave the army. Gen. John Cadwallader in July, 1778, challenged Conway, and the meeting resulted in Conway's being badly wounded in the mouth. He complimented his antagonist on his marksmanship and as soon as physically able wrote an apology to Washington. He returned to France, re-entered the army and was made

governor of Pondicherry and the French settlements in Hindustan. His quarrel with Tippoo Saib is said to have damaged greatly the prospects of French acquisitions in India. In 1792 he was given command of the royalist troops in the south of France but fled the country during the revolution and died about 1800.

CONWAY, Thomas William, reformer, was born in County Clare, Ireland, March 25, 1840. He was graduated at Madison university, became a Baptist minister and was pastor of a church at Tottenville, N.Y., until 1861, when he went into the volunteer army as chaplain of the 9th New York regiment. In 1864 he was made chaplain of the 79th U.S. colored infantry and served under General Butler at New Orleans. In an action he led a brigade to victory and gained the rank of brigadier-general. He was made assistant commissioner for freedmen in Louisiana and subsequently state superintendent of schools, establishing within eleven years 1500 schools for the education of the freedmen. In 1873 he was assistant to the Rev. Justin D. Fulton in Brooklyn, N.Y. After two years' pastoral service he organized the New York anti-saloon league and a temperance insurance company and was secretary of the New York state temperance league. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 6, 1887.

CONWAY, William B., jurist, was born in Green county, Tenn., about 1806; fifth son of Thomas and Ann (Rector) Conway. He was educated at Bardstown, Ky., studied law under John J. Crittenden and practised at Elizabethtown, Ky. In 1840 he removed to Arkansas, where his brothers, James Sevier and Elias Nelson, held high official positions, and he became judge of the 6th circuit. He served on this circuit from Dec. 19, 1840, to Nov. 15, 1844, and on the third circuit to December, 1846, when he was made associate justice of the supreme court. He died in Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 29, 1852.

CONWELL, Henry, R.C. bishop, was born in the Parish Moneymore, Drogheda, County Derry, Ireland, probably in 1745. He was ordained a priest either at Paris or Armagh in 1776, and labored in his native country for forty years, having been made vicar-general of Armagh. In 1820 he accepted the appointment of bishop of Philadelphia and was consecrated in London, England, in Bishop Poynter's private chapel, Sept. 24, 1820, immediately embarking for America, where he found his usefulness greatly impaired through dissensions in his diocese begun before his time. He was forced to leave the cathedral and make St. Joseph's church his official home. The other prelates in the United States not being able to settle the difficulty, Bishop Conwell in 1828 went to Rome for instructions and was advised not to return to the United

States, but fearing lest he should be detained in Rome, the aged and timorous bishop fled to France where the papal nuncio also endeavored to dissuade him from leaving Europe. The bishop, however, returned to Philadelphia and in 1829 attended the council at Baltimore, where he was induced to accept a coadjutor, with whom he left the charge of his bishopric. He became blind in August, 1832, and died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 22, 1842.

CONWELL, Russell Herrman, clergyman, was born in South Worthington, Mass., Feb. 15, 1843; son of Martin and Miranda (Wickham) Conwell; grandson of Martin Conwell of Salem, Md., and a descendant of the Baltimore branch of the Conwell family which came to Maryland with Lord Baltimore.

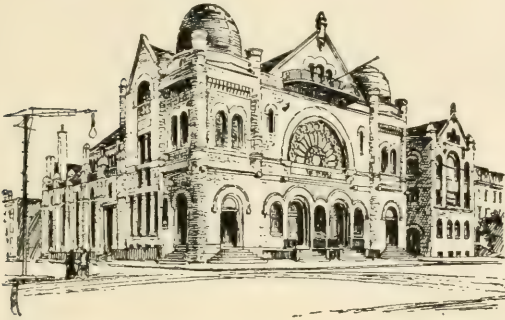
He was brought up on a farm near "The Eagle's Nest," South Worthington, Mass., studied at the Wilbraham academy; taught school, and spent two years at Yale in the law department, leaving college in 1862 to enter the army as captain in the 46th Massachusetts infantry in the civil war. He reached the



rank of lieutenant-colonel, serving for a time on the staff of General McPherson. While in the army he was correspondent of the *Boston Traveler*. He was graduated at the Albany law school in 1865 and established a law office in Minneapolis, Minn. He was appointed by Governor Marshall emigration agent to Germany and was abroad, 1866-67. He made a tour of the world as correspondent of the *Boston Traveler* and *New York Tribune*, 1870-72, lecturing in India and in England. He was a travelling companion of Bayard Taylor. He practised law in Boston, Mass., 1872-79, and in 1879 entered the Baptist ministry, taking a neglected and decaying church in Lexington, Mass., and rejuvenating both church edifice and people by his personal physical, as well as mental effort. He left a prosperous society in November, 1882, to accept the pastorate of The Baptist Temple, Philadelphia, Pa., which society was made up of ninety-seven church members, and which he built up in ten years to one of the largest and most prosperous in the city, with a Temple having a seating capacity of four thousand. He founded in 1887 The Temple college, which enrolled in 1899 over five thousand students. In 1890 he founded the Samaritan hospital of Philadelphia. He lectured

extensively and gained renown as a pulpit and platform orator. The subjects of his popular lectures included "Silver Crown, or Born a King," "Acres of Diamonds," "Lessons of

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Travel," and "Heroism of a Private Life." He published *Why and How the Chinese Emigrate* (1870); *Life of Bayard Taylor* (1876); *Life of Charles H. Spurgeon* (1890); and *Lives of Presidents Hayes, Garfield, Grant and Cleveland*.

CONY, Samuel, governor of Maine, was born in Augusta, Maine, Feb. 27, 1811; son of Gen. Samuel and Susan Bowdoin (Cony) Cony; grandson of Lieut. Samuel Cony; and great-grandson of Deacon Samuel Cony, who removed to Maine from Boston, Mass., in 1777. He was graduated at Brown university in 1829, was admitted to the bar in 1832, and located at Oldtown, Maine, in the practice of his profession. He was elected to the state legislature of 1835 and in 1839 was a member of Governor Fairfield's council. He served as judge of probate for Penobscot county, 1840-47, as land agent, 1847-50, and as state treasurer, 1850-55. In 1854 he was elected mayor of Augusta. He was sent to the state legislature in 1862 as a war Democrat, and in 1863 was elected governor of the state, to which office he was twice re-elected, serving 1864-67. He declined renomination in 1867 and resumed the practice of his profession. He was married to Lucy Williams Brooks. He died in Augusta, Maine, Oct. 5, 1870.

CONYNGHAM, John Butler, soldier, was born in Wilkes Barre, Pa., Sept. 29, 1827; son of Judge John Nesbitt and Ruth Ann (Butler) Conyngham. He was graduated at Yale in 1846 and practised law in Wilkes Barre, Pa., until 1851, when he removed to St. Louis, Mo. He served in the civil war as a private soldier and as major of the 52d Pennsylvania volunteers. He took part in the Peninsular campaign of 1862 and in the operations against Fort Sumter, and Battery Wagner in 1863. He commanded the defences of Morris Island, and was captured during the assault on Fort Johnson. While a prisoner at Charleston, S.C., he was made a hostage to

prevent the shelling of the city by the Federal troops. Upon his release through an exchange he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and in March, 1865, colonel of his regiment. In March, 1867, he joined the regular army as captain of the 38th U.S. infantry, was transferred to the 24th infantry in November, 1869, and was engaged in the Indian country. He received brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry in the field. He died in Wilkes Barre, Pa., May 26, 1871.

CONYNGHAM, John Nesbitt, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 17, 1798; son of David Hayfield and Mary (West) Conyngham. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1817 and was admitted to the bar in 1820, practising in Wilkes Barre, Pa. He was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1850, and was presiding judge of the court of common pleas of Luzerne county from May, 1850, until he resigned in 1870. He was president of the American church missionary society, 1839-70, and a member of the American philosophical society, 1848-71. He was married to Ruth Ann, daughter of Gen. Lord Butler. In 1869 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He died at Magnolia, Miss., Feb. 23, 1871.

COOK, Albert John, naturalist, was born in Owosso, Mich., Aug. 30, 1842; son of Ezekiel and Barbara (Hodges) Cook; and grandson of Seth Cook. He was graduated at the Michigan agricultural college in 1862, studied at Harvard, and in 1867 was appointed instructor in mathematics, and in 1869 professor of zoölogy and entomology at the Michigan agricultural college. He was appointed to the biological department of Pomona college, Claremont, Cal., in 1892. He was correspondent and editor of the department of agriculture and entomology for the *Rural New Yorker*, *Country Gentleman*, *New England Homestead*, and other agricultural journals. He published *Injurious Insects of Michigan* (1873); *Bee-keepers' Guide* (1876-86); and other entomological books.

COOK, Albert Stanburrough, educator, was born at Montville, N.J., March 6, 1853; son of Frederick Weissenfels and Sarah (Barmore) Cook; grandson of Silas Cook; and a descendant of Ellis Cook, who lived at Southampton, L.I., between 1640 and 1650. He was graduated from Rutgers as B.S. in 1872, and was tutor in mathematics there, 1872-73. In 1877 he went to Germany and for a year studied the English language and literature in the universities of Göttingen and Leipzig. He was associate in English at Johns Hopkins university, 1879-81, and in the latter year again went abroad, studying in London and at Jena, 1881-82. He held the chair of English in the University of California, 1882-89, and was president of the California teachers' association, 1887-88. He was Carew lecturer at

Hartford theological school, 1890-91; president of the Modern language association of America, 1897, and professor of English language and literature in Yale university from 1889. He was



Albert S. Cook

elected a member of the national committee upon college entrance requirements in English, and did much to elevate the standard of instruction in English throughout California. He received from Rutgers the degrees of M.S. in 1875, M.A. in 1882, and L.H.D. in 1889; from Yale the degree of M.A. in 1889; from the University of Jena the

degree of Ph. D. in 1882. He is the author of numerous contributions to periodicals, and published an edition of Sievers's *Old English Grammar* (1885-87); of *Judith, an Old English Epic Fragment* (1887-89); of Sidney's *Defence of Poesy* (1890); of Burke's *Speech on Conciliation with America* (1896); and of Tennyson's *Princess* (1897); besides numerous other textbooks.

COOK, Burton Chauncey, representative, was born in Pittsford, Monroe county, N.Y., May 11, 1819; son of Chauncey and Almira (Hollister) Cossitt Cook; grandson of Stephen and Sylvia (Meigs) Cook; great³ grandson of Samuel and Hannah (Ives) Cook; and great⁵ grandson of Henry and Judith (Burdall) Cook, who were early settlers of Wallingford, Conn. The first ancestor in America, Henry Cook, lived in Salem, Mass., and came from Kent, England. Burton attended the collegiate institute at Rochester and removed to Ottawa county, Ill., in 1835. He was admitted to the bar in 1840; was state attorney, 1846-52; state senator, 1852-60; and a member of the peace congress in 1861. He represented his district in the 39th, 40th and 41st congresses, 1865-71, as a Republican. He was married June 30, 1848, to Elizabeth, daughter of Orris and Elizabeth (Bigelow) Hart of Oswego, N.Y. He died at Evanston, Ill., Aug. 18, 1894.

COOK, Clarence Chatham, art critic, was born at Dorchester, Mass., Sept. 8, 1828. He was graduated at Harvard in 1849 and studied architecture with his brother-in-law, A. J. Downing, and with Calvert Vaux. He became an instructor in art and lectured and wrote on the subject. He was art critic of the *New York Tribune*, 1863-83; Paris correspondent of that journal, 1869-71; and lived one year in Italy. Upon his return to the United States he devoted himself to writing on art subjects and in 1884 became editor of *The Studio*, a monthly journal of fine

arts. He is the author of: *Central Park* (1868); *The House Beautiful* (1878); *Art and Artists of our Time* (1890-'95). He died at Fishkill Landing, N.Y., June 2, 1900.

COOK, Daniel Pope, representative, was born in Scott county, Ky., in 1795. He practised law in Kaskaskia, Ill., 1815-16, and was editor of the *Illinois Intelligencer* in 1816, the only paper then published in the territory. He removed to Edwardsville and was the first attorney-general of the state, serving from March 15 to Oct. 15, 1819, and was subsequently judge of the western circuit. He was the representative from Illinois in the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th congresses, 1819-27, and first introduced in the state the custom of stump speaking in his canvass of 1818. In the 19th congress he was acting chairman of the committee on ways and means. He was married to Julia Catherine, daughter of Ninian Edwards. Cook county was named in his honor in 1831. He died in Scott county, Ky., Oct. 16, 1827.

COOK, Francis Augustus, naval officer, was born in Northampton, Mass., May 10, 1843; son of Gen. Benjamin E. and Elizabeth Christine (Griffin) Cook; grandson of Dr. George Whitfield and Margaret (Teller) Cook; great-grandson of Colonel Ellis and Lucy E. (Perkins) Cook; and great⁴ grandson

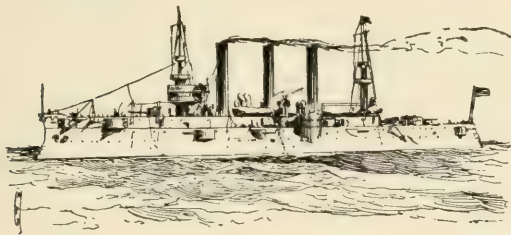
of Ellis Cook, who landed at Salem, Mass. in 1640. He was graduated at the U.S. naval academy in June, 1863; was promoted ensign, Oct. 1, 1863; master, Nov. 10, 1866; lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1867; lieutenant-commander, March 12, 1868; commander, Oct. 1, 1881; and captain, May 21, 1895. He was light-house inspector, 1883-86; commanded the *Ranger*, North Pacific squadron, 1886-89; inspector of ordnance, Boston navy yard, 1890-93; assistant, bureau of navigation, 1893-96; and was assigned to the command of the *Brooklyn*, Dec. 1, 1896. In the war with Spain in 1898, he commanded the *Brooklyn*, which was selected as flag-ship of Commodore Schley commanding the northern division of the North Atlantic squadron, and for his service in that war in assisting in the destruction of Cervera's fleet, he was advanced five numbers. He was made a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and was elevated to the grand commandery, having served as



F. A. Cook

vice-commander of the Washington branch. He was married Sept. 3, 1868, to Carrie Earle of San Francisco, Cal., and his son, Frank Clarendon,

...BROOKLYN...



was assistant surgeon, U.S.N., from Dec. 22, 1893, and another son, Harold Earle, a naval cadet in 1898.

COOK, George Hammell, geologist, was born in Hanover, N.J., Jan. 5, 1818; son of John and Sarah (Munn) Cook; and great-grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis Cook of Hanover, N.J., prominent during and after the Revolution, being a member of the committee of correspondence and afterward of the legislature; lieutenant-colonel of militia, and a member of the provincial congress of 1776, which organized the state of New Jersey by its constitution. His first ancestor in America came from England to Lynn, Mass., in 1640, removing soon afterward to Southampton, Long Island, and thence to Hanover, N.J. George received a district school training, taught himself surveying and engaged as a boy on the engineer corps then laying out the Morris and Essex railroad, and surveying a road through Greene and Schoharie counties, New York. He was graduated at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1839 with the degree of C.E. He then engaged in teaching. In May, 1840, he returned to the institute, where he pursued a post-graduate course while serving as tutor, and received the degrees B.N.S. and M.S. He was made adjunct professor and in May, 1842, senior professor, holding the chair of geology and civil engineering. From 1846 to 1848 he engaged in the manufacture of glass in Albany, and in the latter year accepted the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy in the Albany academy. He was principal of the academy, 1851-53. In 1852 he was sent to Europe by the state of New York to study the salt deposits. He was professor of chemistry and natural sciences in Rutgers college, 1853-89. In 1854 he was made assistant geologist of New Jersey and was in charge of the southern division of the state for three years. In 1864 he organized the New Jersey state college for the promotion of agriculture and mechanic arts, which was attached to Rutgers college as a scientific department, and he was made vice-president of the combined institutions. In 1878

his chair in Rutgers became that of analytical chemistry, geology and agriculture, and in 1880 he relinquished the branch of chemistry, retaining the other two branches. He aided in forming a state board of agriculture in 1873 and was a member of its executive committee. While assistant geologist of the state he published three annual reports and a geological survey of Cape May county (1857). After this the office was vacant until 1864, when the legislature, through the efforts of Professor Cook, reorganized the department and appointed him state geologist. His annual reports and "Geology of New Jersey" (1868), together with a series of geological maps of the several counties of the state, certify to the wisdom of the act of the legislature. His investigations and reports on the clays of New Jersey and the flora of the state, and his maps relating to geological formation and mineral deposits, were used as models by the U.S. geological survey. He organized and became chief director of the weather service of the state in 1886. He was a member of the state board of health, secretary of the board of agriculture and president of the New Brunswick board of water commissioners. In 1878 he was a delegate to the international geological congress in Paris. He was a member of the American philosophical society, of the academy of natural sciences of Philadelphia, of the American institute of mining engineers, of the National academy of sciences; vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science, and a member of the Royal agricultural society of Sweden. The University of the city of New York conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D. in 1875 and Union college gave him that of LL.D. in 1866. He died at New Brunswick, N.J., Sept. 22, 1889.

COOK, John, soldier, was born in Belleville, Ill., June 12, 1825; son of Daniel Pope and Julia Catharine (Edwards) Cook; grandson of Ninian Edwards, governor of Illinois, 1826-33; and great-grandson of Benjamin and Margaret (Beall) Edwards, in whose home in Maryland William Wirt was brought up and educated. John Cook was left an orphan in 1827; was brought up by his maternal grandfather, Governor Edwards, and was educated by a clergyman who prepared him for Illinois college. Failing eyesight obliged him to discontinue his studies and he entered mercantile business at Springfield, Ill., in 1846. In 1855 he was elected mayor of Springfield and in 1856 sheriff of Sangamon county. He served as quartermaster of the state and on April 24, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the 1st Illinois volunteer regiment, the first commission issued by Governor Yates. He commanded a brigade under Gen. Charles F. Smith, and after the capture of Fort Donelson, for gallantry

there, he was made brigadier-general, March 21, 1862. Governor Yates, on behalf of the people of the state, presented him a handsome sword. He was ordered with his brigade to the army of the Potomac and in the operations of that army he commanded three brigades, eleven batteries of artillery, and two regiments of cavalry. After Pope's defeat he was relieved at his own request and was ordered to report to General Pope, commanding the military district of the northwest, and on Oct. 9, 1864, he was assigned to the command of the military district of Illinois and was mustered out Aug. 24, 1865, a major-general of volunteers by brevet. He was elected to the Illinois legislature in 1868, and as chairman of the house committee on public grounds and buildings was influential in securing the appropriation for the erection of the new state capitol at Springfield. He subsequently made his home in Ransom, Mich.

COOK, Joseph, lecturer, was born at Ticonderoga, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1838; son of William Henry and Merett (Lamb) Cook; grandson of Warner Cook of New Milford, Conn., and a descendant of Francis Cook, one of the pilgrim fathers of Plymouth, Mass. He was prepared for



Joseph Cook

college at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and after a partial course at Yale he entered Harvard, where he was graduated in 1865. He was graduated at Andover theological seminary, in 1868, preaching in various towns, principally at Lynn, Mass., from 1868 to 1871. The next two years were divided between studies at Halle, Leipzig, Berlin

and Heidelberg, and travels in Southern Europe and in Egypt and Palestine. In 1873 he returned to the United States. He began a series of Monday noon lectures in Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., in 1875, and continued them, with large audiences, for twenty years. In 1879 he added Thursday evening lectures in New York. The Boston lectures were accompanied by "Preludes on Current Reform." In 1880-82 he went around the world and delivered lectures in all the chief cities of the British Isles, India, Japan and Australia. In January, 1888, he established *Our Day*, a monthly reform magazine. He received the degree of LL.D. from Howard university, Washington, D.C. Besides many collections of lectures published in America and

republished in England, his writings include: *Biology* (1877); *Transcendentalism* (1877); *Orthodoxy* (1877); *Conscience* (1878); *Heredity* (1878); *Marriage* (1878); *Labor* (1879); *Socialism* (1880); *Occident* (1884); *Orient* (1886); *Religious Perils* (1888). He died at Ticonderoga, N.Y., June 24, 1901.

COOK, Joshua Flood, educator, was born in Shelby county, Ky., Jan. 14, 1834; son of W. F. and Lucy (Flood) Cook; grandson of Abram Cook and of Joshua Flood, and a descendant of Dr. Jeffrey Bordurant, and of the Flood and Jones families of Virginia. His grandfather, Abram Cook, was a Baptist clergyman, born in Virginia, who labored in one Kentucky community for fifty years. Joshua was graduated at Georgetown college in 1858, and was ordained a Baptist minister in the same year. In 1859 he was elected president of the New Liberty female college, which position he held until September, 1861, when he went south and remained there until the close of the civil war. On his return to Kentucky in 1865 he became pastor of a Baptist church at Eminence, Ky., and in September, 1866, was elected president of La Grange college, Mo. He raised the money for its completion, finished its buildings, paid its debt, and successfully conducted the institution thirty years, being made president for life after twenty years' continuous service. In 1896 he retired from the presidency of La Grange college and was immediately elected president of Webb City college. He received the degree of LL.D. from Baylor university in 1874.

COOK, Philip, representative, was born in Twiggs county, Ga., July 31, 1817; son of Maj. Philip and Anna (Wooten) Cook; and grandson of John and Martha (Pearson) Cook. He was graduated from Oglethorpe university and in law from the University of Virginia in 1840. He practised in Forsyth, Ga., 1841-42, and removed to Sumter county, later to Lanier and then to Oglethorpe county, where he continued his practice till 1869. He then went to Americus and about 1885 settled on a plantation in Lee county. He was state representative, 1854, and senator, 1859-60 and 1863. In the civil war he was a private in the 4th Georgia regiment, and received promotion to the ranks of lieutenant, adjutant, lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general. He was severely wounded at Malvern Hill and Chancellorsville. His brigade led the assault on Fort Stedman and he was wounded after the stronghold had been taken. Upon the evacuation of Petersburg he was disabled and taken prisoner, and after four months was paroled. After his return to Georgia he was a member of the reconstructive state constitutional convention and was elected in 1865 to represent his district in the 39th congress, but was not allowed

to take his seat by reason of the "disability clause," afterward removed. He was a representative in the 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, 1873-83, and was chairman of the committee on public buildings and one of the commissioners to erect the annex to the National museum. He was state capitol commissioner in 1882 and in 1890 was elected secretary of state of Georgia. He died at Atlanta, Ga., May 21, 1894.

COOK, Russell Salmon, philanthropist, was born in New Marlboro, Mass., March 6, 1811. He studied law but decided to enter the ministry and was licensed to preach in Syracuse, N.Y. He was graduated at Auburn theological seminary in 1835; was a post-graduate student, 1835-36; was pastor at Lanesboro, Mass., 1836-39; corresponding secretary of the American tract society, 1839-56; and secretary of the American Sabbath committee, New York city, 1857-64. He established the system of colportage for the distribution of tracts and books and secured and successfully employed 547 colporters, besides 115 students, who employed their vacations in this work. He established the *American Messenger* in 1843 and made it the organ of the Tract society, and soon afterward issued the *Child's Paper*, the pioneer illustrated paper for children published in America. The monthly issues of these two periodicals aggregated 500,000 copies for many years. He also established the colportage system in Scotland, visiting that country for the purpose in 1853 and in 1856. He was married four times. He died in Pleasant Valley, N.Y., Sept. 4, 1864.

COOKE, Augustus Paul, naval officer, was born in Cooperstown, N.Y., Feb. 10, 1836; son of Abner and Catherine (Nichols) Cooke. He was graduated from the U.S. naval academy in 1856, and was promoted passed midshipman, April 29, 1859; master, Sept. 5, 1859; lieutenant, Dec. 28, 1860; lieutenant-commander, Aug. 11, 1862; commander, Aug. 15, 1870; and captain, Nov. 25, 1881. During the second year of the civil war he commanded the *Pinola* and succeeded in effecting the capture of the blockade runner *Cora*. He also served during the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and took part in destroying the Confederate flotilla and in capturing the city of New Orleans. He also served in the Red River expedition, set fire to the gunboat *Queen of the West*, captured Butte-à-la-Rose, and joined Farragut at the mouth of the Red river. He was attached to Admiral Porter's fleet and was with him on the Red river. In 1863-64 he was engaged in blockading Matagorda bay and the coast of Texas, and in 1864 was transferred to the practice ships at the Naval academy at Annapolis. In 1867 he was appointed navigator of the *Franklin*, which accompanied Admiral Farragut on his trip to Europe, and in 1868 he

was placed on the *Ticonderoga* as executive officer. He was appointed in 1869 head of the ordnance department of the Naval academy, and in 1870 served at the torpedo station, later commanding the *Intrepid*, the *Alarm* and the steamer *Swatara*. After his promotion to the rank of captain he was stationed at Mare Island, Cal., and in 1884-85 he was in command of the *Lackawanna* on the Pacific station. He was afterward transferred to the Brooklyn navy yard, and in 1888 was made commander of the *Franklin*, stationed at Norfolk, Va. He was appointed president of the board of inspection of merchant vessels in New York in 1890, and was retired at his own request, May 27, 1892. He died while on a pleasure trip to Europe, in Paris, France, Sept. 7, 1896.

COOKE, Edward, educator, was born in Bethlehem, Grafton county, N.H., Jan. 19, 1812. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1838; taught natural science in Amenia (N.Y.) seminary, 1838-40; and was principal of Pennington (N.J.) seminary, 1840-47. In 1843 he joined the New Jersey conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, was transferred to the New England conference in 1847, and was stationed at Saugus, Charlestown and Boston, Mass., until 1853, when he was transferred to the Wisconsin conference and appointed president of Lawrence university, which office he held until 1860. He was a member of the board of regents of normal schools in Wisconsin, 1857-60; pastor of the Summerfield church in Milwaukee, 1859-60, and in 1861 was transferred to the New England conference and served as a member of the board of examiners of Harvard university. He was stationed at Cambridgeport, Mass., 1861-62, and in Boston in 1863. He was principal of Wesleyan academy, Wilbraham, Mass., 1864-74, and president of Claflin university and state agricultural college at Orangeburgh, S.C., 1874-84. He removed to West Newton, Mass., in 1884. Harvard conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D. in 1855. He died at Newton Centre, Mass., Sept. 18, 1888.

COOKE, Eleutheros, representative, was born in Granville, N.Y., Dec. 25, 1787; son of Asaph and Hannah Cooke. He was admitted to the bar and practised for several years in his native place. In 1817 he removed to Indiana and in 1819 to Ohio, becoming a lawyer of high standing in Sandusky. He was a representative in the 21st, 22d, 24th, 39th and 40th general assemblies of Ohio, and in 1830 was elected a representative in the 22d congress. He obtained from the Ohio legislature in 1826 the first charter ever granted to any railroad in the United States. He drew up the act and it was passed promptly. At that time the locomotive was not known and cars were drawn by horses or mules over rails of wood protected by strap iron. In 1832, when ground

was broken for the Mad river and Lake Erie railroad, he delivered the address, General Harrison, Governor Lucas and other distinguished men being present. He was married in 1816 to Martha, daughter of David Casswell. He died in Sandusky, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1864.

COOKE, George Willis, author, was born in Comstock, Mich., April 23, 1848; son of Hiram and Susan Jane (Earl) Cooke. He attended Olivet college, Mich., Jefferson institute, Wis., and Meadville theological school, Pa., being ordained to the Unitarian ministry in 1872. He held various pastorates in Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and Massachusetts, and in 1898 took charge of the First Parish church in Dublin, N.H., spending his winters in Boston in literary pursuits. He delivered two lectures before the Concord school of philosophy in 1883-85, and a course before the Peabody institute of Baltimore, Md. In the winter of 1897-98 he gave a course of six lectures before the Cambridge conferences on "The Place of Woman in the History of Civilization," published in book form in 1898. His published writings, besides numerous contributions to periodical literature, include: *Ralph Waldo Emerson: His Life, Writings and Philosophy* (1881); *George Eliot; a Critical Study of her Life, Writings and Philosophy* (1883); *Poets and Problems* (1886); *The Clapboardtrees Parish, Dedham, Mass.: a History* (1887); *A Guide Book to the Poetic and Dramatic Works of Robert Browning* (1891); *Early Letters of George William Curtis to John S. Dwight: Brook Farm and Concord* (1898); *John S. Dwight, a Biography* (1898). He edited *The Poets of Transcendentalism* (1903).

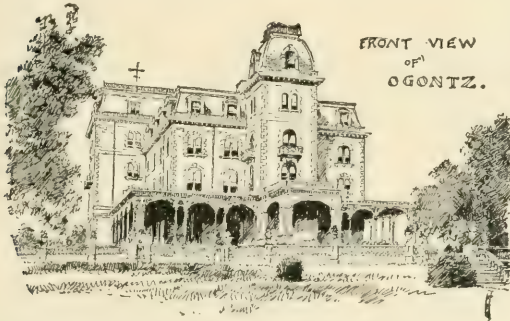
COOKE, Henry David, governor of the District of Columbia, was born in Sandusky, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1825; son of Eleutheros and Martha (Casswell) Cooke, and brother of Jay Cooke. He was graduated at Transylvania university in 1844 and in 1847 was appointed attaché to William G. Moorhead, U.S. consul at Valparaiso and acting chargé d'affaires at Santiago, Chili. Being delayed on the outward passage by the shipwreck of their vessel, the barge *Hortensia* from Baltimore, they were detained for weeks at St. Thomas. Finally, instead of going around Cape Horn, they chartered a fishing smack, went to the Isthmus of Panama, and at last reached Valparaiso by the new route. This led him to agitate the feasibility of a steamship line from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, via the Isthmus of Panama, in letters to the *United States Gazette* of Philadelphia and the *Courier and Enquirer* of New York. Public attention was attracted and as a result a company was organized in 1849. He made two voyages from Valparaiso to San Francisco as supercargo on a ship fitted out by Mr. Moorhead and some English merchants to trade

in the new market then just opened. He was in California at the time of the discovery of gold in the Sacramento river, obtained specimens of the metal, and on his return trip to Valparaiso deviated from his course at the request of the commander of the U.S. army in California, in order that Lieutenant Beale might carry dispatches by way of the Isthmus to Washington, D.C. He sent by Lieutenant Beale his nuggets—the first California gold ever seen in the east—to his brother, Jay Cooke, who was a banker in Philadelphia, and in this way the news first reached the east of the discovery of gold in California. He was afterward unfortunate in financial affairs and returned to his native city, where he became a member of the editorial staff of the *Register*, and later purchased an interest in the paper. He was also part owner of the *Columbus State Journal*. He was a presidential elector on the Frémont ticket in 1856. In 1861 he removed to Georgetown, D.C., and was admitted as a partner in the Washington banking house of his brother, Jay Cooke. In 1871, when the District of Columbia was organized under a territorial government, he was appointed its first governor, and held the office until his resignation four years later. He organized the system of improved streets and highways in the District of Columbia and his plans as formulated and put into partial operation during his two official terms of office were carried out in detail by Governor Shepherd, his successor. Among his many gifts to Georgetown were a Mission church and \$20,000 toward an Episcopal church. He died in Georgetown, D.C., Feb. 29, 1881.

COOKE, Jay, financier, was born in Sandusky, Ohio, Aug. 10, 1821; son of the Hon. Eleutheros (1787-1864) and Martha Cooke, and a lineal descendant of Francis Cooke, who came to America on the *Mayflower* in 1620 and built the third house erected in Plymouth. He attended the primary schools and as a boy was employed as a clerk in the extensive stores of Hubbard & Lister in Sandusky and in 1836 became clerk in a mercantile house in St. Louis. In 1837 he returned to Sandusky, spent a few months at school and then went with his brother-in-law, William G. Moorhead, to Philadelphia, where he was employed by



the Washington transportation and packet line, of which Mr. Moorhead was president. He also wrote financial reports for a daily newspaper and his search for material to make up his articles gave him an insight into newspaper, financial and mercantile methods. In 1839 he found employment as clerk in the banking house of E. W. Clark & Co. of Philadelphia, and his progress was rapid as he gained a knowledge of the different departments of the business. In 1841, eighteen months before he attained his majority, he was confidential clerk and held the power of attorney of the firm to sign all business papers. In 1842 he was admitted as a partner in the house. In 1846 and again in 1848 he assisted in negotiating the government loans required to carry on the Mexican war. He retired from the firm Jan. 1, 1858, and engaged in a brokerage and railroad construction business, 1858-61. He organized the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co. in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 1, 1861, with his brother-in-law, William G. Moorhead, as partner, and subsequently established branches in Washington, D.C., and in New York city.



Early in 1861 Mr. Cooke assisted Mr. Chase in obtaining the concerted action of the leading banks and bankers of New York and Philadelphia in advancing to the government the sum of \$50,000,000 to meet the early expenses of the war. A meeting of these bankers was held in Washington after this loan was granted, where they consulted with Mr. Lincoln's cabinet through Mr. Chase, then secretary of the treasury, and the chairman of the representatives of the banks protested that they had reached the limit of safety and ability of the banks in the direction of government loans, and that if the rebellion could not be put down with the funds already furnished, no more could be obtained from the banks. The war, meanwhile, had increased the government expenses from one million dollars weekly to one million dollars daily, and the secretary of the treasury found it impossible to obtain the money from the usual channels. In this emergency Jay Cooke took a hopeful view of the situation and was appointed sole fiscal agent of

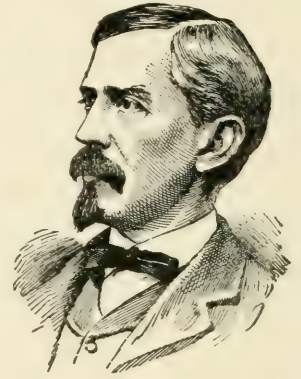
the government with authority to employ extraordinary methods in order to popularize the United States bonds with the smaller banks and the plain people of the country. He appealed to their patriotism rather than to their cupidity, to induce them to loan small sums to help put down the rebellion, and promising the gratitude of a nation and a reasonable interest on their investment, rather than excessive interest, as a return for their faith in the final result of the war. History has recorded the result, and the general at the head of the financial army that supplied the sinews of war and made possible the continuance of the struggle for national life till victory came, was Jay Cooke, the fiscal agent of the government. His strategy defeated the combined systematic attacks on the financial credit of the government from a hundred hostile sources. This warfare to depress the market value of United States securities was for speculative and disloyal purposes and required the purchase, by Mr. Cooke, on his personal account from time to time, of large blocks of United States securities to strengthen and maintain the market and to counteract such schemes. He was, however, equal to every emergency and won the battle. The people had faith in his purpose and methods, came to his support and aided him in fighting the enemies of the government both at home and abroad, but particularly in the New York stock exchange and gold room. The President, his cabinet and the general of the army severally personally acknowledged the debt due to Mr. Cooke in raising for the defence and maintenance of the government upwards of \$2,000,000,000. He received for placing the bonds a commission of three-eighths of one per cent and had to pay out of this all expenses and all sub-commissions, leaving to him little besides the prestige and satisfaction of having achieved a great success in supporting a noble cause. After the close of the civil war he established the London house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and the four houses continued a large and successful business. They became the financial agents of the Northern Pacific railroad which was being constructed and needed millions of dollars for the purpose. He secured promises of \$50,000,000 from capitalists in England, Holland, Germany and France, but when Louis Napoleon declared war against Germany the investors withdrew their offers. He then undertook to secure the money in the United States, and many millions were raised and expended. In 1873 the crash came and Jay Cooke was made a poor man. His fine residence at Ogontz, near Philadelphia, named for the Indian friend of his youth, was sold for the benefit of creditors. It was turned into a private school for young ladies some years later, after

Mr. Cooke had repurchased it. Within a few years the receivers of Jay Cooke & Co. had settled the complex affairs of the firm, and during that time Jay Cooke was assisting in adding to the assets of the concern. He invested a small amount in a Utah silver mine and made nearly a million of dollars in a short time in this and other negotiations. With this he engaged in building railroads and all his ventures proved profitable. All creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. who took Mr. Cooke's advice and held on to the dividends of cash and securities declared and paid by the firm's representatives, received dollar for dollar with interest and many of them much more than this. Of his children, Jay Cooke, Jr., became a financier, and H. E. Cooke an Episcopal minister, and in 1899 was a resident of San Francisco, Cal. One of his daughters was married to C. D. Barney and the other to John M. Butler. Mr. Cooke in 1899 made his home with his daughter, Mrs. C. D. Barney, spending much of his time fishing and hunting at his Gibraltar island home on Lake Erie and at Ogontz Lodge in northern Pennsylvania. His fortune at that time was estimated to be as large as at any period of his life.

COOKE, John Esten, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., March 3, 1783; son of Dr. Stephen and Catherine (Esten) Cooke. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1804 and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1805. He practised his profession at Warrenton, Va., and after 1821 at Winchester, Va. In 1827 he removed to Kentucky and accepted the chair of theory and practice of medicine in the Transylvania university, Lexington. In 1828 he founded the *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, in which he published the results of his subsequent medical and scientific research. He was married in 1806 to Lucy, daughter of Capt. William Beale of the 3d U.S. dragoons, who died while in service during the Mexican war. Their two sons were Dr. Stephen Cooke of Memphis, Tenn., and Dr. George Esten Cooke of Louisville, Ky. He published an essay on autumnal fevers (1824); *Pathology and Therapeutics* (1825); and *An Essay on the Invalidity of Presbyterian Ordination* (1829). He died on his estate, "Riverview," in Trimble county, Ky., Oct. 19, 1853.

COOKE, John Esten, author, was born in Winchester, Va., Nov. 3, 1830; son of John Rogers and Maria (Pendleton) Cooke. He attended Charlestown academy and studied the languages under Dr. Burke of Richmond, Va. He read law with his father and was admitted to the bar in 1850, but neglected his practice to write romances. In his sixteenth year he wrote "The Knight of Espalion," and after its appear-

ance in the *Southern Literary Messenger* he commanded the patronage of prominent American publishers. The success of his books was phenomenal, and "Leather Stocking and Silk," "The Virginia Comedians," and "Henry St. John, Gentleman," established his fame. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the Richmond howitzers as a private, April 10, 1861; was commissioned captain, April 21, 1862; and was an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. On the death of Stuart at Yellow Tavern, May, 1864, Captain Cooke, having failed to have his commission of major, made by General Stuart in 1863 and "approved and recognized" by General Lee, confirmed by the Confederate senate, retired from the cavalry service and became an aide on the staff of General Pendleton, and inspector-general of horse artillery. His military companions unofficially confirmed the title refused by the senate, and he was thereafter known as "Major" Cooke. He surrendered with Lee's army and on being paroled returned to his estate in Clark county and resumed his literary work. He was married, Sept. 18, 1867, to Mary Frances Page. Of their children, Susan Randolph became a noted educator; Edward Pendleton, a physician; and Robert Powell Page, a U.S. naval officer. His works cover three epochs in American history: the colonial, the Revolutionary, and the period of the civil war, and include: *Leather Stocking and Silk* (1854); *The Virginia Comedians* (1854); *The Youth of Jefferson* (1854); *Ellie* (1855); *The Last of the Foresters* (1856); *Henry St. John, Gentleman* (1859); *The Life of Stonewall Jackson* (1863); *Surry of Eagle's Nest* (1866); *Wearing of the Gray* (1867); *Fairfax* (1868); *Hill to Hill* (1869); *Mohun* (1869); *Hammer and Rapier* (1870); *The Heir of Graymount* (1870); *Out of the Foam* (1871); *A Life of General Robert E. Lee* (1871); *Pretty Mrs. Gaston* (1871); *Doctor Vandike* (1873); *Her Majesty the Queen* (1873); *Justin Harley* (1874); *Life of Samuel J. Tilden of New York* (1876); *Canolles* (1877); *Professor Pressensee, Materialist and Inventor* (1878); *Mr. Grantley's Idea* (1879); *Stories of the Old Dominion* (1879); *The Virginia Bohemians* (1880); *Virginia: a History of the People* (1883); *Fanchette* (1883); *My Lady Pocahon-*



John Esten Cooke.

tas (1885); and *The Maurice Mystery* (1885). He died at "The Briars," near Boyce, Clark county, Va., Sept. 27, 1886.

COOKE, John Rogers, jurist, was born in St. George, Bermuda, in 1788; son of Dr. Stephen and Catherine (Esten) Cooke. He attended William and Mary college, Va., 1806-09, and the College of New Jersey, 1810-11. He then studied law and practised at the Virginia bar for forty-five years. He served in the defence of the coast in 1812 and was a member of the Virginia house of delegates, 1812-14. With John Marshall, James Madison, John Randolph and Benjamin W. Lee, he was a delegate to the reform convention of 1829-30, which framed the state constitution. He was married to Maria, daughter of Philip Pendleton of Berkeley county. Their three sons, Philip, Henry, and Edward St. George, became honored citizens of Virginia. He died in Richmond, Va., Dec. 10, 1854.

COOKE, John Rogers, soldier, was born at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., June 9, 1833; son of Lieut. Philip St. George Cooke, U.S.A. He was graduated at the University of Missouri in 1849; studied French and German with Dr. Miller, and civil engineering at Harvard, taking his C.E. degree in 1854. He was then engaged in the construction of the Iron Mountain railway in Missouri. He held a commission as 2d lieutenant in the 8th U.S.

infantry, 1854-61, when he resigned from the army and entered the Confederate service. After the first battle of Manassas he raised a company of light artillery in the department of North Carolina. At the battle of Sharpsburg, Md., he commanded the 27th N.C. regiment and made an heroic defence of his position



John R. Cooke

in Gen. A. P. Hill's line, which is historic,—eighteen out of twenty regimental officers of his brigade being killed or wounded. His action gained for him promotion to the rank of brigadier-general "for gallantry on the field of battle." In the engagement his brigade charged a Federal division commanded by his father. He was wounded at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Bristoe Station, Spottsylvania Court House, and Mary's Hill. General Lee designated him as "the brigadier" and his command as "the brigade" of the Confederate army. He was recommended for promotion as major-general by

Lee, but before the senate could act on the matter Richmond was evacuated. At the close of the war he engaged in commercial pursuits in Richmond, Va. He was married, Jan. 5, 1864, to Nannie Gordon, daughter of Dr. William Fairlee Patten. He was a member of the board of directors of the Richmond chamber of commerce and commander of the Lee camp, Confederate veterans. Immediately after the close of the war he was reconciled with his father and family from whom he was estranged on espousing the Confederate cause. He died in Richmond, Va., April 10, 1891.

COOKE, Joseph Platt, delegate, was born in Danbury, Conn., Jan. 4, 1730; son of the Rev. Samuel (Yale, 1705) and Elizabeth (Platt) Cooke; and grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Mason) Cooke, and of Joseph Platt. He was graduated from Yale in 1750 and settled in his native town, where he became a wealthy and influential citizen. He represented Danbury in about thirty sessions of the general assembly between the years 1763 and 1783, and from 1784 to 1803 he served as a member of the governor's council. In 1771 he was appointed colonel of the 16th regiment of militia and accompanied General Wolcott's force to New York in 1776. He engaged in the effort to repulse the British in their raid on Danbury in April, 1777, and on the death of General Wooster the command of the retreat devolved upon him. He was also probably in Putnam's force on the Hudson during the campaign against Burgoyne, but resigned his colonelcy early in 1778. He was a member of the council of safety in 1778; judge of probate for the Danbury district, 1776-1813, and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1784-88. He was married, Nov. 22, 1759, to Sarah, daughter of Capt. Daniel and Sarah (Hickok) Benedict. He died in Danbury, Conn., Feb. 3, 1816.

COOKE, Josiah Parsons, chemist, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 12, 1827; son of Josiah Parsons Cooke. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin school and was graduated at Harvard in 1848. He was tutor in the college, 1849-50; Erving professor of chemistry and mineralogy, 1850-94; founder of the chemical laboratory and its director, 1879-94. He was the first college instructor in America to use the laboratory in the undergraduate course and his success rendered the inductive method expedient both in the college and the preparatory school. He delivered lectures in Boston, Brooklyn, Lowell, Washington, Worcester and Baltimore, besides publishing numerous contributions to chemical science. His investigation on the atomic weight of antimony, made in 1880, was an example of chemical work unique in an American laboratory and its results were accepted by the best chemists

of the world. His mineral analyses with descriptions of new species were published in the *American Journal of Sciences* and in the *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*. He was president of the American academy of arts and sciences; was elected in 1872 a member of the National academy of sciences and had the rare honor of being elected an honorary fellow of London chemical society. He was given the degree of LL.D. by Cambridge university, England, in 1882, and by Harvard in 1889. His scientific publications include: *Chemical Problems and Reactions* (1857); *Elements of Chemical Physics* (1860); *First Principles of Chemical Philosophy* (1868-82); *The New Chemistry* (1872, new ed. 1884); and *Fundamental Principles of Chemistry* (1886). He also published *Religion and Chemistry* (1864); *Scientific Culture and Other Essays* (1881-85); and *The Credentials of Science the Warrant of Faith* (1888). He died in Newport, R.I., Sept. 3, 1894.

COOKE, Nicholas, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Providence, R.I., Feb. 3, 1717; son of Daniel and Mary (Power) Cooke. In early life he was a successful shipmaster and subsequently engaged in the rope-making and distilling businesses, in which he accumulated a fortune which he invested in land in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In May, 1768, he was elected deputy-governor and was again elected in 1775. Upon the deposition of Gov. Joseph Wanton on Oct. 31, 1775, he was chosen chief magistrate and served until May, 1778, declining a re-election. At the close of his term he received the official thanks of the general assembly for his services. He proposed to congress the encouraging of the manufacture of saltpetre, and the general assembly of Rhode Island offered a bounty of three shillings per pound for all manufactured in the colony and delivered to the government, to supply the want of gunpowder in the American army. He was a trustee of Brown university, 1766-82. He was married, Sept. 23, 1740, to Hannah, daughter of Hezekiah Sabin, and they had twelve children. He died in Providence, R.I., Nov. 14, 1782.

COOKE, Nicholas Francis, physician, was born in Providence, R.I., Aug. 25, 1829; son of Joseph Sabin and Mary (Welch), grandson of Jesse, and great-grandson of Gov. Nicholas and Hannah (Sabin) Cooke. He attended Brown university, 1846-49, and spent the years 1849-52 in travel. He took partial courses in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and at Jefferson medical college, and in 1854 was graduated from the Homœopathic medical college of Pennsylvania. He was the first homœopathic physician graduated in the United States and practised first in Providence and after 1855 in Chicago, Ill. He was married, Oct. 15, 1856, to Laura Wheaton,

daughter of Commodore Joel Abbot, U.S.N. In 1859 he accepted the chair of chemistry at the Hahnemann medical college of Chicago, which he later changed for that of the theory and practice of medicine. In 1870 he resigned his chair and returned to general practice, which was interrupted only by a single year's professorship of special pathology and diagnosis in the Pulte medical college, Cincinnati, 1872. He published: *Satan in Society* (1871); and *Antiseptic Medication* (1882). He died in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 1, 1885.

COOKE, Parsons, clergyman, was born in Hadley, Mass., Feb. 18, 1800. He was graduated at Williams college in 1822 and studied theology there under President Griffin, 1822-26. He was ordained June 28, 1826, pastor of a new church at Ware, Mass., where he remained until early in 1836, when he removed to Portsmouth, N.H. He returned to Massachusetts in the fall and was pastor of the Congregational church at Lynn, 1836-64. He edited the *New England Puritan*, afterward united with the *Recorder*, until his death. He was married to Hannah Starkweather of Williamstown, Mass. He received the degree of D.D. from Lafayette in 1848, and from Williams in 1849. His published works include: *The Divine Law of Beneficence*; *Modern Universalism Exposed* (1834); *The Marriage Question* (1842); *A History of German Anabaptism* (1846); *A Century of Puritanism and a Century of the Opposites* (1855); *Recollections of the Rev. E. D. Griffin* (1855); and *Second Part of Cooke's Centuries* (1855). He died in Lynn, Mass., Feb. 12, 1864.

COOKE, Philip Pendleton, author, was born at Martinsburg, Va., Oct. 26, 1816; son of John Rogers and Maria (Pendleton) Cooke. He attended the Martinsburg academy and was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1834. He studied law with his father, "dividing his time between Blackstone, poetry, and the chase." He wrote for the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, the *Southern Literary Messenger*, and the *Winchester Virginian*, contributing essays and poems of unusual merit. He was admitted to the bar in 1836 and was married the next year to Anne Corbin Taylor, daughter of Judge Nelson Burwell.

In 1845 he removed to "The Vineyard," an estate of one thousand acres near Ashby's Gap, Va., where he was known as the "Nimrod of the



Phil P. Cooke

Shenandoah." He published many novels in serial form and a metrical paraphrase of *Froisart Ballads* (1847). His lyric, *Florence Vane*, was widely translated and set to music. He died at "The Vineyard," Clark county, Va., Jan. 20, 1850.

COOKE, Philip St. George, soldier, was born at Leesburgh, Va., June 13, 1809; son of Dr. Stephen and Catherine (Esten) Cooke. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1827 and was commissioned lieutenant in the 6th U.S. infantry, joining his regiment at Jefferson barracks, Mo., in November, 1827. He took part in



the Black Hawk war, participating in the battle of Bad Axe, and was promoted first lieutenant, March 4, 1833, and captain in May, 1835. He served in Texas, Arkansas, and New Mexico; defended a caravan of Santa Fé traders from the "army of Texas," and received for the exploit the thanks of President Santa Anna and the official thanks of the commander-in-chief of the U.S.

army and of Colonel Kearny commanding the department. In 1845 he accompanied Colonel Kearny through South Pass, Rocky Mountains, and thence to Fort Leavenworth *via* the headwaters of the Arkansas river, a march of twenty-two hundred miles, in ninety-nine days. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in October, 1846, and with an infantry battalion (six companies) of volunteers was ordered to California with a wagon train, exploring and making a practical wagon road *en route*. The battalion reached San Diego mission Jan. 29, 1847, after suffering great privations while marching eight hundred miles through an enemy's country. Here Colonel Cooke was able to suppress a threatened deadlock between the army and navy authorities and to support the commanding army official in carrying out the orders of the President, practically acquiring for the government 250,000 square miles of territory and pointing out a feasible railroad route between the Gulf and the Pacific. Captain Cooke was commissioned major of second dragoons, Feb. 16, 1847, and resigned his volunteer commission on May 1 to rejoin his regiment in the City of Mexico. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for meritorious services in California; superintended the cavalry barracks at Carlisle, Pa., 1848-52; was in command of the 2d dragoons in Texas in 1853 and conducted a

campaign against the Lipan Indians and drove them beyond the Rio Grande. This exploit gained for him promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and while in command of Fort Union, N.M., in 1854, he relieved the 1st dragoons, beleaguered in Fort Burgwin, organized a company of "spies and guides" from the Pueblo Indians, and pursued the Jicarilla Apache Indians across the Rio Grande and one hundred and fifty miles beyond, where, on April 8, he surprised them in camp, captured their baggage and supplies and caused them to sue for peace. This service, entirely unauthorized and voluntary, was approved by the department commander, and in general orders No. 9, war department, June 21, 1854, he received "special praise and the marked approbation of the President and this department." In 1855 he defeated the Sioux Indians at Blue Water. He was stationed in Kansas, 1856-57; made a winter march to Utah, 1857-58, and was promoted colonel of the 2d dragoons, June, 1858. In 1860 he visited Europe to observe the war between Italy and France and Austria. He was in command of the department of Utah in 1861. In October of that year he evacuated his department and with his troops marched to Washington, D.C., arriving there Oct. 19, 1861. He was appointed brigadier-general in the regular army and commanded a cavalry division in the Army of the Potomac at the siege of Yorktown, battles of Gaines's Mill, Frayser's Farm, and the other battles on the peninsula. At Harrison's Landing he was relieved and was on court-martial duty at St. Louis, Mo., in the winter of 1862-63. He commanded the Baton Rouge district, department of the Gulf, from October, 1863, to May, 1864, and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted major-general U.S.A., "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." He commanded the department of the Platte, 1866-67; the department of the Cumberland, 1869-70; and the department of the Lakes, 1870-73, when he was retired from active service. He wrote *Scenes and Adventures in the Army* (1856); and *The Conquest of New Mexico and California* (1878). He died in Detroit, Mich., March 20, 1895.

COOKE, Richard Joseph, clergyman and author, was born in New York city, Jan. 30, 1853; son of Richard and Joan (Geary) Cooke. On both the paternal and maternal sides his ancestry dates back to the historic Cooke and Geary families of Limerick, Ireland, in the vicinity of which Cooke castle, the ancestral home of the Cookes, still stands. Richard was sent to school at an early age and when about eighteen years old went south. In 1876 he was ordained a deacon in the Methodist Episcopal church, and entered that year the East

Tennessee Wesleyan university, where he was graduated with honors in 1880. On leaving college he was appointed pastor at Atlanta, Ga., and was later transferred to Knoxville, Tenn. In 1885 he visited Europe, spending a year in attending lectures in the University of Berlin. On his return to the United States, after a sojourn in England, he was called to the chair of New Testament exegesis and historical theology in the U.S. Grant university. He was elected vice chancellor of the university in 1893 and acting president in 1897. In 1892 he was elected editor of the *Methodist Advocate Journal*, holding both the editorship and his chair in the university. In 1881 he was married to Eliza Gettys Fisher, and had four sons, Richard, James F., William Rule and Francis Joyce. In 1893 he was elected by the Holston conference to the General conference, which met the year following in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1896 he was appointed by the board of bishops to serve on the commission on federation, and was secretary for the commissioners of the M.E. church. In 1885 the University of Tennessee conferred upon him the honorary degree of S.T.D. In addition to contributions to various reviews he is the author of *The Doctrine of the Resurrection, Historical and Scientific* (1884); *Reason for Church Creed; a Contribution to Present Day Controversies* (1886); *Christianity and Childhood* (1888); *The Historic Episcopate* (1894); and under the pen-name Gérôme, he wrote *Christ and the Critics* (1897).

COOKE, Rose Terry, author, was born at West Hartford, Conn., Feb. 17, 1827; daughter of Henry Wadsworth and Anne Wright (Hurlbut) Terry. She was educated in the public schools of Hartford and by careful home training, and in 1843 became a school teacher. She was married in 1872 to Rollin H. Cooke, a manufacturer, of Winsted, Conn. Her published writings include: *Poems* (1861); *Happy Dodd* (1878); *Somebody's Neighbors* (1881); *The Deacon's Week* (1884); *Root-Bound and Other Sketches* (1885); *No: a Story for Boys* (1886); *The Sphinx's Children and Other People's* (1886); *The Old Garden* (1888); *Steadfast* (1889); and *Huckleberries Gathered from New England Hills* (1891). She died in Pittsfield, Mass., July 18, 1892.

COOKE, Stephen, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1751; son of Nathan Cooke, a Philadelphia ship owner. He was graduated from the Philadelphia college of medicine and engaged in the Continental service in the Revolutionary war. He was taken prisoner by the British and detained at St. George, Bermuda, until peace was declared. He was married to Catherine, daughter of John Esten, chief justice of the colony. In 1783 he visited the United States with his wife, returning during the same year.

He practised medicine in the Bermudas, and on Turk's island, where he located in 1784. In 1789 he removed to the United States taking up his residence in Alexandria, Va., and afterward near Leesburg, Va., where he died in March, 1816.

COOKE, William Henry, clergyman, was born in Bloomfield, N.J., Oct. 31, 1837; son of Robert L. and Eliza (Van Deventer) Cooke. He was graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1858 and from the General theological seminary in 1863. He was ordained a deacon in 1863, and served as assistant to the Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe at Calvary church, New York city. He was made a priest in 1864, and was rector of Trinity church, Lansingburg, N.Y., 1864-67. He became an assistant minister of Trinity church, New York city, in 1867, having charge of St. John's chapel, Varick street, as curate. He was president of the Church music association and of the Oratorio society, 1874-89, and composed a mass service and a burial service. He also published a book of hymns and many contributions to current literature concerning musical matters. He died in New York city, Feb. 22, 1889.

COOLBRITH, Ina Donna, librarian, was born in Illinois, of New England parentage. She removed with her parents to California in early childhood, and was educated in the public school of Los Angeles. She wrote for the *Overland Monthly*, *Californian*, *Century*, *Scribner's*, and other leading periodicals. She was librarian of the Oakland public library from 1874 to 1893 and in 1893 became librarian of the Mercantile library of San Francisco, Cal. She is the author of *Perfect Day and Other Poems*, and *Songs from the Golden Gate* (1895).

COOLEY, Charles Horton, educator, was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 17, 1864; son of Thomas McIntyre (1824-1898) and Mary Elizabeth (Horton) Cooley. He was graduated at the University of Michigan, A.B., 1887, Ph.D., 1894. After serving six months as a mechanical draughtsman, he was chief of division in the United States census bureau, 1889-91, and prepared statistics on street railways. He was assistant instructor and instructor in sociology in the University of Michigan from 1892, and a member of the council of the American economic association from 1894. He was married, July 24, 1890, to Elsie, daughter of Samuel A. Jones of Ann Arbor. He is the author of a monograph on *Transportation*, published by the American economic association in 1894, and various papers and essays on sociological and economic subjects.

COOLEY, Le Roy Clark, educator, was born at Point Peninsula, N.Y., Oct. 7, 1833; son of James and Sally (Clark) Cooley; grandson of Barnes and Betsy (Shattuck), great-grandson

of Ebenezer and Margaret (Barnes), and great² grandson of Benjamin and Margaret Cooley who came from Wales to Massachusetts in 1720-1730. He was graduated at the New York state normal college in 1855 and at Union college in 1858. He was professor of natural science in the New York state normal college, 1861-1874, became professor of physics and chemistry in Vassar college in 1874, and when the department was divided in 1895 he took the chair of physics. In 1880 he was elected a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. He was an active member of the New York state science teachers' association from its inception, was made chairman of its committee of nine to investigate the condition and devise methods for the improvement of science teaching in the schools, and was president of the association in 1899. He received from Union college the degree of Ph.D. in 1870. He is the author of *A Text-Book of Physics* (1868); *A Text-Book of Chemistry* (1869); *Easy Experiments in Physical Science* (1870); *Natural Philosophy for High Schools* (1871); *Elements of Chemistry for High Schools* (1873); *The New Text-Book of Physics* (1880); *The New Text-Book of Chemistry* (1881); *The Beginner's Guide to Chemistry* (1886); *Laboratory Studies in Chemistry* (1894); *The Student's Manual of Physics* (1897).

COOLEY, Thomas McIntyre, jurist, was born in Attica, N.Y., Jan. 6, 1824; son of Thomas and Rachel (Hubbard) Cooley and a direct descendant of Benjamin Cooley, who settled near Springfield, Mass., before 1640. He studied law in New York state, removed to Michigan in 1843 and was admitted to the bar at Adrian, Mich., in 1846. In

1846 he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of David Horton of Adrian, Mich. He practised at Tecumseh, 1847-48, and then returned to Adrian where he edited *The Watch-tower*, practised law, and in 1857 compiled the general statutes of Michigan, published in two volumes. He was reporter of the supreme court, 1858-65, and in



Thomas M. Cooley.

that time published eight volumes of reports, besides being Jay professor of law in the University of Michigan, 1859-84, and lecturer on constitutional law and medical jurisprudence, 1861-65. He was elected justice of the supreme court of the state in 1864 to fill a vacancy, and in 1869 was elected to the same office for a full judicial term of eight years. He served as

chief justice in 1868-69, and was re-elected to the bench in 1877. He became professor of constitutional and administrative law in the school of political science in connection with the University of Michigan upon its establishment in 1881. He was elected to the chair of American history and constitutional law in the university and dean of the school of political science in 1885. He was made receiver of the Chicago division of the Wabash railroad systems by Judge Gresham in December, 1886, and by Judge Walker, receiver of the lines within Ohio, a few days afterward. Upon the institution of the interstate commerce commission, March 27, 1887, President Cleveland appointed Judge Cooley a member and upon its organization, March 31, he was unanimously chosen chairman of the commission. He resigned on account of ill health, Sept. 4, 1891, and was elected president of the American bar association in 1893. He was married in 1846 to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of David Horton of Adrian, Mich., and was survived by six children: Eugene Cooley, merchant and manufacturer, of Lansing; Edgar Cooley, lawyer, of Bay City; Mrs. Fanny Cooley Angell; Prof. Charles Cooley of the department of political economy and sociology of the University of Michigan; Dr. Thomas Cooley, medical department, University of Michigan, and Mary Cooley. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1873, and from Harvard in 1886. He published: *Digest of Michigan Reports* (1866); *The Constitutional Limitations which Rest upon the Legislative Power of the States of the American Union* (1868-71); editions with notes of Blackstone's *Commentaries* (1870), and Story's *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, with Original Chapters on the New Amendments* (1873); *The Law of Taxation* (1876); *The Law of Torts* (1879); *General Principles of Constitutional Law in the United States* (1880); and *Michigan: a History of Governments* (1885); and, with others, *Lectures on Constitutional History of the United States, as seen in the Development of American Law* (1889). In 1894 he reviewed *The Lawyer as a Teacher and Leader, and Lessons of Recent Strikes*. He died at Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 12, 1898.

COOLIDGE, Carlos, governor of Vermont, was born in Windsor, Vt., June 25, 1792; son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Curtis) Coolidge. He studied at Dartmouth, 1807-08, and was graduated at Middlebury in 1811. He was admitted to the bar in 1814 and practised in Windsor. In 1831 he was elected state's attorney for Windsor county and was continued in office six terms. He was elected to the lower house of the legislature, 1834, 1835 and 1836, being speaker in 1836, and again served 1839, 1840 and 1841, and was speaker during all three terms. He was presi-

dential elector in 1845, when the vote of Vermont was given to Henry Clay. In 1848 he was the Whig candidate for governor, and there being no election by the people, he was chosen by the legislature as governor. He was re-elected in the same way in 1849. He served as state senator, 1853-55. He was married to Harriet Bingham of Claremont. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Vermont in 1835 and that of LL.D. from Middlebury in 1849. He died at Windsor, Vt., Aug. 14, 1866.

COOLIDGE, Frederic Spaulding, representative, was born in Westminster, Mass., Dec. 7, 1841; son of Charles and Nancy (Spaulding) Coolidge; grandson of Henry and Lovisa (Wetherbee) Coolidge, and of Timothy and Lydia (Moore) Spaulding; and a descendant of John Coolidge who was made freeman in Watertown, Mass., in 1636, and of Edward Spaulding, who came from England about 1619. He attended common schools and entered business life as a manufacturer of chairs and chair cane. He held various municipal offices and was a member of the Democratic state central committee for three years; a representative to the general court of Massachusetts in 1875, and a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1888. In 1890 he was elected as a Democrat a representative from the eleventh Massachusetts district in the 52d congress and was defeated for re-election to the 53d congress by L. D. Apsley in the new fourth district. He opposed the Chinese exclusion act and the opening of the Columbian exhibition on Sundays; both measures being defeated.

COOLIDGE, Sidney, scientist, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 22, 1830; third son of Joseph and Ellen Wayles (Randolph) Coolidge, and a direct descendant of John Coolidge, who left England in 1630, settled in Watertown, Mass., and afterward acquired property in Boston. On his mother's side he was a lineal great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States. He was educated in Europe, first at Geneva and Vevay, and afterward at the Royal military college of Dresden. He engaged as a civil engineer in Virginia and Minnesota; was employed in the office of the *Nautical Almanac* and in the observatory at Cambridge, Mass., and in 1853 was appointed astronomer to Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan. In 1854 he was stationed at the Cambridge observatory and assisted Professor Bond in his observations of the rings of Saturn, the orbits of Hyperion, and the satellites of Neptune. In 1855 he was in charge of an expedition to determine the difference in longitude between Greenwich, England, and Cambridge, Mass., and in 1857 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard. He

went to Lake Mistassinni, where in 1856-57 he studied astronomical superstitions of the Indians. He served in the war in Mexico, was taken prisoner and condemned to be shot, but was afterward paroled. He engaged in the land survey of Arizona in 1860. On the outbreak of the civil war was made major of the 16th U.S. infantry and at Hoover's Gap he led his regiment, and at the battle of Chickamauga was in command of three regiments including the 16th, which came out of the battle with but five officers and twenty-three men. Here Major Coolidge was killed while leading a charge and his body was never recovered. His sword was recaptured from General Gowan, who surrendered at Jonesboro, Ga., in September, 1864. The Confederate general had had engraved upon it "Captured at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863." By a curious coincidence the sword had been presented to Major Coolidge in September, 1862. The recaptured sword was sent by Gen. B. F. Butler to Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, a brother of the deceased soldier. Major Coolidge died Sept. 19, 1863.

COOLIDGE, Susan, author (see Woolsey, Sarah Chauncey).

COOLIDGE, Thomas Jefferson, diplomatist, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 26, 1831; son of Joseph and Ellen Wayles (Randolph) Coolidge, and a descendant of John Coolidge, who emigrated from England in 1630 and settled in Watertown, Mass. Joseph Coolidge was born in Boston, 1798; graduated from Harvard in 1817; subsequently travelled in Europe, where he made the acquaintance of Lord Bryon, who gave an account of the friendship in his journal under date of 1821; was married in 1825 to Miss Randolph, a granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, and died Dec. 15, 1879. His wife died in 1876.

Thomas Jefferson Coolidge was educated with his brothers at Geneva and Dresden, remaining in Europe for eight years. He then entered the sophomore class at Harvard and was graduated in 1850, after which he became clerk in the store of William Perkins, Boston. He was married in 1852 to Hetty S., daughter of William Appleton. He died in Boston, Mass., in March, 1902. In 1853 he engaged in the East India trade with J. P. Gardner and in the progress of business he became interested in banking, manufacturing and transportation enter-



T. Jefferson Coolidge

prises as president, manager or treasurer. He was made an overseer of Harvard in 1886; was re-elected in 1891; was park commissioner of Boston under Mayor Cobb in 1875-76, and a delegate to the Pan-American congress in 1889. He gave to Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., where his



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summer home was located, a library building costing \$40,000, and to Harvard the Jefferson physical research laboratory which cost \$115,000. On April 28, 1892, he was appointed by President Harrison U.S. minister to France to succeed Whitelaw Reid, resigned, and served until the close of the administration in 1893. In 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley to serve on the joint high commission for the adjustment of questions pending between the United States and Great Britain in respect to the relations of the former with the Dominion of Canada, which position he accepted.

COOMBS, Charles Whitney, musician, was born at Bucksport, Maine, Dec. 25, 1859; son of L. Augustine and Caroline (Whitney) Coombs. He was educated in Europe. For five years he studied music under Speidel and Seifriz in Stuttgart. He spent a year in Italy and Switzerland, and in the autumn of 1884 went to Dresden, where he studied composition with Draeseke, organ with Janssen, and voice production with Lamperti. In 1886 he visited Paris, and gave much attention to the French school, having been previously almost entirely under German influences. Later he spent a year in England studying church music. He had charge of the music in the American church at Dresden, 1887-91, and on his return to America took up his residence in New York city where he was engaged as organist and choir master in the church of the Holy Communion and as professor in the New York college of music. He composed the cantata *The Vision of St. John*, and many songs and anthems.

COOMBS, Leslie, soldier, was born near Boonsboro, Ky., Nov. 28, 1793; the twelfth child of a Virginia patriot who took part in the siege of Yorktown and in 1782 made a new home in Kentucky. The son received but little school training and when nineteen years old joined the U.S. army and engaged in the campaigns of the northwest against the Indians. He was the bearer of important dispatches from General Winchester to General Harrison, which he delivered by traversing the wilderness in midwinter over the snow and through a hostile country over one hundred miles. Afterward in an effort to notify General Harrison, besieged at Fort Meigs, of the advance of General Clay with reinforcements he, with a single Indian guide, was overpowered by the enemy when in sight of the fort and escaped to Fort Defiance. He was commissioned captain in 1813. He was conspicuous for bravery when Colonel Dudley was defeated, and was severely wounded at Fort Miami. He was admitted to the bar in 1816 and became one of the leading lawyers of Kentucky. In 1836 he raised at his own expense a regiment to aid the new republic of Texas. He was state auditor of Kentucky and was repeatedly elected to the legislature. He canvassed the southwest for General Harrison in 1840 and the north and east for Henry Clay in 1844, and in 1846 he actively recruited volunteers for the Mexican war. In 1849 he undertook to stem the current that had already swept the southwest in favor of secession, and at the request of Henry Clay held Union meetings throughout Kentucky. In 1850 he was a candidate for representative to the 32d congress but was defeated by John C. Breckinridge. In 1860 he was elected as a Union man clerk of the court of appeals. When Gen. S. B. Buckner organized the Kentucky state guards, Colonel Coombs in conjunction with L. H. Rousseau organized a Union camp and recruited and drilled soldiers for the Federal army. After the war he engaged in railroad building. He died in Lexington, Ky., Aug. 21, 1881.

COOMBS, William Jerome, representative, was born in Jordan, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1833; son of Charles and Mary Coombs, and grandson of Peter Coombs, a soldier of the Revolution. He was prepared for college in the academy at Jordan, and in 1850 entered business in New York city. In 1854 he engaged in the exporting business in which he was very successful, establishing in 1870 the firm of Coombs, Crosby & Eddy. He was active in municipal politics, being identified with the Republican party until 1888 when he supported Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic party, and was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 51st congress. In 1890 he was elected as a Democrat a representative from the

3d district of New York in the 52d congress, and was re-elected to the 53d congress from the 4th district, serving on the committee on appropriations. After his retirement from congress he was appointed by Mr. Cleveland to bring about a settlement of the debt due from the Union Pacific railroad to the government. In November, 1895, he became president of the Manufacturers' trust company of Brooklyn.

COONEY, James, representative, was born in Ireland, July 18, 1848; son of John and Mary (Kelly) Cooney. He was taken by his parents to the United States in 1852 and attended the public schools and the Missouri state university. After teaching school a few years he removed to Marshall, Mo., in 1875, and was licensed to practise law. In 1880 he was chosen as probate judge of the county and in 1882 and 1884 was made prosecuting attorney. He was a Democratic representative in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897-1903, from the seventh district of Missouri.

COOPER, Ellwood, horticulturist, was born in Sadsbury, Pa., May 24, 1829; son of Morris and Phebe (Barnaby) Cooper; grandson of Jeremiah and Leah (Morris) Cooper; and great-grandson of John Cooper and of Lewis Morris. He engaged in business in the West Indies, in New York city, and after 1870 in Santa Barbara, Cal., where he devoted his attention to the cultivation of semi-tropical fruits and succeeded with oranges, lemons, olives, grapes, English walnuts and almonds. He was the first manufacturer of olive oil in the United States and invented the machinery used in his oil works and in the preparation of English walnuts and almonds for market. He was trustee of Santa Barbara college, and for three years its president. He was elected president of the California state board of horticulture in 1885. He introduced predaceous insects and parasites to destroy and keep in check noxious insects that disturb the fruits and fruit trees, and full reports of his experiments were published by the state board of horticulture. He published: *Statistics of Trade with Hayti* (1868); *Forest Culture and Eucalyptus Trees* (1876); *A Treatise on Olive Culture* (1882); and various reports.

COOPER, Ezekiel, pioneer Methodist, was born in Caroline county, Md., Feb. 22, 1763. He was converted to Methodism under the preaching of the Rev. Freeborn Garretson, was assigned to preach on the circuit under Bishop Asbury in 1784, and three years later was admitted to the conference. He had the entire circuit of Long Island, N.Y., in 1785; East New Jersey in 1786; Trenton, N.J., in 1787, Baltimore in 1788, and afterward Annapolis, Md., and Alexandria, Va. He was presiding elder of the Boston district,

1792-93 and subsequently of the districts of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Wilmington, successively. In 1798 he was appointed editor and general agent of the Methodist book concern in Philadelphia, to succeed its founder, John Dickins, and served until 1802. He increased its capital stock to \$50,000 and gave it a tremendous impetus toward its later success. He removed with the depositary to New York city, and in 1804 was stationed in that city as preacher. He then resumed itinerant labors. At the fourth regular general conference, convened in Baltimore, May 7, 1804, he proposed the following resolution which was adopted: "That a committee be formed, one from each conference, to take the different motions and report concerning slavery." In 1821 he was placed on the superannuary list and lived to be the oldest itinerant in the ministry of the church either in England or America. The last letter known to have been written by John Wesley was addressed to Ezekiel Cooper, Feb. 1, 1791. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1847.

COOPER, Frederic Taber, educator, was born in New York, N.Y., May 27, 1864; son of Varnum Eugene and Mary Hurlbut (Taber) Cooper; grandson of Hiram and Eliza (Colburn) Cooper, and of Thomas Tillinghast and Cornelia (Caverly) Taber; great-grandson of Calvin Cooper; great² grandson of Nathaniel Cooper and great³ grandson of Nathaniel Cooper, who came to America from England and settled in Northbridge, Mass., about 1730. On his mother's side his descent is traced to Thomas Taber, who was married in 1672 to Mary Thompson, granddaughter of Francis Cooke of the *Mayflower*. He was graduated from Harvard in 1886, attended lectures at the Harvard law school during his senior year, received the degree of LL.B. from Columbia in 1887, and was admitted to the bar in 1888. He was married in 1887 to Edith, daughter of Amasa A. Redfield of New York, lawyer and author. He abandoned the legal profession, was associate instructor in Latin in Columbia, 1891-94, and in 1895 was made professor of Sanskrit and assistant professor of Latin in the University of the city of New York. He became a member of the Harvard club of New York city in 1889, of the American Oriental society in 1891, of the American philological association in 1896, and of the New York academy of sciences in 1897. Columbia college conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1891, and that of Ph. D. in 1895. He is the author of *Word Formation in the Roman Sermo Plebeius* (1895); and of contributions to periodical literature, to the *International Cyclopædia*, to *Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities*, and to the *Library of the World's Best Literature*.

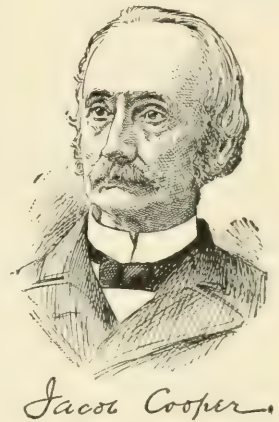
COOPER, George Henry, naval officer, was born at Fort Diamond, New York harbor, July 27, 1821. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman in 1837, served in the Seminole and Mexican wars, passed through the successive grades and was on various duties, receiving his commission as commander in July, 1862, being assigned to the *Massachusetts* of the Atlantic squadron. In 1863 he was in command of the *Mercedita* of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and for seven weeks commanded the monitor *Sangamon* inside of Charleston Roads, employed on picket duty and acting in concert with the army by constantly shelling Fort Sumter and the batteries on Sullivan's Island. He was later stationed at Stono Inlet, S.C., as senior officer, and co-operated with the army in expeditions against the Confederates. He commanded successively the *Sonoma*, the *Glaucus* and the *Winooski*, 1863-67; was commissioned captain in December, 1867, and was stationed at Norfolk navy yard. Later he commanded the frigate *Colorado* and in 1872 was placed in command of the Norfolk navy yard. He was promoted commodore in June, 1874, and had charge of the Pensacola navy yard. He was president of the board of inspection, 1878-80, and commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, 1880-82. He was commissioned rear admiral in November, 1881, and commanded the North Atlantic station with headquarters in New York. He was retired in July, 1884, and died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1891.

COOPER, George William, representative, was born in Bartholomew county, Ind., May 21, 1851; son of Moses O. and Mary E. (Ogilvie) Cooper; grandson of John Cooper of Maryland, and a descendant of Thomas Ogilvie of Scotland. He was graduated A.B. from Indiana university in 1872, receiving the degree of LL.B. the same year. He was elected prosecuting attorney for Bartholomew and Brown counties in 1782, held the position of mayor of the city of Columbus, Ind., and was city attorney in 1877. He was a Democratic representative from Indiana in the 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1889-95. He was married to Sina E. Greene of Bloomington, Ind. He died in Columbus, Ind., in September, 1901.

COOPER, Henry, senator, was born in Columbia, Tenn., Aug. 22, 1827. He was graduated at West Tennessee college in 1847; was admitted to the bar in 1849, and was elected to the state legislature from Shelbyville in 1853 and in 1857. He was judge of the 7th judicial circuit of Tennessee, 1862-'66, and principal of the law school at Lebanon, Tenn., in 1866-'67. He then removed to Nashville and was elected to the state senate in 1869. In 1870 he was elected U.S. senator, serving from March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1877. He was killed in Mexico, Feb. 4, 1884.

COOPER, Henry Allen, representative, was born in Walworth county, Wis., about 1853. He was graduated from the Northwestern university in 1873 and from Union college of law, Chicago, in 1875. He practised law in Chicago, Ill., 1873-79; removed to Burlington, Wis., in 1879; was district attorney of Racine county, 1880-86; delegate to the Republican national convention of 1884; a member of board of education, Racine, Wis., and state senator, 1887-89. He was a Republican representative from the first district of Wisconsin in the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1893-1905.

COOPER, Jacob, educator, was born in Butler county, Ohio, Dec. 7, 1830; son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Walls) Cooper; grandson of William and Mary (Hunter) Cooper, and of Drury and Mary (Edwards) Walls; great-grandson of Jacob Cooper; great² grandson of Jonathan Cooper and great³ grandson of Judge William Cooper who emigrated from near London, England, with William Penn and settled at Pine Point, between Cooper's Creek and the Delaware river, where Camden, N.J., now stands. Jacob Cooper obtained his preparatory education by studying while laboring on a farm, and in this way earning money to meet his college expenses. He prepared himself for the junior class in Yale, where he was graduated with high honors in 1852. He then studied in the universities of Berlin, Edinburgh and Göttingen, receiving the degree of Ph. D. while at the first in 1854. In the same year he was elected a member of the Philosophical society of Berlin. In 1855 he accepted the chair of Greek language and literature at Centre college, Danville, Ky. He was elected professor of Greek in Miami university in 1866 but declined the chair to become professor of Greek language and literature at Rutgers college. In 1883 he was elected professor of philosophy and ethics in the University of Michigan, and in 1893 became professor of philosophy and logic at Rutgers college. He was ordained to the gospel ministry in the Presbyterian church, and served as chaplain in the U.S. army in 1862-63. He was married in 1855 to Caroline Macdill, who died in 1857. In 1865 he was married to Mary Linn, and of their children William J., born Dec. 14, 1868, was graduated at Rutgers in 1892 and in



the same year became professor of mechanical engineering in Tulane university; Drury W., born Aug. 7, 1872, was graduated from Rutgers in 1892, and from the New York law school in 1894; and Lane, born Dec. 14, 1875, was graduated at Rutgers in 1896 and took his M.A. degree in a post-graduate course at Yale in 1898. Dr. Cooper received the degree of J.C.D. from Jena in 1873, that of S.T.D. from Columbia in 1874, and that of LL.D. from Tulane in 1895. Besides many articles for the *Danville Quarterly Review*, of which he was editor, 1861-65, the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, of which he was a corresponding editor, and numerous other periodicals, he is the author of *The Loyalty demanded by the Present Crisis* (1862); *The Life of the Rev. George Duffield, D.D.* (1890).

COOPER, James, senator, was born in Frederick county, Md., May 8, 1810. He attended St. Mary's college and was graduated at Washington college, Pa., in 1832. He was admitted to the bar in 1834 and began practice in Gettysburg, Pa. He was a representative in the 26th and 27th congresses, 1839-43. He was a member of the state legislature 1844-48, being speaker of the assembly in 1847. He removed to Pottsville, Pa., and was attorney general of the state in 1848 and United States senator, 1849-55. He afterward settled in Frederick City, Md., and in 1861 commanded the Union volunteers in Maryland, being commissioned brigadier general, May 17, 1861. He subsequently commanded Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, until his death which occurred there March 28, 1863.

COOPER, James Fenimore, author, was born in Burlington, N.J., Sept. 15, 1789; son of William and Elizabeth (Fenimore), grandson of

James and Hannah (Hibbs), great-grandson of William and Mary (Groome), and great² grandson of James and Hester Cooper of Stratford-on-Avon, England, who arrived in America about 1679. On Nov. 10, 1790, William Cooper removed with his family to his land at the head of the Susquehanna river near Ostego lake and started a

educational advantages he went to Albany, where he received private instruction from the rector of St. Peter's church, a graduate of an English university. On the death of his brother in 1802, Cooper entered Yale college, then at its lowest ebb of scholarship, and the fun-loving boy paid less attention to his studies than to play. A frolic engaged in during his third year led to his dismissal from college and it was decided that he should enter the navy. There being at the time no naval school he went before the mast, sailing from New York, Oct. 16, 1806, in the ship *Sterling*. After a stormy passage of forty days they reached London, where the young sailor improved his opportunity to look about the metropolis. The cargo being discharged and a new one taken on they proceeded to the Straits of Gibraltar, returned to England, and again sailed for America, reaching Philadelphia on Sept. 18, 1807. On Jan. 1, 1808, he was commissioned midshipman, U.S. navy, and in the following February was ordered to report to the commanding officer in New York. After serving for a while on the *Vesuvius* he was sent with a party under the command of Lieutenant Woolsey to Lake Ontario for the purpose of building at Oswego a brig of sixteen guns to command the lake. In the spring of 1809 when the brig was launched, the danger of war with Great Britain, which had been considered imminent, had passed, and Cooper visited Niagara Falls with Lieutenant Woolsey. On June 10, 1809, he was left in charge of the gunboats on Lake Champlain, and on September 27 he was granted a furlough for the purpose of taking a trip to Europe, but the plan was abandoned. On Nov. 13, 1809, he was ordered to the *Wasp*, and served on that vessel until May 9, 1810, when a twelve months' furlough was granted him. He was married on Jan. 1, 1811, to Susan Augusta, daughter of John Peter De Lancey of Mamaroneck, Westchester county, N.Y. His wife's ancestors were Huguenots, who fled from France at the close of the 17th century and settled in Westchester county. They sympathized with the king during the Revolutionary war, and several of them were British officers. Cooper resigned his commission in the navy, May 6, 1811, and after living with his father-in-law at Heathcote Hall, Mamaroneck, N.Y., for about eighteen months he rented a cottage near by and lived there for a year. Returning in 1814 to his childhood home at Cooperstown he began to erect a large stone dwelling, but in 1817 was persuaded by his wife to return to Westchester and the unfinished structure was destroyed by fire in 1823. He made his home on the old Argevine farm at Scarsdale until about 1822. There six children were born, five daughters and one son, the first child dying in infancy. Cooper showed no signs



J. Fenimore Cooper.

settlement which afterward became Coopers-town, N.Y. Here James passed his early childhood watching the almost unbroken wilderness grow slowly into civilization. In 1795 a school-house was built, and after exhausting its meagre

of adopting literary work at this time. His first attempt at writing was made in his thirtieth year, and was due wholly to chance. One evening when following his custom of reading aloud to his wife he suddenly stopped, expressed his dissatisfaction with the book and added, "I believe I could write a better story myself." Mrs. Cooper laughingly advised him to do so, and he began his task. On Nov. 10, 1820, a two volume novel on English high life was published under the title "Precaution." The book, full of crudities and written about people of whose life he knew little or nothing, was a failure, but his friends encouraged him to try again, and advised him to depict the people and scenes with which he was familiar. Accordingly "The Spy," a novel founded on fact, was published on Dec. 22, 1821, and in a few weeks had met with the largest sale of any American book up to that time. A third edition was published in March, 1822, and in the same month the story was dramatized and played to crowded houses. It achieved an equal success on its publication in England and the young writer was referred to by eminent English critics as "a distinguished American novelist." In the summer of 1822 "The Spy" was translated into French, and later into all the modern European languages. In 1822 he removed to New York city where in August, 1823, his youngest child, Fenimore, died, and the affliction completely prostrated Mr. Cooper. In 1824 his son Paul was born in New York city, and Mr. Cooper resumed his writing, producing thereafter at least one book a year. The sale of his works was phenomenal and public interest increased with each new volume. The first of the five "Leather-Stocking Tales" appeared in 1823, under the title "The Pioneers." Despite their great popularity his books did not escape adverse comment, and, says a biographer, "the extent to which Cooper was affected by hostile criticism is something remarkable. He manifested under it the irascibility of a man not simply thin-skinned, but of one whose skin was raw." He persisted not only in reading but in replying to the charges made against his books, using the preface of one to abuse the reviewers of its predecessors. Of the ten books published by him between the years 1820 and 1830 but one, "Lionel Lincoln," proved a failure, and "The Last of the Mohicans" which followed close upon it so far surpassed all that had gone before that "Lionel Lincoln" was allowed to sink into oblivion. While in New York he founded the "Bread and Cheese Lunch," or, as it was sometimes called, the "Cooper Club," enrolling among its members Chancellor Kent, the jurist; Verplanck, the editor of Shakespeare; Jarvis, the artist; Durand, the engraver; DeKay, the naturalist; Wiley, the publisher; Morse, the

inventor; and Halleck and Bryant, the poets. This club met weekly and flourished until the death of its founder. On June 1, 1826, he sailed with his family for Europe and remained there, principally in France, until 1833. He was appointed by Henry Clay, then secretary of state, consul at Lyons, his commission dating from May 10, 1826, but he gave up the position in less than three years. He travelled throughout Great Britain and continental Europe, meeting the distinguished men of all countries and receiving warm welcome as the chief of American novelists. In 1831-32 he was forced by circumstances to take part in a dispute which marked the decline of his popularity in his own country. He was residing in France at the time of Louis Philippe's attempted separation from the liberal party represented by Lafayette. In a discussion in the chamber of deputies as to a means of reducing government expenses, Lafayette cited the system adopted by the United States as a model of cheap and satisfactory government. M. Saulnier, editor of the *Revue Britannique*, at once published an article in direct denial of Lafayette's assertion to which Cooper was asked to reply. He at first declined, but finding that the article had been written for the express purpose of injuring Lafayette, his loyalty to the friend of his country induced him to publish a pamphlet in which he gave a detailed account of government expenses in the United States. This gave rise to contradictions from M. Saulnier and replies by Mr. Cooper. Then the matter was taken up by Mr. Leavitt Harris who had once been left as chargé d'affaires at St. Petersburg during the absence of John Adams at the peace negotiations at Ghent. Mr. Harris took exceptions to Mr. Cooper's statements, and the fact that he had been an official gave his communication added weight. To this Cooper replied and closed his part of the discussion, French liberals claiming that he had utterly demolished his antagonists. This would have ended peaceably had not American newspapers seen fit to accuse Cooper of "overstepping the reserve imposed upon foreigners, attacking the administration of a friendly country, and flouting his Americanism throughout Europe," accusations so manifestly unjust that to those understanding the matter it is not surprising that Cooper became embittered toward his country. He decided to return to the United States but to abandon literary work. In November, 1833, he reached New York and in 1834 he renovated his old home at Cooperstown, where for a few years he spent his summers, and later remained there throughout the year. He decided to resume his writing, and his resentment of America's injustice to him led him to criticise rather harshly the changes which had taken place

during his residence in Europe. His countrymen became more and more antagonistic, and a local quarrel aggravated the matter. This dispute concerned the ownership of a part of the Cooper estate known as "Three Mile Point," which had been considered public property. Cooper came out victorious but with increased unpopularity. A biographer says "by the end of 1837 Cooper had pretty sedulously improved every opportunity of making himself unpopular. His criticisms had been distributed with admirable impartiality. Few persons or places could complain that they had been overlooked." In 1837 he began to institute libel suits, and one newspaper after another became a defendant. He gained a verdict in almost every case, and by 1843 he had fairly succeeded in silencing the press. In 1839 he published his "History of the United States Navy," which he had long contemplated. It was at first favorably criticised, but later called forth the most bitter condemnation, which was afterward reported by unprejudiced critics to be both cause-



OTSEGO HALL COOPERSTOWN. COOPER'S HOME FOR MANY YEARS.

less and malicious. The criticisms did not reduce the sale of the book for three editions were exhausted before the author's death. His last novel, "The Ways of the Hour," was published after he was sixty years old. In April, 1851, his health began to give way. A few months after his death a meeting was held in the city hall, New York city, in honor of his memory, Daniel Webster presiding, and a eulogy was delivered by his intimate friend, William Cullen Bryant. After his death Otsego Hall at Cooperstown was allowed to fall into decay, and the five acre lot surrounding it became dilapidated. In 1897 a movement was started to turn the old home into a park, the owners of the estate contributing several hundred thousand dollars for improvements, to include a suitable statue of the novelist. His principal writings are: *Precaution* (1820); *The Spy* (1821); *The Pioneers* (1823); *The Pilot* (1823); *Lionel Lincoln* (1825); *The Last of the Mohicans* (1826); *The Prairie* (1827); *The Red Rover* (1828); *Notions of the Americans* (1828); *The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish* (1829); *The Water-Witch*

(1830); *The Bravo* (1831); *The Heidenmauer* (1832); *The Headsman* (1833); *The Monikins* (1835); *Sketches of Switzerland* (1836); *Gleanings in Europe* (1837-38); *The American Democrat* (1827); *Homeward Bound* (1838); *Home as Found* (1838); *The History of the Navy of the United States of America* (1839); *The Pathfinder* (1840); *Mercedes of Castile* (1840); *The Deerslayer* (1841); *The Wing-and-Wing* (1842); *The Two Admirals* (1842); *Wyandotte* (1843); *Ned Myers* (1843); *Afloat and Ashore* (1844); *Miles Wallingford* (1844); *The Chain-bearer* (1846); *Lives of Distinguished Naval Officers* (1846); *The Redskins* (1846); *The Crater* (1847); *The Oak Openings* (1848); *The Islets of the Gulf* (1848); *The Sea Lions* (1849); and *The Ways of the Hour* (1850). See *James Fenimore Cooper* by Thomas R. Lounsbury (1890). He died in Cooperstown, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1851.

COOPER, Job Adams, governor of Colorado, was born near Greenville, Ill., Nov. 6, 1843; son of Charles and Maria (Hadley) Cooper. His father was born in Maidstown, Kent county, England, came to America and settled in Newark, N. J., in 1806, learned the trade of carriage making and in 1840 removed to Bond county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming and died in 1865. Job was graduated at Knox college, A. B. in 1865, and A. M. in 1868. He served in the civil war, 1864-65, with the 137th Illinois volunteers. He was admitted to the bar in 1867 and practised in Greenville, Ill. He was circuit clerk and recorder of Bond county, 1868-72; removed to Denver, Col., in 1872, where he practised law, engaged in insurance business, in banking and in stock raising. In 1888 he was elected governor of Colorado as a Republican, serving 1889-91. He was president of the National bank of commerce, 1891-99. He was married Sept. 17, 1867, to Jane O., daughter of the Rev. Romulus E. Barnes of Galesburg, Ill., and their son Charles J. (Knox college, 1897) succeeded to the management of the banking and mining business of his father who died in Denver, Col., Jan. 20, 1899.

COOPER, Joseph Alexander, soldier, was born in Pulaski county, Ky., Nov. 25, 1823; son of John and Hester Cooper. He volunteered in the Mexican war, serving with the 4th Tennessee infantry, and afterward engaged in planting. In 1861 he entered the Union army as captain in the 1st Tennessee infantry and was promoted in 1862 colonel of the 6th Tennessee regiment. He gained the rank of brigadier-general in 1864, commanding a brigade in Georgia. He commanded a division in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15-16, 1864, and in North Carolina in 1865. On reaching Washington, D. C., he was brevetted major-general March 13, 1865. He returned to Tennessee and on Jan. 15, 1866, by order of the President he was appointed commander of the

state troops under Governor Brownlow and served as such, 1866-67. He was collector of internal revenue, 1869-78. In 1898 he was engaged in farming in Kansas.

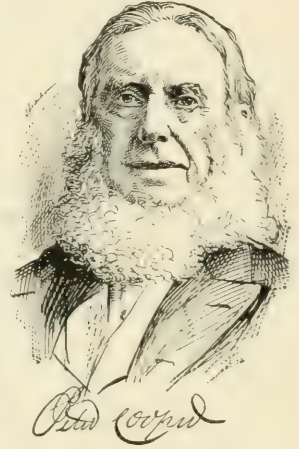
COOPER, Mark Antony, representative, was born in Hancock county, Ga., April 20, 1800. He was graduated at the South Carolina college in 1819, admitted to the Georgia bar in 1821 and practised in Eatonton and Columbus, Ga. He served as an officer in both the wars against the Seminole Indians in Georgia and Florida, 1825 and 1836, gaining the rank of major. He was a representative in the 26th and 27th congresses 1839-43. In 1843 he was nominated for governor of Georgia but was defeated in the election by George W. Crawford. He founded the Georgia state agricultural society and was largely instrumental in promoting the agricultural and industrial interests of the state after the civil war. He died in Columbus, Ga., March 17, 1885.

COOPER, Myles, educator, was born in England in 1735. He was graduated at Oxford in 1760, and became a fellow of Queen's college. In 1762 he was sent to America as assistant to the Rev. William Johnson, president of King's college, New York, and was made professor of mental and moral philosophy in that institution. In 1763, on the resignation of President Johnson, he became his successor and did much to advance the cause of education in the colonies. He made a prolonged visit to England, 1771-74, and soon after his return was charged with the authorship of a political tract in the interest of the crown, which attracted much attention and called forth replies from Alexander Hamilton, then an undergraduate in the college, and from General Charles Lee. So unfavorably were his outspoken loyalist sentiments received that his personal safety was threatened by the students, and he escaped mob violence only by fleeing at night to the house of a friend and sailing on the following day in an English ship-of-war. When he reached England two parishes were placed in his charge, one in Berkshire, the other in Edinburgh. He published: *Poems on Several Occasions* (Oxford, 1761); *The American Querist* (1774); and a poem in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1776, describing his escape from New York. He died in Edinburgh, Scotland, May 1, 1785.

COOPER, Peter, philanthropist, was born in New York city, Feb. 12, 1791. His father was a hatter, brewer and brick maker and served as a lieutenant in the American army during the Revolution; and both his grandfathers were in the same war, his grandfather Campbell being a deputy quartermaster and subsequently an alderman in New York. Peter was brought up in his father's hat manufactory and worked at the trade from the time he could reach the bench by

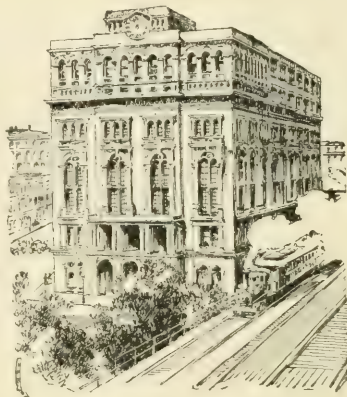
standing on a stool. He became a proficient workman in all the details of hat making. His entire attendance at school was a half-day session during one school year, probably not eighty school days. The business not proving profitable, his father removed to Peekskill, N.Y., where he engaged in brewing, and here the boy helped in the brewery and in delivering the ale. He then removed to Catskill, N.Y., where he resumed the hatter's business and combined with it the manufacture of bricks. Here Peter was made useful in handling bricks during the drying process. This business not being satisfactory to the elder Cooper, he removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., where with his son he established a hat manufactory on a small scale. They then went to Newburg, N.Y., and erected a brewery. In 1808 Peter went to New York with his savings, which amounted to ten dollars. He invested his all in a lottery and lost. He was then apprenticed to John Woodward,

a carriage-maker in New York city, for a term of four years. He lived in a room in a rear building on Broadway owned by his grandmother Campbell, and in this room he carried on a workshop, doing carving of parts of coaches, mortising hubs and such other work out of business hours as he could readily turn into money. He invented a machine for mortising hubs. His employer, when his time had been served, offered to loan him the money to establish a carriage shop of his own, but young Cooper would not run in debt and therefore declined the offer. He located at Hempstead, N.Y., where he found employment in a shop for making machines for shearing cloth. This was about 1812. In 1815 he had saved sufficient money to purchase the right to manufacture for the state of New York and he added to the patent an improvement of his own. His business was very profitable owing to the embargo on foreign trade caused by the war with Great Britain. At this time he was married to Sarah Bedell of Hempstead. The close of the war caused a depreciation in the value of his machines and he added to his business cabinet making. He afterward removed to New York and engaged in the grocery business and soon after invested all his savings in a glue factory in New York city,



which he purchased with its stock and buildings on a lease of twenty-one years. Here he produced glue, oil, whiting, prepared chalk and isinglass. At the expiration of his lease he purchased ten acres of land at Maspeth, L.I., where he erected extensive glue works which proved very profitable. In 1828 he purchased 3000 acres of land within the city limits of Baltimore and constructed thereon the Canton iron works. He built a steam locomotive engine after his own design in 1830, the first practical steam locomotive engine entirely constructed on the western continent. It was put into practical use on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and its timely introduction saved that road from threatened bankruptcy, and gave to Mr. Cooper the credit of being the pioneer in the application of steam to American railways. He sold his Baltimore property, a portion to the Abbott iron company and the balance to what became the Canton iron company, taking his pay in stock at \$44 a share, which he subsequently sold at \$230 a share. He returned to New York where he erected an iron foundry which he changed into a rolling mill, using anthracite coal, and made iron wire for the use of the telegraph, in which invention he was interested. In 1845 he built three blast furnaces in Phillipsburg, Pa., and in order to control the manufacture purchased the Andover iron mines, connected the mines with the furnaces by a railroad over a mountainous country, a distance of eight miles, and used 40,000 tons of ore per year. This plant became the Iron-ton iron works and produced the first wrought iron beams used in building. He then organized the Trenton iron works, including rolling mills, blast furnaces, a wire factory and 11,000 acres of land known as the Ringwood property. His interest in telegraphy in its earliest stages encouraged its projectors and when the Atlantic cable was introduced he was the first and only president of the New York, Newfoundland and London telegraph company, and advanced to the company large sums of money at a time when the project was ridiculed by capitalists and the company had no credit except the backing of its president. For twelve years he held up the concern and then the stock placed on the market at \$50 per share was all taken by an English company at \$90 a share. He was a city alderman, a member of the common council, a trustee of the public school society and a school commissioner. He invented a machine for grinding plate of any size to a perfect plane; a cylindrical machine for puddling iron and reducing ore and pig metals to wrought iron, and a device for using condensed air as a propelling power. He devoted careful thought and study to questions of finance and good government and made his views widely

known, especially on the subject of currency and the duty of the government to provide cheap money. This theory brought him in sympathy with the Greenback party and when the independent national convention was held in 1876, Mr. Cooper was nominated as its candidate for President of the United States. At the general election in November, 1876, he polled 81,740 popular votes. He chose to be his own executor and his wealth was distributed under his personal direction, while he witnessed the results of his beneficence. His own lack of liberal education induced him to provide for the class of which he was as a boy and young man a member. With this end in view he directed the policy of the public school system of New York city as far as his authority as a trustee and commissioner extended, and in 1859 he completed the great monument to his memory, "The Cooper Union for the advancement of science and art," at a cost of \$630,000 and further sums between 1859 and 1882 aggregating \$1,603,614.17, expended by trustees in enlarging the institution and rendering it more effective. The design of the projector and benefactor was to devote the institution "to the instruction and improvement of the inhabitants of the United



THE COOPER UNION.

States in practical science and art, including instruction in branches of knowledge by which men and women earn their daily bread; in laws of health and improvement of sanitary conditions of families as well as individuals; in social and political science, whereby communities and nations advance in virtue, wealth and power; and finally in matters which affect the eye, the ear, and the imagination, and furnish a basis for recreation to the working classes." Free lectures, free reading rooms and free galleries of art with free instruction in the arts of design, by which both men and women can gain a livelihood, were established and maintained. There was also provision made for a free polytechnic school as soon as the funds were sufficient for the purpose. Mr. Cooper in his will left a further endowment of \$100,000 and his children added to it from his bequest to them \$100,000 additional. The one hundredth anniversary of the

birth of Peter Cooper was fittingly celebrated in the large hall of the Cooper Union at which Mr. Cooper's son-in-law and partner, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt presided, and Seth Low, president of Columbia university read the address of the evening. He was president and director in various banking, insurance and industrial associations, and was given the honorary degree of LL.D. by the regents of the University of the state of New York in 1879, and by the College of New Jersey in 1883. His son and partner, Edward, mayor of New York city, 1879-80, administered his estate and carried out his plans as to benefactions. A bronze statue of heroic size by St. Gaudens, supported by a pedestal of Italian marble designed by Stephen White, standing in the little green triangle south of Cooper Union, was unveiled Feb. 12, 1897. He is the author of: *Ideas for a Science of Good Government* (1883). His name received a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900. He died in New York city, April 4, 1883.

COOPER, Philip Henry, naval officer, was born in New York state, Aug. 5, 1844; son of Hiram H. and Delia A. (Murdock) Cooper; grandson of Henry Cooper; and a descendant of Gov. William Bradford of the *Mayflower*. He was graduated at the U.S. naval academy May 28,

1863, and as ensign was attached to the *Richmond* in the West Gulf blockading squadron. He was an active participant in the battle of Mobile Bay in 1864, was promoted master Nov. 10, 1865, and lieutenant, Nov. 10, 1866. He served on board the *Powhatan* of the Pacific squadron, 1865-68; was promoted lieutenant-commander March 12, 1868, and assigned to



duty at the U.S. naval academy. He then joined the European squadron on board the *Plymouth* and returned to the Naval academy. He was made commander March 13, 1880; served on special duty under the bureau of navigation in Washington, D.C., and commanded the *Swatara* in the Asiatic and North Atlantic stations, 1881-84; was on duty at the Norfolk navy yard, 1886-90; commanded the *Swatara* again on the Asiatic station, 1890-91; was on the board of inspection and survey, 1891-94; commanded the *San Francisco*, 1894; and was promoted captain April 11, 1894. In November, 1894, he succeeded to the superintendency of the U.S. naval academy, and Dec. 1, 1898, was given command of the *Chicago*.

COOPER, Richard M., representative, was born in Gloucester county, N.J., Feb. 29, 1768; a descendant of William Cooper, born in England in 1632, and one of the first English settlers on the Delaware river opposite Philadelphia. Richard was a member of the Society of Friends, and served in the New Jersey assembly several years. He was presiding judge of the Gloucester county courts; president of the state bank at Camden, 1813-42, and represented his district in the 21st and 22d congresses, 1829-33. He died at Camden, N.J., March 10, 1844.

COOPER, Samuel, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., March 28, 1725; son of William and Judith (Sewall), and grandson of Thomas and Mehitabel (Minot) Cooper, and of Chief Justice Samuel and Hannah (Hull) Sewall. His father, the Rev. William Cooper (1694-1743), was a graduate of Harvard, 1712, minister of the Brattle street church, Boston, 1716-43, and was elected to and declined the presidency of Harvard in 1737. Samuel prepared for college at the Boston Latin school, 1732-39, and was graduated at Harvard in 1743. He then studied theology and in 1744 became a colleague with the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Colman, being made assistant pastor of the Brattle street church, Boston, Mass., May 21, 1846. He was married Sept. 11, 1746, to Judith, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Judith (Colman) Bulfinch of Boston. He was a member of the Harvard corporation 1767-83, and was elected president of the college in 1774 but declined the position. He was a vigorous writer in the public press in behalf of the patriot cause and the most positive articles in the *Boston Gazette* on the stamp act and subsequent political usurpations on the part of Great Britain were from his pen. He was the object of denunciation by the British officers in Boston and with others was publicly lampooned in an oration on a city street. He was obliged to leave Boston, and his church was used as barracks for British soldiers, 1775-76. He was a fellow and the first vice-president of the American academy of arts and sciences, received the degree of S.T.D. from the University of Edinburgh, 1767, and that of A.M. from Yale in 1750. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 29, 1783.

COOPER, Samuel, soldier, was born in Hackensack, N.J., June 12, 1798; son of Samuel and Mary (Horton) Cooper. His father, a soldier of the American Revolution, fought at Lexington, Bunker Hill, Monmouth and Germantown, gained the rank of major, and after the war settled in Dutchess county, N.Y. The son was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1815 and served in the artillery and on garrison duty at Washington, D.C., for several years. He was married in 1827 to a granddaughter of George Mason, U.S. senator from Virginia. He was promoted

first lieutenant and was aid to Gen. Alexander Macomb, 1828-36. He was then promoted captain and was on staff duty as assistant adjutant-general until 1841, serving as chief of staff to Col. W. J. Worth in the Seminole war in Florida, 1836-37. He was in Washington on special duty at the war department, 1842-52, was brevetted colonel and served as adjutant-general of the U.S. army, 1852-61, with the rank of colonel of staff, and for a time was secretary of war *ad interim*. The outbreak of civil war in 1861 determined him to join his fortunes to the seceding states and he resigned his commission in the U.S. army in March, 1861, and was appointed by Jefferson Davis adjutant and inspector-general of the Confederate army, and ranking officer of the new army. He wrote *A Concise System of Instructions and Regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the United States* (1836). He died in Cameron, Va., Dec. 3, 1876.

COOPER, Samuel Bronson, representative, was born in Caldwell, Ky., May 30, 1850. He was taken to Woodville, Tyler county, Tex., in his infancy and there acquired a district school education. He became a clerk in a store in 1866 and in 1872 was admitted to the bar. He was county attorney, 1876-80, state senator, 1880-84, collector of internal revenue in 1885, and a representative from Texas in the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1893-1905. He served on the standing committee on mileage.

COOPER, Susan Fenimore, author, was born on the Angevine farm in Scarsdale, N.Y., April 17, 1813; daughter of James Fenimore and Susan Augusta (de Lancey) Cooper. She acted as her father's amanuensis during the latter years of his life and after his death became an author, also devoting herself to charitable works. She founded the Orphan House of the Holy Saviour in Cooperstown, N.Y., in 1873, and personally superintended the institution for many years, conducting it from the beginning in a small house with five inmates, to extensive buildings erected in 1883 sheltering and furnishing a thorough education and good homes to nearly one hundred orphaned boys and girls. This charity suggested the "Girls' Friendly Society in America," made up of women of standing and means, patrons of orphanages, each pledged to receive into her family one of the girls and to make her the special object of motherly care. Her home at Cooperstown was built from the ruins of "Otsego Hall," the ancestral mansion, within whose walls her youth had been chiefly spent. Her published works include: *Rural Hours* (1850); *The Shield* (1852); *Country Rambles* (1853); *Rhyme and Reason of Country Life* (1854); *Rural Rambles* (1854); *Mt. Vernon; a Letter to the Children of America* (1859); and *William West Skiles, a*

Sketch of Missionary Life at Valle Crucis, in Western North Carolina, 1842-1862 (1890). She also edited *Pages and Pictures from the writings of James Fenimore Cooper* (1861); and *Appleton's Illustrated Almanac for 1870* (1869). She died in Cooperstown, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1894.

COOPER, Thomas, educator, was born in London, England, Oct. 22, 1759. He was graduated from Oxford in 1781, and took a post-graduate course in law, medicine and the natural sciences. As a member of the Democratic club he was sent to France in 1789 as a delegate to similar clubs there, and also with a government commission to study chemistry and dyes; and there he discovered how to make chlorine from common salt. He remained in France five months. His sympathy with the Girondists provoked the censure of Edmund Burke in the House of Commons, and Cooper's reply, in a pamphlet, was suppressed by the attorney-general, except in expensive bindings, for fear of its effect upon the populace. In 1795 he immigrated to the United States and practised law in Northumberland, Pa. His attack on the administration of John Adams led to his being fined \$400 and imprisoned six months for libel. He fought this fine twenty years, and finally won his case for its return with interest. He was land commissioner and judge, but was removed from the bench in 1811 for tyrannical ruling. He was professor of chemistry in Dickinson college at Carlisle, Pa., 1811-14, and held the chair of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, 1816-19. He was then nominated by Thomas Jefferson for president of the young University of Virginia, but the tenets were too orthodox and he declined. He accepted the temporary professorship of chemistry in the South Carolina college in 1819; the next year he was elected president *pro tempore*, to succeed Jonathan Maxcy; and in 1821 was elected permanent president. This post he filled until 1834, holding meanwhile the chairs of chemistry and political economy. His liberal religious views and utterances caused his resignation in 1834. He was then appointed to revise the statutes of the state. Dr. Cooper was an ultra state-right advocate, a free thinker, and in philosophy a materialist. He edited in Philadelphia: *The Emporium of Arts and Science* (1812-14); and Thomson's *System of Chemistry* (4 volumes, 1818).



He published *Letters on the Slave Trade* (1787); *Information Concerning America* (1790); *Trial of Thomas Cooper* (1800); *The Bankrupt Laws of America and England Compared* (1801); *Tracts on Medical Jurisprudence* (1815); and *Elements of Political Economy* (1826); besides minor publications. He died at Columbia, S.C., May 11, 1839.

COOPER, Thomas Abthorpe, actor, was born in London, England, in 1776; the son of a prominent physician of Irish descent. The "A" was introduced into his name after his arrival in America to distinguish him from another Thomas Cooper, and his friends finally extended it into "Abthorpe," but it is believed that he never adopted it. He was well educated by the celebrated author, William Godwin, a kinsman, and was subsequently trained for the stage. He made a success in London in the characters of Hamlet and Macbeth in 1795, and the following year sailed for America, arriving in New York Oct. 18, 1796. His first appearance in America was on Nov. 11, 1796, at Baltimore, Md., as Penruddock in "The Wheel of Fortune," under an engagement with Thomas Wignell. He appeared in Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1796, as Macbeth, and was introduced to a New York audience in August, 1797, as Pierre in "Venice Preserved." After spending 1802-03 in England he returned to America in 1804 and became an acknowledged favorite of the American stage. His daughter married a son of President John Tyler and the President appointed him to public offices, including that of surveyor of the port of New York and of that of Philadelphia. See his *Memoir* by Joseph Norton Ireland (1888). He died in Bristol, Pa., April 21, 1849.

COOPER, William, representative, was born in Burlington, N.J., in 1754; son of James and Hannah (Hibbs) Cooper. He removed to Otsego county, N.Y., in 1790 and founded Cooperstown. He practised law and on Dec. 17, 1791, became first judge of the Otsego court of common pleas. He was a representative in the 4th and 6th congresses, 1795-97 and 1799-1801. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Fenimore of Burlington county, and their son was James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist. Judge Cooper died in Albany, N.Y., Dec. 22, 1809.

COOPER, William C., representative, was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1832. He attended Mt. Vernon academy and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He was prosecuting attorney of Knox county, 1859-62, and mayor of the city of Mt. Vernon, 1862-64. He was a member of the house of representatives of Ohio, 1872-74, and judge-advocate-general of the state 1879-84. He was a Republican representative from the 9th Ohio district in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1885-91.

COOPER, William Frierson, jurist, was born in Franklin, Tenn., March 11, 1820. His ancestors were Scotch and Irish and removed to Tennessee from South Carolina early in the nineteenth century. He was graduated at Yale in 1838; studied medicine and attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania for two years, but left to take up the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and practised in Nashville, Tenn. In 1852 he was appointed with Return J. Meigs, a commissioner to codify the laws of Tennessee and their report was enacted as the code of the state in 1858. In 1861 he was elected a judge of the supreme court of Tennessee to succeed Judge Caruthers. He was in Europe during the civil war, and on his return Governor Brownlow forbade him to resume his office, although his term had not expired. He became a law partner with Robert L. Caruthers. In 1872 he was appointed by Governor Brown state chancellor, and was shortly afterward elected to that office for a full term which expired in 1878, when he was elected a justice of the supreme court of the state and held the office until 1886. He was elected dean of the law faculty of the University of Nashville, April 29, 1874, and resigned in May, 1875. Yale college, East Tennessee university, and the University of Nashville conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1890. He published *Tennessee Chancery Reports* (3 vols., 1878).

COOTER, James Thomas, educator, was born near Monticello, Lewis county, Mo., Dec. 2, 1858; son of Elbert Wesley and Julia (Hamilton) Cooter; grandson of James and Vina (Jones) Cooter, and of Andrew and Nancy (Chauning) Hamilton, and a descendant of German and Scotch ancestors. He acquired his preparatory education at Monticello seminary and was graduated at Wabash college, Indiana, in 1884. He attended Princeton theological seminary, 1884-86, and McCormick theological seminary in 1887, and was ordained a Presbyterian clergyman in 1888. He preached at Baxter Springs, Kan., 1887-90, studied at Princeton in 1890, and in 1891 became president of Washington college, Tenn. He founded and became editor of the *Pioneer Educator* in 1893. He was married in 1894 to Sadie Morgan, daughter of Joseph Gilbert of Terre Haute, Ind.

COPE, Edward Drinker, naturalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, 1840; son of Alfred, grandson of Thomas Pym, and great-grandson of Caleb Cope. His father and grandfather were prominent linen merchants in Philadelphia. After attending Westtown academy and the University of Pennsylvania, and pursuing a course in comparative anatomy in the Philadelphia academy of sciences and in the Smithsonian

institution, he spent the years 1863-64 in Europe, studying at Heidelberg, where he received the degree of Ph.D. He was professor of natural sciences in Haverford college, 1864-67; explored the cretaceous formations of Kansas in 1871; the eocene of Wyoming, 1872; the tertiary beds



E. W. Cope.

of Colorado, 1873, and was palæontologist of the first survey of the United States territories, and of the survey west of the 100th meridian, 1874. He spent between \$75,000 and \$100,000 in collecting specimens of fossils, including thousands of new species which were afterward demanded of him by the government under a misapprehen-

sion of facts. In 1889 he was appointed professor of geology and palæontology in the University of Pennsylvania. He was recognized abroad as one of the foremost in his specialty by being made a member of the Royal academy of letters and sciences of Batavia; of the geological societies of France and London and of the National academy of sciences of Mexico. He was also made an honorary member of the Belgian society of zoölogy, palæontology and hydrology. In 1896 he was elected president of the American association for the advancement of science, to succeed Edward W. Morley. In 1879 he received the Bigsby gold medal of the Geological society of London in recognition of his services in the field of vertebrate palæontology. He is the author of the principle of "acceleration and retardation," of "repetition," of the "doctrine of the unspecialized" and of a theory of the origin of the will. He edited with Prof. A. S. Packard, the *American Naturalist*. By his will he gave \$40,000 to the Philadelphia academy of natural sciences for the establishment of a chair of palæontology. He is the author of: *On the Origin of Genera* (1868); *Hypothesis of Evolution* (1870); *Method of Creation* (1871); *Evolution and Its Consequences* (1872); *Consciousness in Evolution* (1875); *Relation of Man to Tertiary Mammals* (1875); *The Theory of Evolution* (1876); *The Origin of the Will* (1877); *Animal Motion and Evolution* (1878); *A Review of the Modern Doctrines of Evolution* (1879); *Origin of Man, etc.* (1885); *The Energy of Life and Evolution and How it has Acted* (1885); *The Origin of the Fittest* (1886); and *The Primary Factors of Organic Evolution* (1896). See extended obituary notice

in *Science*, May 7, 1897. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 12, 1897.

COPE, Gilbert, historian and genealogist, was born in East Bradford, Pa., Aug. 17, 1840; son of Joseph and Eliza (Gilbert) Cope; grandson of Joseph and Ann (Taylor) Cope and of Abner and Ann (Cooper) Gilbert; great-grandson of John Cope; and of Benjamin Gilbert, who with his family was taken captive by the Indians in 1780; and a direct descendant of Oliver Cope, who came to America from Avebury, Wiltshire, England, and settled in Pennsylvania in 1682-83. He was educated at Friends' schools in West Chester and Westtown, completing his course at the latter in 1857. He engaged in farming, in collecting historical and genealogical data, and in preserving church and other public records and manuscripts. He was elected a member and director of the Genealogical society of Pennsylvania, secretary of the Chester county historical society, member of the Historical society of Pennsylvania, of the Delaware historical society, and corresponding member of the New England historic genealogical society in 1861. He was married Feb. 5, 1880, to Anna Garrett. He compiled manuscript abstracts of Friends' records and put into book form hundreds of folio volumes of ancient manuscript both for his personal use and for the Pennsylvania historical society. He is the author of *Cope Genealogy* (1861); *Duttons of Pennsylvania* (1871); *Futhey and Cope's History of Chester County* (1881); *Sharpless Genealogy* (1887); *Darlington Genealogy* (1899); *Smedley Genealogy* (in preparation, 1899); and of various genealogical MSS.

COPE, Thomas Pym, merchant, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Aug. 26, 1768; son of Caleb Cope, a Quaker, who in 1775 protected Major André from the mob. The son was trained to the importing and commission business in Philadelphia and became an extensive merchant and ship owner. He served in the state legislature, was a member of the city council, a delegate to the state constitutional convention, president of the board of trade and of the mercantile library company, an executor of Girard's will, a trustee of the bank and a director of the college. He helped to complete the Chesapeake and Delaware canal and the Pennsylvania railroad, and secured to the city Lemon Hill as a public park. His sons, Henry and Alfred, succeeded him in business as they in turn were succeeded by Francis and Thomas, sons of Henry, under the name Cope Brothers. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 22, 1854.

COPELAND, Charles W., engineer, was born in Coventry, Conn., in 1815; son of Daniel Copeland. He was educated as a draughtsman, and when a young man was given the superintend-

ency of his father's engine and boiler manufactory in Hartford, Conn. He became an efficient designer of engines and steamers, and in 1836 was designing and constructing engineer of the West Point foundry, N.Y. He built the first iron hull ever made in the United States and his skill won him the appointment of constructing engineer, U.S.N., in 1839. The steamers comprising the "Mosquito fleet," used in the Mexican war, were built by him. Subsequently he resigned his position in the navy and became superintending engineer of the Allaire works, N.Y. city. While there he designed steamers for the Pacific lines and for Long Island Sound, and also the *Harriet Lane*, used in the U.S. revenue service. He rendered practical service to the navy during the civil war, 1861-65, and subsequently became consulting and superintending engineer to the U.S. lighthouse board and to the Norwich & New York transportation company. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 5, 1895.

COPLEY, John Singleton, painter, was born in Boston, Mass., July 3, 1737; son of Richard and Mary (Singleton) Copley; and grandson of John and Jane (Bruffe) Singleton. His parents emigrated from County Limerick, Ireland, and settled in Boston, Mass., in 1736, and his father died in the West Indies in 1737. His mother was married May 22, 1747, to Peter Pelham of Boston, and one son, Henry, was born of this union. The half



John Singleton Copley

brothers were both devoted to art, Henry Pelham being both a portrait painter and an engraver in Boston in 1774. He prepared a map of Boston and one of County Clare, Ireland, and contributed to the Royal academy miniature portraits and sketches. John Singleton Copley was without teacher or models and was obliged to manufacture his own colors. He made the statement that he never saw a good picture till after he left America. His persevering industry alone made him a great painter, his genius first showing itself on the walls of his room and on the white margins of his school books. His stepfather died in 1751 and the two sons devoted themselves to the care of their aged mother, residing in Lindel Row, near the upper end of King street. In 1755 he painted from life a miniature of Col. George Washington, and in 1760 he sent "The Boy and the Tame Squirrel"

anonymously to Benjamin West, then in England, with the request that it be placed in the exhibition rooms. Upon receiving the picture West exclaimed, "It is worthy of Titian himself!" Through West's influence it was exhibited at Somerset House. The American pine of which the stretcher was made disclosed its origin, and the identity of the artist was soon discovered. Upon the nomination of West he was elected a fellow of the Society of artists of Great Britain, and he was invited to make England his home. He was married Nov. 16, 1769, to Susannah Farnum, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Winslow) Clarke. Her father was agent in Boston for the East India company, to whom the tea thrown overboard in Boston harbor by the patriots before the Revolution, was consigned. Her mother was a lineal descendant from Mary Chilton of the *Mayflower*, 1620, who married John Winslow, brother of the first governor of the colony. Her familiar lineaments were copied in Copley's works, notably in "The Nativity"; "The Family Picture"; "Venus and Cupid," and the "Death of Major Pierson." They lived on Beacon Hill in a solitary house, picturesquely located in the midst of eleven acres of land, and in his studio in this house his best portraits were painted. He visited New York in 1771 and in June, 1774, he embarked for England further to pursue his art. He reached London July 11, 1774; was shown the art treasures of that city by Benjamin West and received a visit from Sir Joshua Reynolds and from Mr. Strange, the engraver. He painted the portraits of Lord and Lady North, visited Italy, and on his return painted portraits of the king and queen. On May 27, 1775, Mrs. Copley with her family embarked at Marblehead for England, where she arrived several weeks before the return of her husband from Italy, she reaching Dover June 24, 1775. London henceforth became their home and Mr. Copley was made a member of the Royal academy. He had his painting, "The Death of the Earl of Chatham," engraved and he sent copies to President Washington, to John Adams and to Harvard college. In acknowledgment Washington wrote, "The work is rendered more estimable in my eye when I remember that America gave birth to the celebrated artist who produced it"; John Adams wrote, "I shall preserve (it) with great care, both as a token of your friendship and as a finished monument of 'The Fine Arts' from one of the greatest masters, and as an indubitable proof of American genius"; and from Harvard he received a vote of thanks. Harvard university possesses Copley's portraits of John Adams, Thomas Hubbard, Madam and Nicholas W. Boylston, President Holyoke and Thomas Hollis; the engraving from "Chatham," and a series of

eleven prints from Copley's works, the gift of Gardiner Greene. His "Siege of Gibraltar" was painted about 1789-90 for the council chamber of Guildhall, London, and the figures are all portraits. "The Red Cross Knight," painted about 1788-90, gives excellent full-length portraits of Mr. Copley's son and two daughters, and became the property of S. G. Dexter of Boston, who married a great-granddaughter of the artist. "The Family Picture" became the property of Charles Amory of Boston, and "Mrs. Derby as St. Cecilia" of W. Appleton of the same city. "The Daughter of George III." is in Buckingham Palace, and his other historical English subjects include "Offer of the Crown to Lady Jane Grey"; "Charles Demanding in the House of Commons the Five Impeached Members"; "King Charles Signing Strafford's Death Warrant"; "Assassination of Buckingham"; "Battle of the Boyne"; "The Five Impeached Members Brought Back in Triumph," and "The King's Escape from Hampton Court." His eldest child, Elizabeth Clarke, born in Boston in 1770, was educated in England, became her father's reader and companion, and in 1800 was married to Gardiner Greene of Boston, and died in that city in 1866 at the age of ninety-six years. The third child, Susannah, died in 1785, when nine years old, of scarlet fever, and the fourth, Jonathan, died the same year, an infant, while May, the youngest child, lived unmarried, attaining the age of ninety-five years, dying at Hampton Court palace, April 23, 1868. John Singleton, Jr., the second child, born on Beacon Hill, Boston, May 21, 1772, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, England, and visited Boston in 1796, where he failed to obtain a settlement of his father's affairs, resulting from a sale by the agent of his estate on Beacon Hill, after his father's departure for Italy. He visited Mount Vernon, was a guest of General Washington, and became enamored of Elizabeth, daughter of Bishop White of Philadelphia, whom he wished to marry, but the bishop would not allow his daughter to make her home in England. He travelled on horseback through the wilderness of the Middle States and expressed a wish to settle in his native land. He returned to England, however, in 1798, where he became a lawyer in 1804 and entered political life as a Tory member of parliament in 1818. He became Lord Chancellor in 1827 and was raised to the peerage as Baron Lyndhurst of Lyndhurst, April 27, 1827. He was twice married, but left no male issue and the title lapsed with his death, which occurred at Tunbridge Wells, England, Oct. 12, 1863, he having reached the age of ninety-one years and nearly six months. John Singleton Copley, R.A., died in London, England, Sept. 9, 1815.

COPPÉE, Henry, educator, was born in Savannah, Ga., Oct. 13, 1821. His parents, natives of Santo Domingo, had been driven thence in their childhood by the negro insurrection. The son entered Yale college in the class of 1839, remained there about two years and then engaged as a civil engineer in railroad work in Georgia until 1841, when he was appointed a cadet in the U.S. military academy. He was graduated in 1845 and served in garrison at Fort Columbus, N.Y., until the outbreak of the war with Mexico in 1846, when he was promoted second lieutenant, 1st artillery. He engaged in most of the battles on General Scott's line of march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico; and on Aug. 20, 1847, he was promoted 1st lieutenant and brevetted captain "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco." He was assistant professor of French at the U.S. military academy, 1848-49; in garrison at Fort McHenry, Md., 1849-50, and principal assistant professor of geography, history and ethics at the academy, 1850-53. He resigned his commission in the army, June 30, 1855, and held the chair of English literature and history in the University of Pennsylvania, 1855-66. In 1866 he accepted the presidency of Lehigh university, holding also the professorship of English literature, international and constitutional law, and the philosophy of history. He resigned the presidency in 1875, but retained his professorship until his death. He was lecturer on the philosophy of history at Hobart college, Geneva, N.Y., 1888-95. He was a member of the American philosophical society, an honorary member of the Pennsylvania historical society, and of several other scientific and historical organizations. He was appointed a regent of the Smithsonian institution in 1874 and was elected a regent by congress, in 1880 and 1886. He was U.S. commissioner on government assay of coin in 1874 and 1877. He received the degree of A.M. from the University of Georgia in 1848, and that of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, and from Union college in 1866. He edited the *United States Service Magazine* (1864-66); a translation of Marmot's *Spirit of Military Institutions* (1862); and a translation of Comte de



Paris's History of the Civil War in America (1877). He published *Elements of Logic* (1857); *Gallery of Famous Poets* (1858); *Elements of Rhetoric* (1859); *Gallery of Distinguished Poetesses* (1860); *The Field Manual for Battalion Drill* (1862); *The Field Manual of Evolution of the Line* (1862); *A Manual of Courts Martial* (1863); *Songs of Praise in the Christian Centuries* (1864); *The Select Academic Speaker* (1865); *Grant and His Campaigns* (1866); *Life and Services of Gen. U. S. Grant* (1868); *English Literature Considered as an Interpreter to English History* (1873); *History of the Conquest of Spain by the Arab-Moors* (1881); *The Classic and the Beautiful* (1888-92); and *General Thomas* (1893). He died at South Bethlehem, Pa., March 22, 1895.

COPPINGER, John Joseph, soldier, was born in Queenstown, Ireland, Oct. 11, 1834. He was a lieutenant in the army of Pope Pius IX. and for his defence of the La Rocca gateway, September, 1860, he was made a chevalier by the Pope. He immigrated to the United States in 1861 and joined the U.S. army as captain in the 14th infantry, Sept. 30, 1861. He fought at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run. On Jan. 27, 1865, he was promoted colonel of the 15th New York cavalry in the volunteer service, was wounded in April, 1865, near Appomattox and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, June 17, 1865. He was transferred in the regular army to the 23d infantry, Sept. 21, 1866; was promoted major, 10th infantry, March 20, 1879; lieutenant-colonel, 18th infantry, Oct. 31, 1883; colonel, 23d infantry, Jan. 15, 1891, and brigadier-general, April 25, 1895. He received brevet commissions as major, June 12, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Trevilian station, Va.; as lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 19, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., and as colonel, Dec. 1, 1868, for zeal and energy while in command of troops operating against hostile Indians in 1866, 1867 and 1868. He commanded the department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb., and on the declaration of war with Spain in 1898, he was made major-general of volunteers and commanded the 4th corps U.S. volunteers stationed at Mobile, Ala., Tampa, Fla., and Huntsville, Ala. While at Camp Wheeler, Huntsville, he was retired by operation of law on account of age, Oct. 11, 1898. He was honorably discharged from the volunteer service, Oct. 31, 1898. He was married to a daughter of James G. Blaine of Maine.

CORBETT, Henry Winslow, senator, was born in Westboro, Mass., Feb. 18, 1827; son of Elijah and Melinda (Forbush) Corbett; grandson of Elijah Corbett, and a descendant of early settlers in Massachusetts from England. His

parents located in Washington county, N.Y., where the son received an academic education at Cambridge academy and became a merchant's clerk, in Cambridge, N.Y., 1840-43, removing to New York city in 1844, where he engaged as a clerk in business until 1850. He then shipped around Cape Horn a stock of goods to Portland, Ore., and there became a prominent merchant and banker. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1860, and in 1866 was elected to the United States senate, taking his seat March 4, 1867, and serving the full term which expired March 3, 1873. In business he was eminently successful. He was an early advocate of building the Northern Pacific railroad, and promoted the various railroad and transportation interests of the state. One-tenth of his income he devoted to charity. He was a founder of the Children's home; of the Boys' and Girls' aid society, of the Art association, and was a large contributor to the Portland library association, and various other worthy objects of Portland, Ore. At the expiration of Senator Mitchell's term in 1897 a deadlock in the Oregon legislature had prevented the election of a U.S. senator and Governor Lord appointed Mr. Corbett to fill the vacancy until the legislature should again convene and elect a senator. The senate committee on privileges and elections decided adversely to Mr. Corbett's claim, and on Feb. 27, 1898, the senate, by a vote of fifty to nineteen, confirmed the action of the committee and Mr. Corbett was not allowed to take his seat, thus leaving Oregon represented by one senator until September, 1899. An extra session was then called. At a caucus of a majority of the Republican members, Mr. Corbett was declared the nominee of the party. After balloting for five days without an election, Mr. Corbett withdrew his name in the interests of harmony in the party. He was elected to offices in Portland, which city is indebted to him for substantial structures and improvements. He died there, March 31, 1903.



CORBIN, Austin, financier, was born in Newport, N.H., July 11, 1827; son of Austin and Hannah M. (Wheeler) Corbin; grandson of Dr. James Corbin; and a descendant of Clement Corbin "and Dorcas, his wife," who came to America in the 17th century. He was graduated

at Harvard law school in 1849, practised his profession in Newport, N.H., and in 1851 removed to Davenport, Iowa, where in 1854 he established the banking house of Macklot & Corbin, the only banking institution in the city to pass safely through the financial panic of 1857. In 1863 he



organized the First national bank under the national currency act of that year. In 1865 he removed to New York city, afterward organizing the Corbin banking company and acquiring interest after interest till he came to be one of the leading financiers of the world. He was president of the Long Island railroad company, developed Manhattan

Beach, Coney island, and other residential and health resorts on both shores of Long Island. He was president of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, the Philadelphia & Reading coal and iron company, and of the New York & New England railroad company. He projected a trans-Atlantic steamship line from Fort Pond bay, Long Island, to Europe. He laid out a park of 22,000 acres near Newport, N.H., where he planned to make a permanent and safe home for buffalo, elk, moose, antelope and other animals so nearly extinct in the forests of America. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Manhattan and Players clubs of New York city, of the Somerset club of Boston and of the Conservative club of London, England. He died at Newport, N.H., from injuries received from being thrown from his carriage, June 4, 1896.

CORBIN, Henry Clarke, soldier, was born in Monroe, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1843; son of Shadrach and Mary Anne Corbin; and grandson of Nicholas and Anne (Enlowe) Corbin, who migrated to Ohio from Virginia soon after the close of the Revolution. His great-grandfather having served as an officer in the American army, took up land in southern Ohio on a government warrant. Henry was a pupil at Parker's academy and taught school at Olive Branch and Newton, Ohio, meanwhile studying law. On July 23, 1862, he enlisted in the 83d infantry and was transferred to the 79th as second lieutenant, Aug. 29, 1862, serving in the campaigns of Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862-63. He was promoted 1st lieutenant May 11, 1863; resigned November 13; was appointed major of the 14th U.S. colored infantry at Gallatin, Tenn., Nov. 14, 1863, and assisted in its

organization. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, March 4, 1864, and colonel, Sept. 23, 1865; was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, and honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, March 26, 1866. He then entered the regular army as 2d lieutenant in the 17th U.S. infantry, being commissioned May 11, and accepting Aug. 20, 1866. He was promoted captain in the 38th U.S. infantry, July 28, 1866, accepting December 31; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, March 2, 1867, for meritorious service, and transferred to the 24th infantry, Nov. 11, 1869. His promotion to the rank of major and acting adjutant-general on the staff of President Hayes was given June 16, 1880; he was promoted lieutenant-colonel in the same department, June 7, 1889; assistant adjutant-general with the rank of colonel, May 26, 1896, and adjutant-general with the rank of brigadier-general, Feb. 25, 1898. His brevets in the regular army were major, March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Decatur, Ala., and lieutenant-colonel the same date for the battle of Nashville, Tenn. He was in Texas between Independence and the mouth of the Rio Grande river and out of the route of civilization, 1867-77; was detailed at the executive mansion, Washington, D.C., 1877-81; served as secretary of the Sitting Bull commission in August, 1877; was in the department of the south, 1881-83; of the Missouri, 1883-91, and served against the Sioux Indians with General Miles; in the department of Arizona, 1891-93, where in 1891 he conducted a successful expedition against the Moqui Indians; and in the department of the east, 1893-97. He was secretary of the joint congressional committee to attend the Yorktown centennial and was appointed by that committee master of ceremonies. He was with President Garfield when he was assassinated and was present at his death. On Feb. 25, 1898, he was made adjutant-general of the army, succeeding Gen. Samuel Brock, retired.



CORBIN, Thomas G., naval officer, was born in Virginia, Aug. 13, 1820. He joined the U.S. navy as midshipman, May 15, 1838; was promoted passed midshipman, May 20, 1844; master, July 15, 1851, and lieutenant, June 10, 1852. He was employed in the survey of the river Plata,

organization. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, March 4, 1864, and colonel, Sept. 23, 1865; was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, and honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, March 26, 1866. He then entered the regular army as 2d lieutenant in the 17th U.S. infantry, being commissioned May 11, and accepting Aug. 20, 1866. He was promoted captain in the 38th U.S. infantry, July 28, 1866, accepting December 31; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, March 2, 1867, for meritorious service, and transferred to the 24th infantry, Nov. 11, 1869. His promotion to the rank of major and acting adjutant-general on the staff of President Hayes was given June 16, 1880; he was promoted lieutenant-colonel in the same department, June 7, 1889; assistant adjutant-general with the rank of colonel, May 26, 1896, and adjutant-general with the rank of brigadier-general, Feb. 25, 1898. His brevets in the regular army were major, March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Decatur, Ala., and lieutenant-colonel the same date for the battle of Nashville, Tenn. He was in Texas between Independence and the mouth of the Rio Grande river and out of the route of civilization, 1867-77; was detailed at the executive mansion, Washington, D.C., 1877-81; served as secretary of the Sitting Bull commission in August, 1877; was in the department of the south, 1881-83; of the Missouri, 1883-91, and served against the Sioux Indians with General Miles; in the department of Arizona, 1891-93, where in 1891 he conducted a successful expedition against the Moqui Indians; and in the department of the east, 1893-97. He was secretary of the joint congressional committee to attend the Yorktown centennial and was appointed by that committee master of ceremonies. He was with President Garfield when he was assassinated and was present at his death. On Feb. 25, 1898, he was made adjutant-general of the army, succeeding Gen. Samuel Brock, retired.

1853-55, and on board the steamer *Wabash*, 1861-63, as a part of the South Atlantic blockading squadron. His ship was engaged at the battle of Port Royal, Nov. 7, 1861, and at the capture of Forts Beauregard and Walker. He received his commission as commander, July 16, 1862, and during 1863 was commandant at the Naval academy, Annapolis. He commanded the *Augusta*, 1864-65, and was fleet captain of the West Indian squadron, 1865-66. His captain's commission was dated July 25, 1866, and his last cruise was in command of the South Atlantic squadron in 1868, on the flagship *Guerriere*. He was in charge of the ordnance department at Philadelphia and was retired Jan. 5, 1874, making his residence in Philadelphia, where he died in 1901.

CORBY, William, educator, was born in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 2, 1832; son of Daniel Corby. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother a Miss Stapleton of Montreal, Canada. His ancestors removed from France to England and thence to Ireland and America. He was educated in the public schools, by a private tutor, and at Notre Dame university, 1853-60. As a member of the order of the Holy Cross he was not permitted to take degrees. He was made prefect of discipline at Notre Dame and was ordained priest in 1860. He was pastor of St. Patrick's church, South Bend, Ind., and professor of philosophy and director of the manual labor school of Notre Dame university, 1860-62; chaplain of the 88th N.Y. volunteers and of the Irish brigade of New York, 1862-65, and was present at the battles under McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Grant, being especially conspicuous on the battle-field of Gettysburg. He was vice-president of Notre Dame university in 1865; president of that institution, 1866-72; founder of the College of the Sacred Heart, Watertown, Wis., 1872, and its president, 1872-77; president of Notre Dame for a second term, 1877-81; and provincial of the congregation of the Holy Cross in the United States, 1881-97. In 1892 he was elected assistant general of the order for the entire world. He was made missionary apostolic by Pope Pius IX.; was elected a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, May 8, 1896; and was a founder of Notre Dame post, G.A.R., and commander of the post. In 1897, by motion of Gen. Lew Wallace, he was elected chaplain of the Indiana commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion. He published *Chaplain Life: Three Years in the Army of the Potomac* (1894). In 1867 he founded the *Scholastic Year*, afterward *Notre Dame Scholastic*. He died in Notre Dame, Ind., Dec. 28, 1897.

CORCORAN, James Andrew, R.C. domestic prelate, was born in Charleston, S.C., March 30, 1820. He was educated at the Propaganda col-

lege, Rome, and was graduated with honors as a linguist. He was ordained at Rome, Dec. 21, 1842, by Cardinal Franson, and in 1843 assisted in reorganizing the diocesan seminary, Charleston, S.C., being its professor of theology, 1844-51, serving at the same time as chaplain to the sisters and rector at the cathedral. He was secretary of the provincial council at Baltimore in 1855 and in 1858, and of the plenary council of 1866. In 1862 he went to the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in Wilmington, N.C., and remained there as pastor till 1868. He was selected by the American bishops to represent the Roman Catholic church of the United States in the general council of the Vatican, and in 1871 was appointed professor in the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia. He was editor of the *United States Catholic Miscellany*, Charleston, S.C., for fifteen years, 1846-61. He edited *The American Catholic Quarterly Review*, Philadelphia, 1876-89. He was named Rt. Rev. Mgr. and Domestic Prelate in Rome, Dec. 16, 1883, and received from the Propaganda college the degree of D.D. He died at St. Charles seminary, Philadelphia, Pa., July 16, 1889.

CORCORAN, Michael, soldier, was born in Carrowkeel, Ireland, Sept. 21, 1827. His father, a captain in the British army, gave to him a good education and obtained for him a commission on the Irish constabulary in 1845. He resigned in 1849, being unwilling to oppress his people, and immigrated to America. He was appointed to a clerkship in the New York post-office and later in the office of register of the county. He joined the state militia as a private in the 69th regiment and by promotion through the successive grades became in 1859 colonel of the regiment. When in 1860 the state militia was ordered out in honor of the visit of the Prince of Wales, he refused to muster his regiment and his court-martial for the offence was pending in 1861, when he led his regiment to the defence of Washington. He built Fort Corcoran on Arlington Heights, Va., and led his regiment at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was wounded and captured and spent nearly a year in Confederate prisons, being held as hostage to prevent the punishment of captured Confederate privateers. He refused his liberty as long as it was conditional on his not taking up arms against his captors, and it was not until Aug. 15, 1862, that an exchange was effected. He was commissioned brigadier-general to date from the time he was captured and he organized the Corcoran legion, which he commanded in the battles on the James, near Suffolk, in April, 1863, and his force held in check the Confederates marching upon Norfolk. The legion was attached to the army of the Potomac in August, 1863, and while riding with Gen. Thomas

Francis Meagher, another Irish patriot, near Fairfax Court House, Va., he was killed by the falling of his horse. He died Dec. 22, 1863.

CORCORAN, William Wilson, philanthropist, was born in Georgetown, D.C., Dec. 27, 1798; son of Thomas and Hannah (Lemon) Corcoran. His father was born in Limerick, Ireland, came to America in 1783, settled in Georgetown in

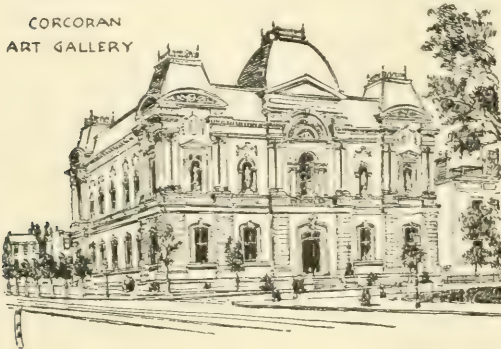


Mr. Corcoran.

1788, and became an influential citizen, being chosen magistrate, postmaster and college trustee. For a time the son attended Georgetown college, but at the age of seventeen he became a clerk in the dry goods and auction store of his two older brothers. In 1828 he entered the employ of the Washington branch of the United

States bank, where he had charge of its real estate. In 1835 he was married to Louise Amory, daughter of Com. Charles Morris. In 1837 he began business on his own account as a banker and broker in Washington. In 1840 he formed a copartnership with George W. Riggs, and in 1845 the house used by the United States bank was occupied by the firm. In 1841 he became the financial agent for the state department and obtained for the government \$5,000,000 on bonds which other bankers failed to market. At the time of the Mexican war he sold \$45,000,000 in government bonds in England and in 1848 made another large sale of government securities. In 1854 Mr. Corcoran retired from the banking business and devoted himself to art and objects of benevolence. Among his benefactions are Oak Hill cemetery, the Louise

CORCORAN
ART GALLERY



home for indigent gentlewomen and the Corcoran gallery of art, all of Washington, and gifts to Columbian university, the University of Vir-

ginia, and William and Mary college, amounting to several millions of dollars. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 24, 1888.

COREY, Charles Henry, educator, was born in New Canaan, N.B., Dec. 12, 1834. He was graduated at Acadia college in 1858, and at Newton Theological seminary in 1861, and entered the Baptist ministry. He served one year in the Christian Commission, and then became a missionary to the freedmen in South Carolina, and was made president of Richmond, Va., Theological Seminary in 1868. He is the author of *Thirty Years' Labor among the Colored People of the South*. He died in Seabrook, N.H., Sept. 5, 1899.

CORLEY, Manuel Simeon, representative, was born in Lexington county, S.C., Feb. 10, 1823. He became a tailor, and invented a system of garment-cutting. He edited the *South Carolina Temperance Standard* in 1855-56, served in the Confederate army, was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1868, and was then elected as a Republican to congress. He was commissioner of agricultural statistics of South Carolina in 1870; and county treasurer in 1874.

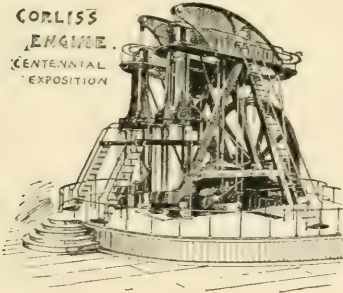
CORLISS, George Henry, inventor, was born at Easton, Washington county, N.Y., June 2, 1817; son of Dr. Hiram and Susan (Sheldon) Corliss. In 1825 his father removed to Greenwich, N.Y., and the son attended an academy at Castleton, Vt., and subsequently taught school for a time. In 1837 he found employment in the store connected with the Greenwich cotton mill, and displayed his mechanical skill by constructing an emergency bridge where a freshet had cut off communication with the village, accomplishing the undertaking, which had been pronounced impossible by local engineers, in ten days at an outlay of only fifty dollars. In 1838 he established himself in business as a country storekeeper in Greenwich, N.Y., and in 1839 was married to Phebe F. Frost of Canterbury, Conn., who died in Providence, R.I., March 5, 1859, leaving one daughter, Maria Louisa, and one son, George Frost. His



Geo. H. Corliss.

first invention was a sewing machine for stitching leather, by which he passed the needles and threads through the leather in opposite directions at the same time. This machine was operated before Howe's original sewing machine was invented. He went to Providence

R.I., in 1844, to interest capitalists in his sewing machine, and while there secured employment in a steam engine works as draughtsman. Here he suggested the abolition of the throttle valve by connecting the governor with the steam valves. He also economized the steam by using it expansively. He obtained patents for both inventions, dated March 10, 1849. This was a revolution in steam engine building. He instituted the novel plan of replacing old engines with new, and taking as pay for the new machine the saving made in coal for a limited time. In 1856 the Corliss steam engine company of Providence, R.I., was incorporated and Mr. Corliss was its president and treasurer during the remainder of his life. In 1866 he was married to Emily A. Shaw of Newburyport, Mass. For his inventions and improvements in the steam engine Mr. Corliss received a gold medal at Paris in 1867, in competition with over one hundred of the engine builders of the world; the Rumford medal of the American academy of arts and sciences in 1870; and at Vienna in 1873 he received the grand diploma of honor, although he was not an exhibitor, his improvements being shown on the best engines exhibited. He was one of the seven members of the original executive committee of the U.S. centennial commission and proposed the one large double engine to furnish



all the power for machinery hall. After all other plans failed he built and set up, in nine months and twenty-six days, the great machine that was the wonder

of the world, as it moved the wheels of the varied industries during the exhibition of 1876 at Philadelphia. Its official starting and stopping marked the opening and closing of the fair. He invented a machine for cutting bevel gears and made notable improvements in steam boilers and in engines for pumping water. The Institute of France awarded him the Montyon prize in 1868, and in February, 1886, the King of Belgium conferred on him the decoration of "Officer of the Order of Leopold." He succeeded in so improving the parts of his steam engine as to make them interchangeable, thus making repair possible by the simple substitution of the part. He was a state senator, 1868, 1869 and 1870, and a presidential elector in 1876. He died at Providence, R.I., Feb. 21, 1888.

CORLISS, John Blaisdell, representative, was born in Richford, Vt., June 7, 1851; son of Hezekiah and Lydia (Rounds) Corliss; grandson of Ephraim Corliss; and a descendant of George Corliss of Haverhill, Mass. He was graduated from the Vermont Methodist university in 1871, and from the law department of Columbian university, Washington, D.C., in 1875. He then removed to Detroit, Mich., where he practised his profession and became active in local politics. He was city attorney, 1882-86; and as a Republican represented the first district of Michigan in the 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, serving 1895-1905.



CORNELIUS, Elias, educator, was born in Somers, N.Y., July 31, 1794; son of Dr. Elias Cornelius (1758-1823), a Revolutionary patriot, who was captured and confined in the prison ship *Jersey*, from which he escaped in March, 1778, and rejoined the army. The son was graduated at Yale in 1813 and after studying theology under President Dwight became a missionary to the Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians. He was installed as a colleague to Dr. Worcester in the Tabernacle church, Salem, Mass., and as pastor in 1821, remaining in charge of the church till 1826, when he was elected secretary of the American education society. In October, 1831, he was elected corresponding secretary of the A.B.C.F.M. He received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth in 1829. A memoir by Bela B. Edwards was published in 1833. He died in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 12, 1832.

CORNELL, Alonzo B., governor of New York, was born in Ithaca, N.Y., Jan. 22, 1832; son of Ezra and Mary Ann (Wood) Cornell; grandson of Elijah and Eunice (Barnard) Cornell; and a descendant of Thomas Cornell, who came to Boston in 1636 from Essex, England. He was educated at the Ithaca academy, and when fourteen years old became a telegraph operator in Troy, N.Y. In 1848 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, as manager of the Erie & Michigan telegraph company. In 1851 he returned home and was an officer in the Tompkins county bank, resigning in 1855 to accept the general management of the New York, Albany & Buffalo telegraph company in New York city. He introduced sound reading as an essential qualification for all operators and was himself an expert reader by sound. In 1862 he

returned to Ithaca and for two years conducted a line of steamboats on Cayuga lake, which he sold in 1864 at a large profit, and joined in the organization of the First national bank of Ithaca. He became its cashier and subsequently vice-president, serving as a director for twenty-five



E. Cornell

years. In July, 1868, he was elected a director of the Western Union telegraph company and held the office of vice-president and acting president of the corporation. He introduced the free delivery of telegrams in New York city before letters were delivered by the post-office department. His political career began as chairman of the Republican committee of Tompkins county in 1862, which position he held for eight years. In 1864 he was elected supervisor of the town of Ithaca and re-elected in 1865. In 1866 he was chosen a member of the Republican state committee, of which organization he was made chairman in 1870. In 1868 he was the unsuccessful candidate of his party for lieutenant-governor, and in 1869 was appointed by President Grant surveyor of customs for the city of New York. He declined the appointment of U.S. assistant treasurer in 1870, was elected to the New York assembly in 1872 and on its organization in 1873 was elected speaker. In 1877 President Grant appointed him naval officer for the port of New York, from which post he was arbitrarily removed in 1878 by President Hayes for refusing to resign the chairmanship of the Republican state committee. This action resulted in his election as governor of the state in 1879. He resigned as chairman of the Republican state committee and his administration was entirely free from partisanship. He greatly reduced the public expenditures, exercised the veto power with great judgment, and was commended for his judicious appointments to the public service. He was deprived of the renomination by the fraudulent methods of disappointed office seekers, which resulted in the defeat of the state Republican party by 200,000 votes and the national party defeat in 1882. Mr. Cornell then took up his residence in New York city, where he devoted himself to the business of the Western Union telegraph company, of which he was the senior director. He was a member of the Grant monument association, a trustee of Cornell uni-

versity from 1865, and was interested in various commercial and financial enterprises.

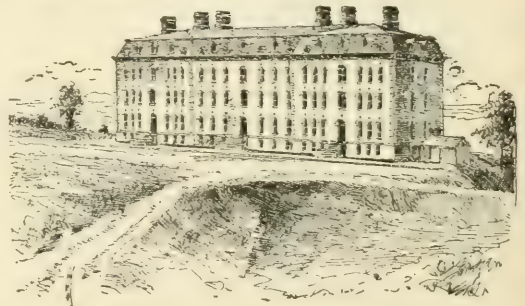
CORNELL, Ezra, philanthropist, was born at Westchester Landing, N.Y., Jan. 11, 1807. His first American ancestor, Thomas Cornell, came to Boston from England in 1636 with the second Winthrop expedition. The family removed to De Ruyter, N.Y., in 1819 and he had but few educational advantages. He learned the machinist's trade and removed to Ithaca in 1828, where for ten years he managed an important milling industry. In 1843 he became associated with S. F. B. Morse in the development of the electro-magnetic telegraph as superintendent of construction of the line between Washington and Baltimore, which he completed in 1844. He helped



Ezra Cornell

to extend the lines to New York in 1845, to Albany in 1846, and to Montreal, Canada, in 1847, when he organized the Erie & Michigan telegraph company, of which he was a director and president, 1847-55. He became one of the largest owners of telegraph property in the United States, was one of the principal founders of the Western Union telegraph company in 1854 and for twenty years was the largest individual

FIRST CORNELL UNIVERSITY BUILDING,
NOW KNOWN AS MORRILL HALL.



shareholder. In 1857 Mr. Cornell retired from business and devoted himself to public service and the promotion of philanthropic enterprises. He was elected a member of the state assembly from Tompkins county in 1861 and was re-elected in 1862. In 1863 he was elected to the

state senate and re-elected in 1865. In 1863 he projected the Ithaca public library and in 1865 it was completed at a cost of \$75,000 and opened to the use of the public as Cornell library. In 1865 he founded Cornell university with an original endowment of \$500,000 subsequently increased by personal gifts of nearly as much more. He located, carried, and sold agricultural lands received by the state from the United States government, and secured the proceeds amounting to over \$3,000,000 to the further endowment of the university, making his personal benefactions aggregate over \$4,000,000, with probably another million realized from the same source before the close of the century. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Pittsburg, Pa., 1856; president of the state agricultural society, 1862, and the same year delegate from the society to the Royal agricultural exhibit, London, England; and president of the board of trustees of Cornell university from its foundation in 1865. See his "Life" by Alonzo B. Cornell (1884). He died at Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1874.

CORNELL, John Black, philanthropist, was born in Far Rockaway, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1821. He was brought up on his father's farm, was apprenticed to an iron founder and in 1847, in connection with his younger brother, William Wiggins Cornell, established a foundry in New York city, known as J. B. & W. W. Cornell iron works. He patented revolving iron shutters in 1854 and a metallic support for plaster fireproof partitions in 1856. He devoted a fixed percentage of his annual income to religious and charitable institutions connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, and his contributions frequently amounted to \$50,000 annually besides the sum given to missions and schools. With his brother he founded the New York city mission and Sunday school society and erected the Cornell memorial church. They also erected a fireproof library building for Drew theological seminary, Madison, N. J., which was not completed until after his death. The aggregate amount of his gifts to religious and charitable purposes is estimated to exceed \$1,000,000. He was a member of the American bible society, of the City church extension society, of the General missionary society, of the Methodist Episcopal church home society and of the board of managers of the St. Christopher home for children. He was president of the board of trustees of Drew theological seminary, a member of the Union league club, and the only Christian member of the Hebrew society for the improvement of deaf mutes. He died at Lakewood, N. J., Oct. 26, 1887.

CORNELL, John Henry, musician, was born in New York city, May 8, 1828. He was organist and choir master in St. John's chapel, New York,

1848-49. He visited the great cathedrals of Europe, studied their methods of musical service, and became a convert to the Roman Catholic church, joining a religious order in Baltimore on his return to the United States. In 1866 he made a second visit to Europe, having withdrawn from the church, and on his return in 1868 he became organist at St. Paul's chapel where he remained nine years. In 1868 he was married to Mary Emma, sister of the Rev. J. McC. Windsor of Tuxedo Park, N. Y. He was afterward for five years organist of the Brick church (Presbyterian) New York city. He wrote *The Vesper-Psalter* (1861); *The Primer of Modern Musical Tonality* (1876); *The Theory and Practice of Musical Form*; *The Easy Method of Modulation*; *The Manual of Roman Chant*; and *The Congregational Tune Book*; and translated Ambros's *Boundaries of Music and Poetry* (1893). He died in New York city, March 1, 1894.

CORNELL, Thomas, representative, was born in White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1814. He engaged in steamboating on the Hudson river between Kingston and New York city, from 1843, which business developed into the Cornell steamboat company, of which he was president until his death. He was founder and during his lifetime the president of the First national bank of Rondout, president of the Rondout savings bank and principal owner of the Ulster & Delaware and the Katterskill railroads, and of the Rhinebeck & Kingston ferry. He erected and largely supported the Wurts Street Baptist church in Kingston. He was a representative in the 40th and 47th congresses, 1867-69 and 1881-83; a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1884, and a presidential elector in 1888. He died in Kingston, N. Y., March 30, 1890.

CORNELL, William Mason, clergyman, was born in Berkley, Mass., Oct. 16, 1802; son of William and Abigail (Briggs) Cornell. He was graduated at Brown university in 1827 and was ordained a Congregational minister at Exeter, N. H., Jan. 19, 1830. He was pastor at Woodstock, Conn., 1831-34, and at Quincy, Mass., 1834-39. He then abandoned his profession, studied medicine at the Berkshire medical institution, receiving his M. D. degree in 1844, and established himself in practice in Boston, Mass. At one time he held the chair of physiology and anatomy in the Western university. In 1843 Columbian college conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. He also received the degree of LL. D. from the Western university of Pennsylvania in 1863, and that of D. D. from Jefferson college in 1865. He edited the *Journal of Health*, 1846-48; *Pastor and People* and *Union Monthly and Journal of Health*, 1863-65; and the *Guardian of Health*, 1868-69. Among his published writings

are: *Grammar of the English Language* (1846); *Consumption Forestalled and Prevented* (1847); *Observations on Epilepsy* (1854); *Clerical Health* (1858); *The Beacon* (1865); *Life and Career of Horace Greeley* (1872); *How to Enjoy Life* (1873); *Charles Sumner, Memories and Eulogies* (1876); *History of Pennsylvania* (1876); *Memoir of David Sanford* (1878); *Recollections of Ye Olden Time* (1878); and *Lives of Clergymen, Physicians and Eminent Business Men of the Nineteenth Century* (1881). He died in Boston, Mass., April 14, 1895.

CORNELL, William Wiggins, philanthropist, was born in Far Rockaway, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1823. He was brought up on his father's farm and acquired a common school education. As a boy he was apprenticed to an iron founder and in 1847 established in connection with his brother John Black, the business of manufacturing iron under the firm name J. B. & W. W. Cornell. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and gave liberally from his ample fortune to religious, educational and charitable objects. With his brother he erected the Cornell Memorial church and founded the New York city mission and Sunday school society. He founded and liberally endowed Cornell college at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, which institution was named in his honor. He died at Fort Washington, New York city, March 17, 1870.

CORNING, Erastus, representative, was born in Norwich, Conn., Dec. 14, 1794; a descendant of Ensign Samuel Corning of Beverly, Mass. His education was acquired in public schools and in 1807 he was employed in Troy, N.Y., by his uncle, Benjamin Smith, a hardware merchant, the bulk of whose property he subsequently inherited. He remained in Troy for seven years, then removing to Albany, where he established the firm of Erastus Corning & Co., hardware merchants. He held several local offices in Albany, among them alderman, and mayor (1834-37), and was also prominently identified with the financial interests of the city. In 1842 he was elected state senator and served three years. He was a representative in the 35th congress, 1857-59; was defeated for the 36th and elected to the 37th congress. He was re-elected to the 38th congress, but resigned before taking his seat and J. V. L. Pruyn was chosen in his place. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1867. In 1833 he was elected a regent of the University of the state of New York and was afterward chosen vice-chancellor of the board of regents. His son, Erastus, born in Albany, N.Y., June 26, 1827, succeeded to the extensive business and financial interests of his father, in which he had been a partner from 1848, taking his place as a director of the various corporations, and distributing a large portion of his

income from the estate in charities. He died in Albany, N.Y., Aug. 30, 1897. Erastus Corning, Sr., died in Albany, N.Y., April 9, 1872.

CORNING, James Leonard, clergyman, was born at Albany, N.Y., Aug. 21, 1828; son of Edward and Elizabeth (Stebbins) Corning; and grandson of Asa Corning and of David Stebbins. He was graduated from the University of the city of New York in 1849; and received the degree of B.D. from Union theological seminary in 1852. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, June 22, 1852, and was pastor at Stamford, Conn., 1853-56; Buffalo, N.Y., 1857-60; Milwaukee, Wis., 1860-61; and Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1863-69. He went to Europe in 1869 for the purpose of studying art, returning in 1877. He delivered a course of lectures on art at Vassar college and made a second trip to Europe later in 1877, remaining there until 1880. On his return to America he devoted his time to lecturing. He was director of the history and literature of art at Chautauqua university, 1880-85, and pastor of the Congregational church at Terre Haute, Ind., from 1885 to 1887. In 1892 he was appointed U.S. vice and deputy consul at Munich, Germany, and retained this office until 1897, when he was succeeded by George G. Pierie.

CORNLEY, James Madison, journalist, was born in Perry county, Ohio, March 6, 1832. He learned the trade of a printer in his boyhood and was graduated at the high school in Columbus in 1848. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar and in 1861 entered the Federal army as a private. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in August, 1861, and in October succeeded Rutherford B. Hayes as major of the 23d Ohio infantry, having requested a transfer to an active regiment. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brevet brigadier-general. In 1865 he returned to Columbus, Ohio, where he practised law and later became proprietor and principal owner in the *Ohio State Journal*. In 1872 he was appointed by President Grant postmaster of Columbus, and on the accession of Mr. Hayes to the presidency he was appointed U.S. minister to Hawaii. He returned to Ohio in 1883 and became editor and owner of the *Toledo Commercial*. He died in Toledo, Ohio, July 26, 1887.

CORNWALL, Henry Bedinger, educator, was born in Southport, Conn., July 29, 1844; son of Nathaniel Ellsworth and Susan Peyton (Bedinger) Cornwall; grandson of Asa Cornwall of Cheshire, Conn.; and a descendant of William Cornwall, a resident of Middletown, Conn., early in the seventeenth century. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1864, and in 1867 finished the course at the School of mines, receiving the degrees of A.M. and E.M. He was assistant in mineralogy and metallurgy at Columbia col-

lege, 1869-73, and professor of applied chemistry and mineralogy in the College of New Jersey from 1873. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Columbia in 1888. He published *A Manual of Blowpipe Analysis and Determinative Mineralogy* (1882); and a translation of Plattner's *Blowpipe Analysis* (1870)

CORRIGAN, James Henry, educator, was born at Newark, N.J., June 29, 1844; son of Thomas and Mary (English) Corrigan, natives of Leinster, Ireland. He was graduated at Mount St. Mary's college, Emmittsburg, Md., in 1863, made his theological studies at the College of the Propaganda, Rome, Italy, and returning to his native country was ordained at Seton Hall college, Oct. 20, 1867. In 1868 he was elected professor of philosophy and ethics in Seton Hall college and director of the seminary. He became its vice-president in 1872, his brother, the Rev. Dr. M. A. Corrigan, being president. In June, 1875, he was appointed a member of the board of trustees and secretary of the college. On June 19, 1876, his brother, M. A. Corrigan, resigned the presidency and he was elected to succeed him, being also professor of English literature. He resigned in 1888 and after spending a year in travel he became rector of St. Mary's church, Elizabeth, N.J., where he died Nov. 26, 1890.

CORRIGAN, Michael Augustine, third R.C. archbishop of New York, was born in Newark, N.J., Aug. 13, 1839; fourth son and fifth child of Thomas and Mary (English) Corrigan, who settled in the United States about 1820, having immigrated from Ireland. Thomas Corrigan



became a prosperous grocer in Newark, N.J., and placed his son in the best Catholic schools of Newark. Young Corrigan was sent in 1853 for two years' preliminary instruction to St. Mary's college, Wilmington, Del., and in 1855 entered Mount St. Mary's college, Emmittsburg, Md., where he took the lead in his classes, graduating with distinction in 1859. He went to Rome in 1859 and there became one of the thirteen original students of the American college. While in Rome he won a number of medals in competition. On Sept. 19, 1863, he was ordained a priest for the diocese of Newark. His ordination took place in the Cathedral church of the World, St. John Lateran, Rome, the officiating prelate being Cardinal Patrizi. After the ceremony he con-

tinued his studies until he received the degree of D.D. in 1864, after which he returned to Newark. He was assigned by Bishop Bayley to the chair of dogmatic theology and sacred scripture in the seminary of Seton Hall college at South Orange, N.J. Subsequently he became vice-president, and on July 12, 1868, president of that institution, when Father McQuaid, the first president, became bishop of Rochester. On Oct. 8, 1868, by appointment of Bishop Bayley, Fr. Corrigan became vicar-general of the diocese of Newark, and during the absence of Bishop Bayley at the Vatican council of 1870, he performed the work of president of Seton Hall college, and administrator of the Newark diocese. In 1872 when Bishop Bayley was made archbishop of Baltimore, Mgr. Corrigan was named administrator of the vacant diocese, pending the appointment of a new bishop, and on Feb. 11, 1873, he received official notice of his election as bishop. He was consecrated May 4, 1873, in the Newark cathedral by Archbishop McCloskey. The diocese of Newark became famed for its increasing prosperity, and through the efforts of Bishop Corrigan, in addition to many new churches and schools, the Denville Catholic protectory for boys, the Newark Home of the Good Shepherd, a refuge for misguided women, a hospital in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor, and a convent for the nuns of the Perpetual Adoration, were established. He had his episcopal residence at Seton Hall college and spent a portion of each week there. On Oct. 1, 1880, he was appointed coadjutor to Cardinal McCloskey and Archbishop of the titular see of Petra, and was sent to New York with the right of succession. In 1883 the Pope invited him to Rome as the representative of New York to advise as to the work of the plenary council. The death of Cardinal McCloskey, Oct. 10, 1885, made Archbishop Corrigan the head of the archdiocese of New York, the most important and influential Catholic diocese in the United States. He was then the youngest archbishop, as he had been the youngest bishop in the Catholic hierarchy of the United States. In April, 1886, he received the pallium, and in 1887 was appointed assistant at the pontifical throne. The territory embraced in his jurisdiction comprised not only the diocese of New York proper, but also those of Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Newark, Ogdensburg, Rochester, Trenton and the Bahama Islands. In 1887 a controversy began between Archbishop Corrigan and the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, which resulted in the deposition of the latter for advocating single tax theories, and excommunication for refusing to go to Rome. The rupture was not healed until 1893, when, after the visit of Mgr. Satolli to America, Arch-

bishop Corrigan consented to reinstate Father McGlynn and place him in charge of a parish. Archbishop Corrigan's greatest work was the erection of parishes and schools and the introduction of new religious communities. In 1891



he decided to build the Seminary of St. Joseph at Dunwoodie, near Yonkers, N.Y., and from that time to September, 1896, when the seminary was opened for the reception of students, he collected over \$700,000 for the erection of the building. The sum was largely made up from contributions from poor but zealous Catholics. He also donated the sum of \$100,000 from his own private fortune, for the construction of a chapel for the seminary, and completed the spires of the grand St. Patrick's cathedral, on 5th avenue, New York city. In 1895 he applied to Rome for a coadjutor when the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Farley was appointed assistant bishop of New York. In May, 1898, he celebrated with great ceremony the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration as a bishop. He died in New York city, May 5, 1902.

CORSE, John Murray, soldier, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., April 27, 1835, while his father's family was *en route* to Burlington, Iowa, where they settled and where the son was educated.



He was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1854 but did not enter the service. He was admitted to the bar in 1859; was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Iowa in 1860, and in 1861 entered the Federal army as major of the 6th Iowa regiment. He served with Frémont in Missouri, was on Gen. John

Pope's staff at the siege of New Madrid, in the battle of Farmington, and in the Corinth campaign. He was then transferred to the divi-

sion of Gen. W. T. Sherman, promoted lieutenant-colonel, and acted as colonel in the Memphis and Holly Springs campaign, and with Grant at Vicksburg. He was promoted brigadier-general Aug. 11, 1863, and commanded the 4th division 15th army corps at Collinsville, Tenn., where he rescued Sherman's division which was surrounded by the Confederate cavalry under General Chalmers. He made a night attack across Lookout mountain and returned to command Sherman's assaulting column at Missionary Ridge, November 25, when he was carried from the field with a broken leg. In the spring of 1864 he was appointed inspector-general on the staff of General Sherman and served through the Atlanta campaign. When Logan succeeded McPherson, Corse was made commander of the 2d division, 16th army corps. During the siege of Atlanta while Corse, though severely wounded, was holding Allatoona Pass against fearful odds, Sherman signalled to him the historic message, "Hold the fort for I am coming." General Corse had been able to bring up from Rome but a portion of one brigade and with only 1500 men he defended the pass against the repeated assaults of the Confederates and drove them back, capturing 500 prisoners besides the wounded left upon the field, while he lost of his garrison over 700. This exploit, which won for him the rank of major-general of volunteers, was made the subject of a general order from Sherman, showing particularly the importance of defending a fortified post to the last, without regard to the strength of the attacking force. He continued in command of the 4th division, 15th army corps, on the march to the sea and at the close of the war was placed in command of the northwest, with headquarters at St. Paul, where he conducted a successful campaign against the Indians. He declined promotion as lieutenant-colonel of the 27th U.S. infantry and retired from the service, engaging in railroad building in Chicago. He was made collector of the port by President Johnson and in 1869 was removed by President Grant. He then spent several years in Europe, located in Boston in 1877, and was appointed postmaster of the city by President Cleveland, Oct. 9, 1886. He was removed by President Harrison in March, 1891. He was married in 1857 to Ellen Edwards Prince, and their son Edwards Corse became a railroad manager in the west, and died in 1893. By his second wife Frances McNeil, a niece of Franklin Pierce, he had one son, Murray Pichot. General Corse died in Winchester, Mass., April 27, 1893.

CORSE, Montgomery Dent, soldier, was born in Alexandria, Va., March 14, 1816. At the beginning of the war with Mexico, he joined a local company as captain and served with distinguished bravery until the close of the war. He

then became a banker in his native state and in 1861 joined the Confederate army as colonel of the 17th Virginia regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Manassas, fought at Boonesboro' and Sharpsburg, and in 1862 was promoted brigadier-general, serving as such in the expedition against Knoxville. In 1865 he was taken prisoner at Sailor's Creek, Va. He resumed his banking business in 1865, and retired in 1874. He died in Alexandria, Va., Feb. 11, 1895.

CORSON, Hiram, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6, 1828. He received a liberal education, was a tutor in Treemount seminary at Norristown, Pa., and in 1850 was employed in the library of the Smithsonian institution, where he devoted much attention to English, French and German literature. He was married, Sept. 13,

1854, to Caroline Rollin (born in Paris, France, Dec. 29, 1828), a well known author and translator. He left the library in 1856 and resumed teaching. In 1859 he removed to Philadelphia and delivered courses of lectures on English literature until March, 1865, when he was elected professor

of moral science, history and rhetoric in Girard college and vice-president *ex officio* of the institution. In August, 1866, he resigned to accept the chairs of Anglo-Saxon and English language and literature, and of elocution, in St. John's college, Annapolis, Md. In 1870 he went to Cornell university as professor of rhetoric and oratory. The name of the chair was changed to Anglo-Saxon and English literature in 1872, and to English literature and rhetoric in 1886. He was vice-president of the New Shakespeare society, University college, London, and lectured before that society and before the Browning society of London. In America he lectured at the various universities and learned societies on English literature. He received the degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1864 and that of LL.D. from St. John's college in 1877. He published Chaucer's *Legende of Goode Women* (edited, with notes, 1864); *An Essay on the Study of Literature* (1867); *An Elocutionary Manual* (1867); *Handbook of Anglo-Saxon and Early English* (1871); *The Claims of Literary Culture* (1875); *The Idea of Personality as Embodied in Robert Browning's Poetry* (1882); *Jottings on the Text of*



Hamlet (1884); *An Introduction to the Study of Robert Browning's Poetry* (1886, 3d ed., 1889); *An Introduction to the Study of Shakespeare* (1889); *What Does, What Knows, What Is* (1891); *A Primer of English Verse* (1893); *The Aims of Literary Study* (1895); and *The Voice and Spiritual Education* (1896); *Selections from Chaucer's Canterbury Tales* (edited, 1896). He retired in June, 1903.

CORSON, Juliet, educator, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 14, 1842. From 1848 she was an inmate of the home of her maternal uncle, Dr. Alfred Upham, in New York city, and she followed a course of classical reading under his direction. From 1863 to 1870 she was book reviewer and contributor of the column "News of the World of Women" for the *New York Leader*. She also wrote for the *Courier* and for the *National Quarterly Review*. She was instrumental in forming the free training schools for women in New York city, which included training in commercial and domestic service, upon the public school system. She gave lessons in 1878 at Montreal, Canada, under the supervision of the public school commissioners, and in 1879 instructed classes in the high school of Washington, D.C. In 1880 she furnished the French government with her plan of work and list of books for use in the public schools of that republic. In 1885 she demonstrated to the board of education, Oakland, Cal., the possibility of teaching domestic economy as a part of regular public-school instruction and sent to that city a trained teacher, afterward introducing the system in the public schools of Philadelphia. Her work was largely philanthropic, an effort to spread the gospel of good cooking among the masses, and the theme of her first book was "How well can we live if we are moderately poor?" In 1890 she inaugurated the practice kitchen at the Catholic protectory and founded in the South a cooking school for young colored women. In 1889 she became editor of the *Household Monthly*. She secured at the Columbian Exposition, 1893, the only medal given for dietetics. She published several cook-books. She died in New York city, June 18, 1897.

CORTELYOU, George Bruce, cabinet officer, was born in New York, July 26, 1862. He was graduated at the Normal school, Westfield, Mass., in 1882, became a stenographer, and was graduated in law at Georgetown, D.C., in 1895. He was private secretary to the President from that year till his appointment as Secretary of Commerce in 1903.

CORTHELL, Elmer Lawrence, engineer, was born at South Abington, Mass., Sept. 30, 1840; son of James Lawrence and Mary (Gueney) Corthell; grandson of Hosea Corthell and of David Gueney, and a descendant of Sherebiah Corthell, who served in the Revolutionary War. He en-

tered Brown university, but left in 1861 to join the Union army serving as captain of light artillery. At the close of the war he returned to the university where he was graduated in 1867 as A.B. and received in 1869 the degree of M.A. He practised civil engineering in Providence, R.I.,



and in 1868 was assistant engineer on the Hannibal and Naples railroad, Illinois. In 1869 he was division engineer of the Hannibal and Central Missouri railroad; was chief assistant engineer on the Mississippi river bridge at Hannibal, Mo., 1870-71; chief engineer on the Sny Island levee, Ill., 1871-74; on the Mississippi river bridge,

Louisiana, Mo., 1873-74; chief assistant engineer on the Mississippi river jetties, 1875-80; surveyor on the Tehuantepec ship railway, 1880; chief engineer on New York and western railroads, 1881-84, and on the Atlantic and Pacific ship railway, 1885-87. In 1887 he became a consulting and constructing engineer in New York and Chicago, constructing many important bridges and waterworks, and acting as consulting engineer on railroads in the United States and South America. He was consulting engineer on the Illinois central and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroads, 1890-93; was employed as engineer at the Columbian exposition in 1893 and from 1892 was president and chief engineer of the Southwest Pass improvement company and chief engineer of the Southern bridge and railway company. He was elected a trustee of the University of Chicago, and in 1894 received from Brown university the degree of D.Sc. Among his published writings are: *History of the Jetties at the Mouth of the Mississippi River* (1880); *The Interoceanic Problem and Its Scientific Solution* (1885); *A Venetian Ship Railway* (1887); *New Orleans Belt Railroad, Union Depot and Bridge* (1890); *Resumé of Engineering Experiences* (1895).

CORWIN, Edward Tanjore, clergyman, was born in New York city, July 12, 1834; son of Edward Caldwell and Mary Ann (Shuart) Corwin; grandson of James and Mary (Simrall) Corwin; and a descendant of Mathias Curwen, who emigrated from England to Ipswich, Mass., about 1630. He was graduated from the College of the city of New York in 1853 and from the Theological seminary of the Reformed church in America, New Brunswick, N.J., in 1856. He was

pastor at Paramus, N.J., 1857-63, and at Millstone, N.J., 1863-88, and was rector of Herzog Hall, New Brunswick, N.J., 1888-95, when he became pastor at Greendale, N.Y. In 1897-98 he visited Holland to make researches in its ecclesiastical archives, as the official historiographer of the Reformed church in America, and collected about four thousand pages of material which, after his return to America in 1898, he prepared for the press under the title "Original Documents relating to the early Ecclesiastical History of New York." He was one of the original members of the American society of church history, which was united with the American historical society in 1896, and was president of the General Synod of the Reformed church in America, 1891-92. Rutgers college conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1871. Among his published volumes are: *Manual of the Reformed Church of Paramus* (1858, 2d ed., 1859); *Manual of the Reformed Church in America* (1859, 3d ed., 1879); *Millstone Centennial* (1866); *Corwin Genealogy* (1872); *History of Reformed Church in America (Dutch)*, in American Church History Series, Vol. VIII. (1895); *The Amsterdam Correspondence* (1897).

CORWIN, Franklin, representative, was born in Lebanon, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1818; son of Matthias and Minerva (Brown) Corwin; grandson of Matthias and Patience (Halleck) Corwin, and a nephew of the Hon. Thomas Corwin. He attended the public schools, was admitted to the bar in 1839, represented the towns of Fayette and Clinton in the 45th general assembly of Ohio, 1846-47, and was a state senator, 1847-49. In 1857 he removed to Peru, Ill., and subsequently served in the 24th, 25th and 26th general assemblies of Illinois, acting as speaker during the last two terms. He represented his district as a Republican in the 43d congress, 1873-75.

CORWIN, Moses B., representative, was born in Bourbon county, Ky., Jan. 5, 1790; son of Ichabod and Sarah (Griffin) Corwin; grandson of Jesse and Kezia (Case) Corwin, and great-grandson of Jesse Corwin. He spent his boyhood on a farm in Ohio, received a good education, was admitted to the bar in 1812, and settled to practice in Urbana, Ohio. He was a member of the state legislature 1838-40, and was a Whig representative in the 31st and 33d congresses. He died in Urbana, Ohio, April 7, 1872.

CORWIN, Thomas, statesman, was born in Bourbon county, Ky., July 29, 1794; son of Matthias and Patience (Halleck) Corwin of Fayette county, Pa.; grandson of Jesse and Kezia (Case) Corwin of Morris county, N.J.; great-grandson of Matthias Corwin of Southhold, Long Island; great² grandson of John Corwin and great³ grandson of Mathias Curwen, who left England in 1630,

was a citizen of Ipswich, Mass., in 1634, of Southhold, Long Island, N. Y., in 1640, and died there in 1658. His father removed from Fayette county, Pa., thence to Mason county, Ky., in 1785 and subsequently to Bourbon county. In 1798 he removed with his family



Thos. Corwin.

of six children, his widowed mother and most of his brothers and sisters to the Miami valley near the present site of Lebanon, Ohio. He was a justice of the peace, for ten years a representative in the state legislature, speaker of the House in 1815 and 1824, presidential elector on the Madison ticket in 1812, an associate judge of the court of common pleas, 1816–23, and a trustee of Miami university, 1815–18. He died Sept. 4, 1829. Of his four sons three, Matthias, Thomas and Jesse, became lawyers. Thomas was brought up on his father's farm and helped to subdue the wilderness out of which the farm was carved. He had few school advantages until he was twelve years old, when he began regular attendance at a winter school conducted by Jacob Grigg, a Baptist clergyman who had been educated in England. After two winters' attendance he was kept at home, his father's means only allowing him to educate one son to a profession and Matthias, being the oldest son, was kept at school. After 1808 his time during the days was fully occupied in hard work on the farm and in teaming to and from Cincinnati, thirty miles distant. From this occupation he gained the nickname "the wagon boy," afterward used in political campaigns. In the war of 1812 he was employed in carrying provisions to the army of General Harrison, encamped on the waters of the St. Mary's which emptied into the Maumee. He employed his evenings in reading and acquired a knowledge of Latin and other academic studies by using the textbooks of his brother Matthias. In 1815 he took up the study of law under the direction of Joshua Collett and at the same time continued his reading of history and the English classics. He cultivated his elocutionary powers at the village debating society and gained a local reputation as an eloquent speaker. He was admitted to the bar in 1817 when nearly twenty-three years old. He rode the circuit of the courts of his judicial district, which embraced five or six counties, on horseback, carrying his books, briefs and change of clothing in

saddle-bags, and an overcoat and umbrella strapped behind the saddle. He was married Nov. 13, 1822, to Sarah, sister of Thomas R. Ross, a representative from Lebanon, Ohio, in the 16th, 17th and 18th congresses. In October, 1821, he was elected a representative in the Ohio legislature and was re-elected in 1822 without opposition. The next seven years he declined re-election. At these elections no question of party politics entered into the canvass, the candidates depending on personal popularity and supposed fitness for office. In October, 1829, the party lines become more defined and Corwin accepted the candidacy for representative in the state legislature, supported by the anti-Jackson party, and was elected. He served as chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1830 he was elected a representative in the 22d congress by a majority of 733 votes, while Robert Lucas, the Jackson candidate for governor, received a majority of 381 in the congressional district. He supported the National Republican party which subsequently became known as the Whig party. He framed the new charter of the United States bank, and formed a protective tariff and a system of internal improvements by the federal government. Mr. Corwin was re-elected to the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th congresses. In 1838 he was elected without opposition. On Feb. 15, 1840, he made his famous speech in the house of representatives in reply to General Cray, a representative from Michigan who had attacked the military record of General Harrison, and it gained him a national reputation as an orator. At the Whig state convention of Feb. 22, 1840, he received the unanimous nomination of the convention for governor of Ohio, and he resigned his office of representative in congress March 18, 1840, to take effect in May following. In the presidential campaign of 1840, he became known as the ablest stump speaker in America. He carried the state by over 16,000 majority, twice as large as had ever before been accorded any candidate for governor or president. He was inaugurated governor, Dec. 16, 1840, but continued to reside at Lebanon and to carry on his law practice. In 1842 he was renominated and defeated with the entire Whig party. In 1844 he was made president of the Whig state convention, declined the nomination for governor, was placed at the head of the electoral ticket for Clay and Frelinghuysen and canvassed the state for the Whig ticket which was successful. On Dec. 2, 1844, he was elected a United States senator, as successor to Benjamin Tappan, Democrat, whose term would expire March 3, 1845. He took his seat Dec. 1, 1845. His first speech was in favor of land bounties to the soldiers of the Mexican war and was delivered in January, 1847, during the second session of the 29th congress. On

Feb. 11, 1847, he spoke against the further prosecution of the war, maintaining it to be unjust and dishonorable, and prosecuted in the interest of territorial aggrandizement. He refused to vote for appropriations "for a war of conquest" and his speech was more widely read, more frequently quoted, more warmly admired, and more bitterly denounced than any other speech delivered in the U.S. senate. In the speech he said, "If I were a Mexican I would tell you: Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come into mine we will greet you with bloody hands and welcome you to hospitable graves." In the succeeding presidential campaign he supported General Taylor; canvassed Ohio and urged his Free Soil friends to vote with the Whigs, but Ohio gave her electoral vote to Lewis Cass. He voted with Seward, Chase and Hale and against Clay and Webster on the compromise measures. When Fillmore succeeded to the presidency on the death of President Taylor July 9, 1850, he appointed Senator Corwin secretary of the treasury in his cabinet and his nomination was confirmed by the senate July 20, 1850. He thereupon resigned from the senate and took up the portfolio of the treasury. At the close of President Fillmore's administration, Mr. Corwin returned to Lebanon and took up his law practice in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was a representative in the 36th and 37th congresses, 1859-61. On the assembling of the 36th congress he nominated and supported John Sherman as speaker. Through the seven weeks' contest he used his best efforts in behalf of his candidate and in the last week spoke two entire days in order to effect an organization. He then supported William Pennington and when the House was organized, Feb. 1, 1860, he was appointed by Speaker Pennington chairman of the committee on foreign affairs. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1860, and took an active part in the campaign. In the second session of the 36th congress he was made chairman of the celebrated committee of thirty-three, one from each state, on the disturbed condition of the country, and he actively supported the proposed amendments to the constitution passed by both houses, submitted to the states, and ratified by Ohio and Maryland, making it impossible for congress to interfere with slavery in any of the states. On March 12, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln, U.S. minister to Mexico and the senate promptly confirmed the nomination. His instructions from Secretary Seward were dated April 6, 1861. On June 26, 1863, the French army had taken possession of the Mexican capital and on August 8, Mr. Seward granted Minister Corwin leave of absence to return to the United States and confer with the

state department awaiting further directions from the President. He returned to the United States early in 1864, leaving his son, William Henry Corwin, chargé d'affaires, which position he maintained till 1866. Mr. Corwin resigned as U.S. minister shortly after his return and opened a law office in Washington, D.C. On Dec. 18, 1865, he was invited to a large gathering of Ohio men at the residence of Mr. Wetmore, the Ohio military agent. Generals Hayes and Garfield were present with other notable Ohioans. Mr. Corwin was in the best of humor, but was quite weak and was seated on a sofa beside General Hayes. The assembled guests gathered around him and listened to every word that fell from his lips. Senator Wade, who had been intently listening, suddenly asked: "They say, Corwin, those Mexicans want to be annexed to the United States; what do you think of that?" Corwin's face changed from gay to grave, his eyes became serious and every one bent forward to hear what he might say. He raised his head and attempted to speak, but no words came. He fell forward on the sofa and never spoke again. See *Life and Speeches of Thomas Corwin, Orator, Lawyer, and Statesman*; edited by Josiah Morrow (1896). He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 18, 1865.

CORY, Charles Barney, naturalist and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 31, 1857; son of Barney and Eliza Ann Bell (Glynn) Cory; grandson of Barney and Mereba (Gardiner) Cory, and great-grandson of Caleb Cory. He was prepared for college at Nobel's school, Boston, and entered Lawrence scientific school, Harvard university, in 1877, leaving in 1879 to continue his studies abroad. After studying in London and Paris and taking special courses in physiology and psychology, he returned to his native city in 1880 and devoted the greater part of his time to zoölogy, giving especial attention to ornithology. He was at this time curator of birds in the Boston society of natural history, and also chairman of the committee on hypnotism in the American society of psychical research, and published a work on hypnotism and numerous papers. In 1896 he accepted the position of curator of ornithology in the Field Columbian museum, Chicago, Ill. He was married May 31, 1883, to Harriet W., daughter of the Hon. Josiah Peterson of Duxbury, Mass. He published, besides several hundred papers on zoölogy both in America and Europe, the following volumes: *A Naturalist in the Magdalen Islands* (1878); *Beautiful and Curious Birds of the World* (1880); *Birds of Haiti and San Domingo* (1885); *Birds of the West Indies* (1888); *Catalogue of the Birds of the West Indies* (1889); *Birds of the Bahama Islands* (1890); *Catalogue of the Birds of Eastern North America* (1893); *Hunting and Fishing in Florida* (1896); *How to know the Ducks, Geese*

and Swans (1898); *How to know the Shore Birds* (1898); *The Birds of Eastern North America* (1899). He also published several librettos for light opera, including *Mermaid*, produced in the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston, in 1888, and *Amazon King*, produced in 1893; and one or two works of fiction.

COSBY, George Blake, soldier, was born in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 19, 1830. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1852, and as brevet 2d lieutenant served with the U.S. mounted rifles. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1853; 1st lieutenant, May 1, 1856, and captain, May 9, 1861. He served at the cavalry school, Carlisle, Pa.; on Governor's Island, N.Y. harbor, and in charge of the transportation of cavalry recruits to Indianola, Texas. He was then attached to the 2d U.S. cavalry commanded by Colonel Van Dorn and engaged in scouting duty on the frontier. Late in 1857 he was ordered to the military academy as instructor of cavalry, and after a year's service was ordered at his own request to rejoin his regiment which accompanied Col. John Pope in the survey of the 32d parallel for a proposed railroad route to the Pacific. In this service he marched his command 900 miles from Santa Fé to the Wichita mountains where he engaged in several raids against the Comanche Indians. In 1860 he was married at Fort Mason to Antonia Johnson, a niece of Gen. R.W. Johnson. He resigned from the U.S. army May 10, 1861, and was appointed a captain in the Confederate army, reporting to Gen. R. E. Lee, who assigned him to General Magruder's command at Yorktown. Here he was made chief of staff to Gen. J. B. Hood, then organizing the cavalry force. He was afterward ordered to report to Gen. A. S. Johnston at Bowling Green, Ky., who assigned him as chief of staff to Gen. S. B. Buckner. He was captured at the fall of Fort Donelson with his chief and imprisoned in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. He was paroled by General Halleck and went to Baltimore where General Wool requested him to visit Richmond to effect an exchange of prisoners. On his return as agreed within ten days he was again imprisoned in Fort Delaware and remained until the general exchange of prisoners in 1862. He then rejoined the staff of General Buckner and participated in the battles of Munfordville and Perryville, Ky. On Jan. 20, 1863, he was promoted brigadier-general and commanded a brigade under General Van Dorn and later served in the army of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He was with Gen. John H. Morgan's command after that officer's death; joined General Early in the Shenandoah and subsequently the command of Gen. John C. Breckenridge. On the surrender of General Lee's army, General Cosby, after an ineffectual attempt to join Johnston in North

Carolina, dismissed his little band of followers and escaped to Canada, where he remained one year. In 1868 he settled in California where he was in charge of a stage route, was contractor to supply U.S. army posts, a sutler at Fort Warren, Oregon, and subsequently settled on a farm. He was twice elected secretary of the California senate, was secretary to the state engineer, and adjutant-general of the state. He superintended the construction of the United States post-office building in Sacramento and was in 1897 receiver of public moneys of the land office at Sacramento, Cal.

COSGROVE, Henry, R.C. bishop, was born in Williamsport, Pa., Dec. 19, 1834. When he was eleven years old his parents removed to Dubuque, Iowa. On Aug. 27, 1857, he was ordained a priest by Bishop Smythe and served as assistant pastor of St. Mary's church, Davenport, Iowa, until 1862 when he became pastor. He was made vicar-general in 1882 and in 1883 was selected to succeed Bishop McMullen, deceased, as administrator *sede vacante* from July 4, 1883, till his consecration as bishop of Davenport on Sept. 14, 1884, by Archbishop Feehan, assisted by Bishops Hennessy and O'Connor. Though comparatively a new diocese Davenport, under his administration, became one of the strongest in the northwest. Bishop Cosgrove was the first native of the United States to be appointed bishop of a diocese west of the Mississippi river. He was also one of the first secular priests to be given a mitre in the west.

COSSITT, Franceway Ranna, educator, was born in Claremont, N.H., April 24, 1790. He was graduated at Middlebury college in 1813 and subsequently taught school and prepared for orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. He went to Tennessee where he joined the Cumberland Presbyterian church and was ordained to the ministry in 1822. In 1825 he was elected president of Cumberland college, Princeton, Ky., on its incorporation, and on July 9, 1842, when the institution was changed to a university and removed to Lebanon, Tenn., he was elected its first president, holding the office until Sept. 30, 1844. He founded and for ten years edited the *Banner of Peace*, Nashville, Tenn. In 1839 Middlebury college conferred on him the degree of D.D. He died in Lebanon, Tenn., July 3, 1863.

COSTON, Benjamin Franklin, inventor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 20, 1821; son of Joseph Coston. His parents were of French descent. He was educated by private tuition and in a school of his native city, and in the drug store of a celebrated physician where he had every advantage in pursuing a course in chemistry. He was fortunate in gaining the friendship of Commodores Robert F. Stockton and Charles Stewart,

U.S.N., and through them was encouraged to perfect his different inventions. Through the influence of Commodore Stewart he obtained an appointment as full sailing master in the navy when twenty-one years old, and was placed in charge of the ordnance laboratory at the Wash-

ington navy yard. The department was induced by him to build an improved laboratory with a detachable roof to avoid explosions through confined gas. Congress voted an appropriation for this building. He invented and introduced percussion caps, rockets, percussion primers for cannon, and the lanyard lock. The primer was adopted



B. Franklin Coston.

by France in 1852, and used by Dahlgren on all his guns, finding universal use in the Mexican and civil wars, and was superseded only by electricity. He also invented a portable gas machine to produce gas from rosin, which he sold to David Henshaw, a former secretary of the navy. It was this machine that produced the first illuminating gas used in Washington, made at his own residence in the navy yard. His parabolic reflector was adopted by the U.S. light-house service, all reflectors previously used having been imported at great expense. His inventions as recorded in the U.S. patent office cover the period from 1847 to 1859, his last being for a pyrotechnic night signal, patented by his widow. He invented the "Infernal machine," a submarine boat, in 1844, similar to the Holland submarine boat of 1898. His papers and drawings of this boat were lost to the family through misplaced confidence in a U.S. naval officer. A square in the U.S. navy yard was named in his honor when he was twenty-six years old. He was married in 1844 to Martha, daughter of J. S. Hunt of Philadelphia, and through the courtesy of George Bancroft, then secretary of the navy, he made his home in the navy yard grounds where three of their four sons were born. He gave to the government his invention of the percussion quill primer and Secretary Bancroft recommended to congress the promotion of the inventor to the rank of lieutenant-commander in the navy. The senate passed the bill but it was defeated in the house, a substitute being passed creating the office of pyrotechnist, at a salary of \$1800 with no rank or residence, which he de-

clined. Shortly afterward he resigned from the service to devote himself to his inventions for manufacturing gas, and removed to Boston, Mass., at the instigation of Mr. Henshaw. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 24, 1848.

COSTON, Henry Henry, inventor, was born in the Washington U.S. navy yard, D.C., Sept. 11, 1844; son of Benjamin Franklin and Martha Jay (Hunt) Coston. He was educated in the United States and in France, leaving Georgetown college, D.C., in 1864 to join the Potomac flotilla as fleet clerk under Commander Parker, on board the *Don*. It was while thus serving that he invented the aerial system of night-signalling for which he filed caveat in 1864, and which he improved in 1868, patenting the complete invention in 1877. It was afterward adopted by the U.S. navy. In 1865 President Lincoln appointed him a lieutenant in the U.S. marine corps. He served on the *Juniata* with the rank of lieutenant under Commander Dewey, being present at the bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt, where with his company he protected the Europeans, who fled from the city, from the fury of the mob. He was with the *Juniata* when she was the first American warship to enter a Korean port. He was attached to the *Hartford* of the South Atlantic squadron and as that vessel was ready to proceed to sea in the summer of 1877, he was ordered on shore with his company of marines to protect the Baltimore and Ohio railroad depot and other property from the strikers. He was then stationed at the Pensacola, the Norfolk, and the Brooklyn navy yards successively, and on Aug. 23, 1890, he was detailed to the *Baltimore*, Capt. W. S. Schley, and commanded the guard of honor which accompanied the remains of John Ericsson to Sweden. For his service he obtained a medal from the king. He was on the *Baltimore* in 1891 when her sailors were attacked while on the shore in Chili, and he accompanied a battalion of marines to defend the sailors. On getting into the boat he fell overboard and without changing his clothes proceeded on his mission. This resulted in a severe cold which forced him to be retired from the service in 1892 and which finally resulted in his death. He received the thanks of the department for extraordinary services, bravery, and devotion to his brother officers and men, and for his care of government property at Pensacola, Fla., during two epidemics of the yellow fever when Commodore Woolsey and many of the marine corps were victims of the disease in 1874. He died in Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 6, 1896.

COSTON, Martha Jay, inventor, was born in New York city, April 10, 1828; daughter of John Scott and Rebecca (Parks) Hunt of Baltimore, Md., and great-granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. William Morgan, a clergyman of the Protestant

Episcopal church, and a protégé of Dr. Fell, from whom Dr. Morgan inherited a large part of Fells Point, Baltimore. She was educated by her father, a man of means and leisure and a graduate of Edinburgh college, Scotland; and in the best schools of Philadelphia, where her mother made her home after the death of her husband. She was married in 1844 to Benjamin Franklin Coston, who died in Philadelphia in 1848. His night signals and color charts, to supplement the chemically produced colored fires, were left incomplete and his widow, then only twenty-two years old, at once went to work to perfect them and to carry out as best she could the work marked out by her husband. After three years of experiment and trials by boards of officers ordered by the secretary of the navy, during which she received many adverse reports, she exhibited the last result of her labor to the secretary of the navy, Isaac Tousey, who ordered a board of examiners which reported favorably to the adoption of the signals by the U.S. navy, Jan. 27, 1859. After she had secured a patent in April, 1859, the civil war changed the navy department and no further action was taken till Aug. 5, 1861, when by act of congress Coston's signal lights were authorized to be used on all the vessels of the navy during the war. Their use demonstrated the value of the invention and Secretary Welles pronounced them to have been of "incalculable value throughout the war" especially in the capture of Fort Fisher, and the capture of blockade runners. Aided by agents she introduced the use of Coston's night signals in the French, Italian, Danish and Dutch navies, in Brazil and most of the countries of South America and of Europe. The French minister of marine in 1898 in a letter written that year to Mrs. Coston, acknowledged their continued value and use in the French navy for thirty-one years. The Coston night signals proved the means of saving lives and property. By the U.S. life-saving service twenty-seven lives were saved from the turret of the first monitor which sank off North Carolina in 1862. Mrs. Coston received medals and diplomas from various world's fairs. She published *A Signal Success, an Autobiography* (1886).

COSTON, William Franklin, inventor, was born at Washington navy yard, D.C., May 20, 1847; son of Benjamin Franklin and Martha Jay (Hunt) Coston. He was educated in the United States and in Europe. He engaged with his mother in perfecting Coston's night signal and he aided the U.S. life-saving service on the organization of that bureau in 1873 and prepared a code of signals. The board adopted the Coston signals and had in 1899 found no substitute. He also arranged the first night-signal chart and code applicable to the International flag-signal

code. This was adopted in 1873 by the leading yacht clubs in the United States. Mr. Coston was unanimously elected a member of the New York yacht club, Feb. 4, 1874, and became a life member in 1889. He was elected a member of the Atlantic yacht club in 1895. His distinguishing night signals were also adopted by the various steamship lines. His inventions in connection with the Coston telegraphic night signals were approved by a unanimous vote of the New York chamber of commerce, and recommended by that body to the secretary of the U.S. treasury, Nov. 6, 1873. The invention as improved



and patented in 1881 received a reindorsement from that body in 1889. His system was indorsed by the International society for the codification of the laws of nations, and he received the gold medal of the Liverpool maritime exhibition in 1886 and from the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago in 1893, for his exhibit of these signals. He improved the Coston signal by a percussion attachment and by the addition of an improved holder, patented in 1881 and 1896. In 1898 his life-saving inventions were found of great value in the prosecution of the war with Spain as they were used on all transports conveying troops to and from Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The United States life-saving service, the weather bureau, the revenue-cutter service, the lighthouse board, and the army adopted the night signals with all improvements. He died in New Brighton, Staten Island, Aug. 17, 1901.

COTHEAL, Alexander Isaac, ethnologist, was born in New York city, Nov. 5, 1804; son of Henry and Phoebe R. (Warner) Cotheal; grandson of Isaac and Elizabeth (Evans) Cotheal; great-grandson of William and Charlotte (Dove) Cotheal; and of English descent. His grandfather, Isaac Cotheal, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army. Alexander was educated at private schools and from 1836 to 1849 was a member of his father's shipping firm, having charge of the French and Spanish business correspondence. His father's death in 1849 resulted in a dissolution of the firm and he spent three years in Eastern travel studying the Arabic, Turkish, Persian and other oriental tongues. In 1852 he went to Nicaragua and in 1871 he was appointed by the government of that country its consul general to the United States, which post he held

until his death. He was a director of the American oriental society; a founder of the American geological and ethnological societies; and a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; and of the St. Nicholas society. Among his published writings are, *A Sketch of the Language of the Musquito Indians*; and a translation of *Atoff the Generous*, from the Arabic. He died in New York city, Feb. 25, 1894.

COTHRAN, James S., representative, was born in Abbeville district, S.C., Aug. 8, 1830. He was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1852, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as a private; was severely wounded at the battles of Centreville, Chancellorsville and Jericho Mills; and was present at the surrender of the army of northern Virginia at Appomattox, having attained the rank of captain. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law at Abbeville; was solicitor of the 8th judicial circuit, 1876-81; judge of the circuit court, 1881-87, and a Democratic representative from the third South Carolina district in the 50th and 51st congresses, 1887-91.

COTTER, Joseph Bernard, R.C. bishop, was born in Liverpool, England, Nov. 19, 1844. When he was six years old his parents emigrated to America and after a residence of five years in Rochester, N.Y., and Cleveland, Ohio, settled in St. Paul in 1855. He made his studies for the priesthood at St. Vincent's college, Latrobe, Pa., under the direction of the Benedictine fathers, finishing his course in theology at the University of St. John, Collegeville, Minn. He was ordained a priest, May 21, 1871, by Bishop Grace of St. Paul, Minn. His first charge was St. Thomas church at Winona, afterward the pro-cathedral of the diocese, and the several English speaking missions of Winona county. One of the first acts of his ministry was the organization of a branch of the Catholic total abstinence movement in Winona in January, 1872. From this time on he attended the state and national conventions of the Catholic total abstinence union of America, and was elected in 1876 the president of the national movement, remaining in that position for several terms. His work in organizing societies, delivering lectures and generally advancing the temperance cause throughout the country was marked by untiring zeal and success. In 1877 he was appointed dean of the Winona district, and on the establishment of the diocese in 1889 was elected its first bishop, and consecrated at the Cathedral of St. Paul by Archbishop Ireland, Dec. 27, 1889. His diocese in 1898 contained a Catholic population of about forty thousand, fifty-seven diocesan and seven community priests, ninety-seven churches, twenty parochial schools,

three academies for young ladies, one for boys, three hospitals and one orphan asylum.

COTTON, Aylett Rains, representative, was born in Austintown, Ohio, Nov. 29, 1826; son of John and Catharine (Parkhurst) Cotton; grandson of John Cotton, and a descendant of the Rev. John Cotton, who settled in Boston, Mass., in 1633. He removed to Iowa in 1844; attended Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., in 1845; taught school in Fayette county, Tenn., 1845-47; and was admitted to the bar in Clinton county, Iowa, in 1848. In 1849 he went to California, crossing the plains with an ox team, and worked in the gold mines, returning to Iowa in 1851, where he was judge of Clinton county court, 1851-53; prosecuting attorney, 1854; a member of the state constitutional convention, 1857; and served in the legislature in 1868 and 1870, being speaker of the lower house during the latter term. He was a Republican representative in the 42d and 43d congresses, 1871-75. In 1883 he returned to California, and practised law in San Francisco. In 1898 he was elected president of the Society of California pioneers.

COTTON, Charles Stanhope, naval officer, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 15, 1843; son of Lester Holt and Mary Ann (White) Cotton and grandson of Rowland and ——— (Holt) Cotton. His first ancestor in America was the Rev. John Cotton of Boston, England. He received his preparatory education in Milwaukee and Detroit and was appointed an acting midshipman in the U.S. navy, entering the naval academy, Sept. 23, 1858. He was promoted ensign, Nov. 11, 1862; lieutenant, Feb. 22, 1864; lieutenant commander, July 25, 1866; commander, April 25, 1877, and captain, May 28, 1892. In May, 1861, he was detached from the naval academy and detailed for active duty. He served on board the frigate *St. Lawrence* when she captured the Confederate privateer *Petrel*; on board the *Minnesota*, flagship of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, from November, 1861, to February, 1863, participating in the naval engagement in Hampton Roads, Va., when the fight between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* occurred; was in the battle of Mobile Bay on board the *Oneida*; on board the *Shenandoah* in the East India and China seas, 1865-69; attached to the *Ticonderoga* as executive



officer on the Brazil station, 1871-74; on duty at the New York navy yard, 1876-80; commanded the U.S.S. *Monocacy* and *Alert*, Asiatic station, 1880-83; was inspector of ordnance, Norfolk, Va., 1884-87; lighthouse inspector 15th district, 1887-90; commanded the *Mohican*, 1891-92; commanded the receiving ship *Independence*, Mare Island, Cal., from May, 1892, to August, 1894, and commanded the U.S.S. *Philadelphia*, flagship of the Pacific station, from August, 1894, to September, 1897. He commanded the U.S. auxiliary cruiser *Harvard* from April 25 to Sept. 12, 1898, in scouting to ascertain the whereabouts of the Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera and in prosecuting the war with Spain. On May 11, 1898, the *Harvard* reached Martinique, W.I., a few hours before the arrival there of Admiral Cervera's squadron. Captain Cotton at once cabled the information to the navy department. This was the first official cablegram to that department indicating the movements and location of the Spanish squadron after its departure from the Cape Verde islands on April 29, 1898. On June 26 the *Harvard* left Newport News with the 9th Massachusetts and two battalions of the 34th Michigan regiments and successfully landed the troops at Siboney, Cuba, July 1, in time to reinforce General Shafter in his attack on Santiago. On July 3, 1898, after the destruction of Cervera's squadron the officers and crew of the *Harvard* rescued nearly 700 of the officers and crews of the *Maria Teresa* and the *Almirante Oquendo*, many of the rescued having been wounded, some of them mortally, and on July 10, the *Harvard* left Guantanamo, Cuba, with more than 1000 prisoners of war, landing the enlisted men at Portsmouth navy yard, N.H., and the officers at the Naval academy, Annapolis. In August the *Harvard* arrived from Santiago, Cuba, with the 33d Michigan regiment, at Montauk Point, N.Y. Captain Cotton reported Oct. 4, 1898, for duty as captain of the United States navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

COTTON, John, Puritan, was born in Derby, England, Dec. 4, 1585; son of Roland Cotton, a lawyer. He studied at Trinity college and obtained a fellowship at Emmanuel, where he became head lecturer, dean, and catechist, and while there was urged to join the Puritans. He was a minister of the Established church at Boston, England, 1612, where he was suspended by the bishop for refusing to conform to some of the ceremonies of the church, but as the majority of his people sustained him he was restored. For twenty years he educated young men for the ministry and carried on numerous reforms. Upon the accession of Bishop Laud dissensions again arose and he fled to London, not wishing to appear before the court, and finally embarked for

America, arriving in Boston, Mass., in 1633. He was almost immediately chosen teacher in the first church in Boston under John Wilson, pastor, and he retained connection with that church until his death. He at first encouraged Anne Hutchinson in her Antinomian doctrines but afterward opposed her. In 1642, with Hooker and Davenport, he was invited to assist the assembly of divines at Westminster in organizing a church government for New England, but was dissuaded from going by Hooker, who sought to frame a system himself. He maintained the right of civil authority over religious matters and was the clerical head of the Puritan commonwealth with the Bible as its basis and the meeting-house as its court room. He had a famous controversy with Roger Williams on the rights of the civil authorities. He introduced in New England the custom of making the Sabbath observances extend from evening to evening, and was largely instrumental in securing Boston Common to posterity. His descendants in Boston caused to be erected in St. Botolph's church, Boston, England, in 1857 a tablet to his memory, with a Latin inscription written by Edward Everett. He published: *Set Forms of Prayer* (1642); *The Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven and the Power Thereof* (1644); *The Bloody Tenent Washed and Made White in the Blood of the Lamb* (1647); and *Milk for Babes Drawn out of the Breasts of both Testaments chiefly for the Spiritual Nourishment of Boston Babes in Either England, but may be of use for any Children* (1646). See Mather's *Magnalia* and Norton's *Life and Death of Mr. John Cotton* (London, 1648, Boston, 1834). He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 23, 1652.

COTTON, John, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., March 15, 1640; son of the Rev. John and Sarah (Hankredge) Story Cotton, and brother of Seaborn Cotton, Harvard, 1651. He was graduated from Harvard in 1657, studied theology with the Rev. Samuel Stone of Hartford, Conn., and from 1659 to 1663 preached at Wethersfield, Conn. In 1664 he learned the Indian tongue, and preached to the Indians at Martha's Vineyard for two years. In September, 1666, he was invited to become pastor of the church at Plymouth, Mass., and the following year removed thither, being ordained June 30, 1669. He preached at Plymouth until 1697, when a dissension arose between him and his congregation, and on Sept. 30, 1697, after unsuccessful efforts to effect a reconciliation the council "advised the pastor to ask a dismissal and the church to grant it." He was dismissed Oct. 5, 1697, and after remaining about a year at Plymouth, accepted in November, 1698, a call to Charleston, S.C., where he preached with great success until he died. He was married at Wethersfield, Conn., Nov. 7, 1660, to Joanna, daughter

of Dr. Bray, and had eleven children, of whom John, Rowland and Theophilus were graduates of Harvard, and ministers; Josiah (Harvard, 1698) compiled the manuscript history of the Cotton family; and Elizabeth married, first, the Rev. James Alling, and afterward Caleb Cushing (Harvard, 1692). His edition of Eliot's Indian Bible was published in 1685. He died of yellow fever at Charleston, S.C., Sept. 18, 1699.

COTTON, John, clergyman, was born at Hampton, Mass., now N.H., May 8, 1658; son of Seaborn and Dorothy (Bradstreet) Cotton; and grandson of John and Sarah (Hankredge) Story Cotton; and of Gov. Simon and Anne (Dudley) Bradstreet. He was graduated from Harvard in



J. Cotton

1678 and on Aug. 31, 1679, with his classmate and cousin, Cotton Mather, was admitted to the first church in Boston, then under the care of Increase Mather. He was chosen fellow of Harvard college, Aug. 9, 1681, and was made librarian of the college Nov. 7, 1681, probably continuing in the office till 1690,

at which time his office as fellow expired. His father died April 19, 1686, and on Nov. 28, 1687, a committee of Hampton was chosen to treat with him in reference to settlement. After declining several invitations to be settled over the church, he finally accepted and was ordained Nov. 19, 1696, the church at that time consisting of ten male and fifteen female members. He was one of the four settled ministers in New Hampshire at the beginning of the eighteenth century. During his ministry two hundred and twenty persons were admitted to full communion and four hundred and seventy-eight were baptized. A portrait, similar to the one accompanying this sketch, is given erroneously in *Drake's History of Boston*, as that of John Cotton the Puritan. The autograph is probably his but the portrait is unquestionably that of his grandson, the Hampton minister. He was married Aug. 17, 1686, to Ann, daughter of Capt. Thomas and Mary (Goodyear) Lake and had eight children. His daughter Mary married the Rev. John Whiting (Harvard, 1700) and his daughter Dorothy married the Rev. Nathaniel Gookin (Harvard, 1703). His widow became in 1715 the wife of Increase Mather (Harvard, 1656). John Cotton died suddenly of apoplexy at Hampton, N.H., March 27, 1710.

COTTON, Josiah, missionary, was born in Plymouth, Mass., Jan. 8, 1680; son of the Rev.

John and Joanna (Bray) Cotton, and grandson of the Rev. John Cotton, the Puritan. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1698, studied theology, taught at Plymouth and Marblehead, and occasionally preached, although he was never ordained. He conducted a productive farm at Plymouth, acquired a good knowledge of the Indian language and visited the tribes as a missionary for forty years, receiving for his services a salary of £20 from the Venerable society for the propagation of the gospel. He was clerk of the county court and register of probate. He published an Indian dictionary. He died at Plymouth, Mass., Aug. 19, 1756.

COTTON, Seaborn, clergyman, was born at sea, Aug. 12, 1633; son of the Rev. John and Sarah (Hankredge) Story Cotton. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1651, studied theology and was minister at Hampton, N.H., from 1660 till his death. He was married first, June 14, 1654, to Dorothy, daughter of Gov. Simon Bradstreet of Massachusetts; and secondly, July 9, 1673, to Mrs. Prudence Crosby, daughter of Jonathan Wade of Ipswich, Mass. He was succeeded in his pastorate by his son John, who died after a ministry of thirteen years. Seaborn Cotton died at Hampton, N.H., April 19, 1686.

COUCH, Darius Nash, soldier, was born in South East, Putnam county, N.Y., July 23, 1822; son of Jonathan Couch. He was graduated from the U.S. military academy in 1846, and was assigned to the 4th U.S. artillery, joining his battery at Monclara, Mexico, in November, 1846, when on his way to the seat of war. He was on

duty with Captain Washington's battery on the battlefield of Buena Vista, Feb. 22-23, 1847, and received for "gallant conduct" the brevet of first lieutenant and on the promotion of Captain Washington to the command of the artillery battalion of General Taylor's army, Lieutenant

Couch was made his adjutant. He was promoted 2d lieutenant in May, 1847, and ordered to Point Isabel, where he was taken ill, and in August was sent home on sick leave. He returned to the army in the winter, reporting at the City of Mexico in January, 1848, and with his battery was ordered to Toluca. After the war he was stationed at Fort Monroe. He then served in Florida against the Seminoles, at various artillery posts, and in the department of natural his-



D. N. Couch

tory in the Smithsonian institution, and resigned from the army in 1855. He engaged in business in Taunton, Mass. In 1861 he offered his services to Governor Andrew and was appointed colonel of the 7th Massachusetts volunteers. He was promoted brigadier-general, June 15, 1861, his commission dating from May 17, 1861, and was made major-general of volunteers, July 4, 1862. He was a participant in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Oak Grove, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Antietam, Williamsport, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and subsequently in Tennessee and North Carolina. He commanded a division on the Peninsula, distinguished himself by holding the line of battle at Fair Oaks, and by a masterly movement in taking position on the extreme left at Malvern Hill, without the orders of his corps commander. Under Burnside he commanded the 2d corps at Fredericksburg in the disastrous battle of Dec. 13-14, 1862, and his corps was the last to fall back at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863. Here he was twice wounded and had his horse killed under him. He commanded the department of the Susquehanna at the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania and directed the movements that checked the progress of the Confederates and determined the battlefield. He was conspicuous in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1864, as commander of the 2d division, 20th army corps, in his assault on Hood's extreme left, carrying it by a brilliant charge. In 1865 he was stationed in North Carolina opposing General Hoke and dispersing the remnant of the Confederate forces. He resigned his commission, May 26, 1865, and returned to Massachusetts, where he was the unsuccessful candidate for governor of the state that year. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson collector of the port of Boston, serving from October, 1866, to March 4, 1867, but the senate refused to confirm the appointment. He then engaged in mining and manufacturing in Virginia and was president of the company operating the mines. He removed to Norwalk, Conn., in 1876, was quartermaster of the state, 1876-78, and adjutant-general, 1883-84. He married in 1855 Mary Caroline, daughter of Samuel L. Crocker of Taunton, Mass., and had one son, Leonard Crocker Couch of Taunton, Mass. He died in Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 12, 1897.

COUDERT, Frederick Rene, lawyer, was born in New York city in 1832. His father, Charles Coudert, was a native of Bordeaux, France, an officer in the army of Napoleon I., and after the restoration became allied with Lafayette in a plot to place the Duke of Reichstadt, Napoleon II., on the throne. He was sentenced to death; escaped; returned to France two

years later, but was again forced to flee, this time, 1824, reaching America. For his services to the Bonapartes he received the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and a medal from the second Emperor for his services to the first. Frederick René was graduated at Columbia college in 1850 and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He practised in partnership with his brothers Louis and Charles under the firm name of Coudert Brothers. He was president of the Bar association of New York city, an earnest worker in behalf of Tilden and Hayes during the campaign of 1876 and after the election visited New Orleans, La., in behalf of the Democratic committee to get a fair counting of votes in that state. He declined in 1888 to be appointed judge of the court of appeals. He was elected to membership in many of the prominent New York clubs and was president of the Columbia college alumni association. He was government director of the Union Pacific railroad, 1884-87; commissioner of public schools, 1883-84; a trustee of Columbia college from 1890, and of Barnard college; and was president of the Manhattan club for several years. The French government decorated him with the cross of the Legion of Honor. He received the degree of LL.D. from Seton Hall in 1880, from St. John's college, Fordham, in 1887 and from Columbia in 1887.

COUDIN, Robert, soldier, was born in Jamaica, Vt., Sept. 18, 1805. He engaged in the lumber business in Boston and was colonel of the 2d regiment Massachusetts state militia. At the outbreak of the civil war he was made colonel of the 1st Massachusetts volunteers, the first regiment enlisted "for three years or the war." He was with the army of the Potomac in all the early battles, had his horse shot under him at the battle of Bull Run and through the remainder of the fight took a musket, leading and firing with his men. He was made brigadier-general, Sept. 26, 1862, for bravery at Williamsburg and at the close of the war was elected captain of the Ancient and Honorable artillery company of Boston. He died in Boston, Mass., July 9, 1874.

COUES, Elliott, scientist, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 9, 1842; son of Samuel Elliott and Charlotte Haven (Ladd) Coues. His father removed his family to Washington, D.C., in 1853, and Elliott was educated at Gonzaga college by the Jesuits. After a four-years' course he entered Columbian college, where he was graduated in 1861, next serving as a medical cadet, U.S. army, in the Washington hospitals, 1862-63. He then pursued the medical course, receiving his M.D. degree in 1863. On March 30, 1864, he was appointed assistant surgeon in the U.S. army and was the next month assigned to duty in Arizona. Here his interest in natural history and scientific

research found a broad field and he pursued the study with excellent results. In 1869 he was made professor of zoölogy and comparative anatomy at Norwich university, Vt., but could not hold the chair, as it interfered with his army duties. In 1873 he was appointed on the U.S.



Elliott Coues

conducting zoölogical explorations and preparing material for his own publications. In 1877 he was made professor of anatomy in the medical department of the Columbian university. This work was suspended in 1880, when he was ordered on frontier duty in Arizona, and in November, 1881, having returned to Washington, he resigned from the army, finding that the government would not further encourage scientific investigation on the part of an officer under commission. He went back to his desk in the Smithsonian institution, resumed his chair of anatomy in the Columbian university and also accepted the chair of biology in the Virginia agricultural and mechanical college. Columbian university conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1862 and that of Ph.D. in 1869. He was elected a member of the National academy of sciences in 1877, was president of the American ornithologists' union for some years, and of the Psychical science congress of the World's congress auxiliary at Chicago, 1893. He was elected to membership in about fifty scientific societies in America and Europe. His published works include besides several hundred monographs and minor papers in scientific periodicals: *Key to North American Birds* (1872); *Birds of the Northwest* (1874); *Field Ornithology* (1874); *Fur Bearing Animals* (1877); *Monographs of North American Rodentia* (with Allen, 1877); *Birds of the Colorado Valley* (1878); *Ornithological Bibliography* (1878-80); *Dictionary of North American Birds* (1882); *Avifauna Columbiana* (with Prentiss, 1883); *Biogen, a Speculation of the Origin and Nature of Life* (1884); *New Key to North American Birds* (1884); *The Demon of Darwin* (1884); *Buddhist Catechism* (1885); *Kuthumi*

northern boundary survey commission, as surgeon and naturalist. He completed the scientific report at Washington while collaborator at the Smithsonian institution. In 1876 he was made secretary and naturalist of the U.S. surveys under Dr. F. V. Hayden and edited the reports and other publications of that survey, besides conducting

(1886); *Can Matter Think?* (1886); *A Woman in the Case* (1887); *Neuro-Myology* (with Shute, 1887); *Signs of the Times* (1888); *Citizen Bird* (with Wright, 1897). He was in charge of the editorial departments of general biology, comparative anatomy and all branches of zoölogy for the *Century Dictionary*, 1884-91, and edited various scientific journals. He edited, with a copious critical commentary, the *History of the Expedition of Lewis and Clark* (1893); *The Travels of Z. M. Pike* (1895); the *Journals of Alexander Henry and of David Thompson* (1897); the *Journal of Jacob Fowler* (1898); *The Personal Narrative of Charles Larpen-teur* (1898); and wrote much on the early history of the west. He died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 25, 1899.

COULDOCK, Charles Walter, actor, was born in Longacre, London, England, April 26, 1815. His father, who was a printer, died in 1819, and the boy was placed under the care of his paternal grandmother with whom he lived five years. He then entered his step-father's carpenter shop and later served an apprenticeship in a silk warehouse. At the age of sixteen he saw Macready play in "Werner" and then determined to become an actor, but family opposition caused him to postpone going on the stage till he was twenty-one, and the following year, by investing £10 in tickets he secured the opportunity of appearing as Othello at Sadler's Wells theatre, Dec. 13, 1836, at the benefit of a Mr. Burton. He was billed as "Mr. Fortescue; his first appearance in London," and played Othello with some success. In 1841 he joined a stock company at Gravesend;



C. W. Couldock

went from there to Bath to support John Vanderhoff; thence to Southampton, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Birmingham. He played at Edinburgh for two seasons. At Birmingham on Dec. 26, 1845, he opened as Sir Giles Overreach, and for four years played in that city and Liverpool under the same management, during that period supporting all the famous actors of the day. On Sept. 15, 1849, he sailed for the United States, where he supported Charlotte Cushman, making his American debut at the Broadway theatre, New York city, on October 8, in the title role of "The Stranger." When Miss Cushman returned to Europe in 1850 he decided to remain in America and became leading man in the Walnut Street theatre, Phila-

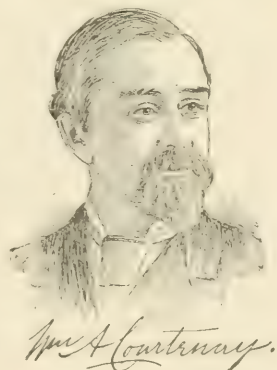
delphia. In 1852 he made a decided success as Luke Fielding in "The Willow Copse." In 1854 he began to star in "Othello," "Hamlet," "Richard III.," "Richelieu," and "The Willow Copse," and in 1857 joined Laura Keane's company in New York city. On Oct. 18, 1858, he played Abel Murcott in the first performance on any stage of "Our American Cousin." He subsequently acted with John E. Owen's company at New Orleans, and then began a series of intermittent starring seasons which lasted a number of years. In February, 1880, when at the Madison square theatre, he made a success as the father in "Hazel Kirke." He played Dunstan Kirke 275 consecutive times in New York city, and afterward for five years on his professional tours. The famous all-star cast of "The Rivals," with Joseph Jefferson and Mrs. John Drew at its head, first appeared on May 7, 1895, at the Fifth Avenue theatre as a testimonial to Mr. Coulter. His last appearance was as Dunstan Kirke at the Star theatre, New York, Sept. 5, 1898. He died in New York city, Nov. 27, 1898.

COULTER, John Merle, botanist, was born in Ningpo, China, Nov. 20, 1851; son of the Rev. Moses and Clara (Crowe) Coulter, missionaries, and grandson of John Finley Crowe, D.D., founder of Hanover college. He was graduated at Hanover college, Indiana, in 1870, and was botanist to the U.S. geological survey of the territories, 1872-74. He was professor of natural sciences in Hanover college, 1874-79, occupied the chair of botany and geology at Wabash college, 1879-91, was president of Indiana university, and professor of botany there, 1891-93; president of Lake Forest university, 1893-96, and head professor of botany in the University of Chicago from 1896. He was special agent of botany, U.S. department of agriculture, from 1887; president of the Indiana academy of sciences in 1887; vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science, 1891; principal of Bay View summer university from 1893, and principal of Winona summer school from 1895; president of the Botanical society of America, 1897-98; and associate fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences from 1898. He received the degrees of A.M. in 1873 and of Ph. D. in 1882 from Hanover college, and that of Ph. D. from the University of Indiana in 1882. In 1875, at Hanover, he founded and became editor of the *Botanical Gazette*, which was continued as one of the journals of the University of Chicago. He published *The Flora of Colorado* (with Professor Porter, 1873); *Manual of Rocky Mountain Botany* (1885); *Handbook of Plant Dissection* (with Professors Arthur and Barnes, 1886); Revision of Gray's *Manual of Botany* (6th ed., with Sereno Watson, 1890); *Manual of the*

Botany of Western Texas (1892-94); and contributions to periodical literature.

COURTENAY, Edward Henry, mathematician, was born in Maryland in 1803. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy, the first in the class of 1821 and was made assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy and subsequently professor of engineering, remaining at the academy as instructor, 1821-24. He was assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Adams, R.I., 1824-26, and held the chair of natural and experimental philosophy at the military academy, 1829-34, when he resigned from the army to accept the professorship of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania. He was division engineer on the Erie railway, 1836-37, and re-entering the army was engaged on the construction of Fort Independence, Boston harbor, 1837-41, and as chief engineer in the construction of the dry dock, Brooklyn navy yard, 1841-42. He was professor of mathematics in the University of Virginia, 1842-53. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1834 and that of LL. D. from Hampden-Sidney college, Virginia, in 1846. He published a translation of Bouchardat's *Elementary Treatise on Mechanics* (1833), used as a textbook in the U.S. military academy, and wrote *Treatise on Differential and Integral Calculus and Calculus of Variations* (1855). He died in Charlottesville, Va., Dec. 21, 1853.

COURTENAY, William Ashmead, manufacturer, was born in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 4, 1831; son of Edward Smith and Elizabeth (Wade) Courtenay and grandson of Edward Courtenay of Newry, Ireland, who settled in Charleston, S.C., in 1791, and was a merchant there until his death in 1807. With only a limited education William went into business in his fifteenth year, and with his brother conducted a bookselling and publishing business in his native city, 1850-60. During the civil war he was an officer in the Confederate army, after which he returned to Charleston and engaged in the shipping and commission business for about twenty years with success. As commander of the Washington light infantry, he was largely instrumental in erecting monuments to Colonel William Washington of the Revolution (1858); to General Daniel Morgan (1881); to "The heroes of the



battle of Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781"; to the one hundred and fourteen dead of the Washington light infantry in the civil war; and to Gen. R. S. Ripley, C.S.A. With his corps he was present at the Bunker Hill centennial in 1875; at the Philadelphia centennial in 1876; at the centennial of the founding of the government, New York, in 1889; and at the unveiling of the Lee monument at Richmond in 1890. He was elected mayor of Charleston in December, 1879, for four years; was unanimously re-elected in 1883, and in 1887 declined further service. In his eight years' service he reorganized the entire city government; paved fifteen miles of streets, reduced the city debt several hundred thousand dollars, advanced city securities from fifty to ninety cents on the dollar, and did this on a smaller annual income than had been spent in the preceding decade. A marble bust by Valentine stands in the mayor's office with this inscription: "Mayor of Charleston, 1879-87. As chief magistrate he administered the government with firmness, impartiality and success, even amid the disasters of cyclone and earthquake, signally illustrating the safe maxim that 'public office is a public trust.' Erected by his grateful fellow citizens." His efficient work after the earthquake disaster of 1886 won for him the high appreciation of his fellow citizens. A schoolhouse erected in Charleston in 1888 is inscribed "Courtenay Public School." In 1887 he was unanimously elected a trustee of the Peabody education fund in place of Governor Aiken, deceased. In 1893 he founded a large cotton manufacturing interest and a mill city called Newry in Oconee county, S.C., in sight of the Blue Ridge mountains, where he erected a handsome mansion with extensive grounds known as "Innisfalln."

COUSINS, Robert G., representative, was born in Cedar county, Iowa, in 1859. He was graduated from Cornell college, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, in 1881, was admitted to the bar in 1882 and located in Tipton, Iowa, for the practice of his profession. He was a member of the Iowa house of representatives, 1886-87; presidential elector in 1888; prosecuting attorney for the county, 1888-90, and a Republican representative from the fifth district of Iowa in the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1893-1905.

COVERLEY, Robert, musician, was born at Oporto, Portugal, Sept. 6, 1863: of Scotch-Portuguese parentage. At a very early age he gave evidence of musical ability, instructing himself in counterpoint, violin and piano, and improvising with facility. Between the ages of ten and twelve he had already written several compositions for the violin and piano, besides learning the art of orchestrating. His parents being

averse to his receiving instruction in music, it was not until he was fourteen years old that he took his first lessons in counterpoint and violin from a graduate of the Paris conservatory. He first achieved popularity in London in light and dance music. Removing to New York in 1883 he succeeded immediately by his characteristic marches of the nations which were played by all the principal musical organizations throughout the United States, his work first becoming popular under the baton of P. S. Gilmore. Then followed many popular works, in the orchestration of which he introduced some novel and striking effects.



He later devoted himself to more serious work including compositions for piano, concert études, tarantelles, and short pieces for violin and piano. As a song writer, he gained a prominent position among American composers. His best known compositions, written chiefly between the years 1889 and 1898, include the ballads: *Ask Thine Heart Again*; *In a Garden of Roses*; *Love's Pleadings*; *Tell Me, Fair Moon!*; *To The Nightingale*; *To Sleep* (from Tennyson's last poem); *To You and But To You*; *Remembrance*; *In Dreams*; *An Old Skull*; *Italian Love Song*; *Norwegian Love Song*; *The Night Hath a Thousand Eyes*; *I Dreamed Again*; and the instrumental compositions: *Two Tarantelles*; *Two Impromptus*; *L'Enquete*; two concert-stücke for violin and piano; two comic operas, *La Baigneuse*, produced in 1894, and *The Pretenders* (1898). He also published *Ten Sketches* (1897); and *Ten Ballads* (1898), both for piano.

COVERT, James Way, representative, was born at Mill Neck, Queens county, N.Y., Sept. 2, 1842; son of Thomas and Ruth (Seaman) Covert; grandson of Gabriel Covert, and a descendant of Teunis Jans Covert, a French Huguenot who emigrated to Holland and subsequently to New Amsterdam. He was educated at Locust Valley, N.Y., was admitted to the bar in 1863 and practised in Queens county and in New York city. He was elected as a Democrat a school commissioner for his county in 1866; was assistant district attorney, 1867-70; surrogate, 1870-74; state senator, 1882-84, and a representative in the 45th and 46th congresses, 1877-81, and in the 51st 52d and 53d congresses, 1889-95.

COVERT, John Cutler, journalist, was born in Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 11, 1839; son of Jacob and Pheba Ann (Cutler) Covert; and grandson of Stephan Covert. On the father's side his ancestors were originally French, driven from their country to Holland by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. They sailed for New Amsterdam in 1560. The first ancestor was Teunis Jans Covert. On the mother's side he descended from John Cutler, who emigrated from Norfolk, England, and settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1637. Two brothers of the Covert family had twenty-two descendants in the army of the war for American independence. When ten years old he



John C. Covert.

was initiated into the printers' craft as a "devil" in the office of Edwin Cowles, proprietor of the *Cleveland Leader*. He served there three years and worked as journeyman in other printing offices until 1859. During this time he had gained a broad education and had prepared himself for admission to the bar. He was admitted at St. Louis, Mo., in 1859, and when in 1861 he offered himself as a Union volunteer he was rejected on account of physical disability. He spent several years in Paris, where he taught English, and meanwhile made extended journeys through France, Germany, Russia, Poland, Belgium and Holland, largely on foot, his wanderings taking him as far as Nijni, Novgorod. In 1868 he returned to America with restored health, a master of the French language and with a good knowledge of German, Italian and Spanish. He began his journalistic career as a reporter on the *Cleveland Leader*. He soon became city editor and in a few years managing editor. In 1890, on the death of Mr. Cowles, he was made editor-in-chief. In 1877 he was elected to the lower house of the Ohio legislature and was re-elected in 1879. His address before the legislature in favor of taxing church property was widely circulated. His influence was, however, more felt as the directing force of his powerful daily journal. He delivered frequent addresses before literary, social and commercial gatherings, was president of the Rowfant (a literary club) and a prominent member of the Cleveland chamber of commerce. He was appointed by President McKinley in 1897

United States consul to Lyons, France. In 1870 Mr. Covert was married to Minnie, the only daughter of Addison P. Dutcher, a well-known medical author.

COVINGTON, Leonard, soldier, was born in Aquasco, Md., Oct. 30, 1768. He was a lieutenant in the U.S. army under General Wayne, was promoted captain and distinguished himself in the frontier difficulties of 1794, notably at Fort Recovery and the battle of the Miami. He resigned in September, 1795, and engaged in farming in Maryland. He was elected to the Maryland legislature and represented the state in the 9th congress, 1805-07. In 1809 he re-entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of dragoons and was promoted colonel Feb. 15, 1809, and brigadier-general Aug. 1, 1813. He commanded at Fort Adams, Miss., in 1810, and later in the same year took possession of Baton Rouge, La., and also a part of West Florida. In 1813 he was ordered to the New York frontier. He was mortally wounded at Chrysler's Field, Nov. 11, 1813, and died at French's Mills, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1813.

COVODE, John, representative, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., March 17, 1808. He engaged in coal mining, in the manufacture of wool, and in railroad enterprises. He served two terms in the Pennsylvania legislature and in 1854 was elected as an anti-Masonic Whig a representative in the 34th congress. He was re-elected as a Republican to the 35th, 36th and 37th congresses, serving 1855-63. He was chairman of the special committee to investigate charges against President Buchanan and his report was published by order of congress in 1860. He was a member of the joint committee on the conduct of the war. He was a representative in the 40th and 41st congresses, 1869-73. He opposed the measures of the administration and declined reelection to the 42d congress. He died in Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 11, 1871.

COWAN, Edgar, senator, was born in Sewickley township, Westmoreland county, Pa., Sept. 19, 1815. His putative father, Robert Cooper, was a soldier in the war of 1812. His mother was Willianna Cowan, a daughter of William and Mary (Hubbard) Cowan. On his father's side Edgar Cowan was related to U.S. Senator James Cooper of Pennsylvania, and the two men are said to have resembled each other closely. They were intimate friends, without knowing their kinship. Edgar Cowan was graduated at Franklin college, Ohio, in 1839, and was admitted to the bar in 1842, practising at Greensburg, Pa. He was a United States senator, 1861-67, and served as chairman of the committees on finance, patents and agriculture and as a member of the committee on the judiciary. He died at Greensburg, Pa., Aug. 29, 1885.



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